



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

## FAO and the Enhanced transparency framework

# FAO support on Transparency: country experiences in Asia

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# How does FAO address Transparency?

1. GEF-funded under the “[Capacity Building Initiative on Transparency](#)” - CBIT
2. FAO is the third implementing agency of the CBIT funds (around 25 million USD\$)
3. FAO work consists of two global projects (supporting around 40 countries) and around 16 national projects
4. FAO has a dedicated page on its work on the Enhanced Transparency Framework



FAO ETF website: [www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/](http://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/)



# How does FAO address Transparency?

1. Strengthening **country capacity** in terms of Institutional Arrangements, MRV and M&E
2. Developing **ETF-enhanced tools and resources** addressing country needs
3. Building **knowledge sharing** and peer-to-peer exchange
4. Enhancing **coordination** among on-going transparency initiatives and other GEF CBIT implementing agencies





# Capacity building in the COVID era.... and beyond



How do we build capacity when it is almost impossible to travel and meet in person?



Advantages of building a virtual network

## Transparency in agriculture and land use sectors network

- open to everyone
- inclusive
- friendly
- experiences
- lessons learned
- best practices
- E-discussions/Newsletters
- LinkedIn
- Roster of practitioners

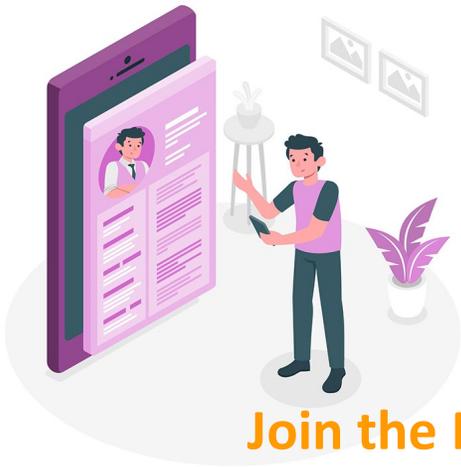
**Join the Network!** [www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/network/en/](http://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/network/en/)



# The Roster of Transparency Practitioners

The online Roster of transparency practitioners increases experts visibility and makes it easy for them to connect with other practitioners.

The roster helps countries **fill capacity gaps or share the experience.**



**Join the Network and ask to be included in the roster!**

A screenshot of the FAO Transparency Roster website. The header features the FAO logo and the text "Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations". There is a search bar with "ENHANCED BY Google" and a magnifying glass icon. Below the header, there are navigation tabs for "Our work", "International finance", "Programmes and projects", "International fora", "News", "Events", and "Knowledge Hub". The main content area is titled "Climate Change" and "FAO AND THE ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK". It includes a search bar with "Freetext" and a search button. Below the search bar, there are filters for "Based in", "Expertise", "Languages", and "Sector". The main content area displays a list of practitioners, including Teferi Abate Adem, Mahamat Abdoulaye Issa, Abdullah Abdullah, Rubén Abrego Santos, Mutombo Adelard, and Abiodun Aderibigbe. Each entry includes their name, location, expertise, and a "Read more" link.

# Global products & tools for enhanced transparency

**Tools**      Modeling framework      Guide      Templates      Study

Excel-based tools      Datasets      Training package      Maps      Methodology

## Institutional arrangements products

Greenhouse Gas Data Management (GHG-DM) tool

Biennial Transparency Report guidance and roadmap

Revised institutional arrangements US EPA template

## MRV and M&E products

E-learning series: National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Land representation tool

Adaptation M&E training package

Loss and damage evaluation

## Nationally determined contributions products

NDC-AFOLU Navigator

Nationally Determined Contribution Tracking Tool

Nationally Determined Contribution Expert Tool (NEXT)

## E-learning series

1. [Preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the Enhanced Transparency Framework](#)
2. [The national greenhouse gas inventory for land use](#)
3. [The national greenhouse gas inventory for agriculture](#)
4. *Assessing uncertainty: a focus on land use*
5. *Estimation of methane emissions from livestock enteric fermentation at Tier 2 level*

For more recommended tools and resources, check out [this page](#)



# #Academia4Transparency

For being transparency effective, **countries need skilled professionals** who understand the climate frameworks and can implement climate strategies.

**Academic institutions** play an important role :

- provide scientific inputs and technological knowhow for measuring, implementing and monitoring climate actions;
- develop and update educational materials to better educate students on climate change; and
- train the next generation of climate researchers, practitioners and leaders to work towards the global goals of the Paris Agreement.

People of all ages, but especially **youth**, should be empowered to take **climate action**.

<https://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/youth/en/?>

## #Academia4Transparency in Zimbabwe

Capacity-building for, and by, university educators in the Agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector to help countries meet the requirements of the Paris Agreement and its Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

### About the project

By strengthening the capacities of academic experts, and fostering interactions between the government and academia towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement, this project aims to enable a country-driven process that utilizes and enhances the domestic capabilities of national universities to establish a sustainable transparency framework in Zimbabwe; and sustain a skilled workforce for the effective implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and the ETF over time.

### Objectives

- Raise awareness on the ETF across the academic community and university students
- Tap into potential of academia to narrow capacity gaps in complying with the ETF
- Empower the next generation of climate scientists, practitioners, and leaders

### Project components

Dec 2021 **1** **2** May 2022

**1** Is academia ready to contribute to enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement?

**2** Is academia preparing the next generation for contributing to the Paris Agreement and ETF?

Engagement, Evaluation, Learning, Uptake

- Mapping areas of academia's contributions to the ETF and Paris Agreement in the country
- Fostering synergies in climate efforts of academia and government in the AFOLU sector
- Developing recommendations for enhanced engagement of academia in ETF-related work
- Mapping and addressing key knowledge gaps among educators in the AFOLU sector
- Identifying pathways for enhancing the climate-compatibility of AFOLU education
- Developing and implementing the educational modalities in participating universities

### Process

### Stakeholders

- ✓ University educators
- ✓ AFOLU researchers and scientists
- ✓ Final-year undergraduate/ graduate students
- ✓ Government representatives from relevant entities
- ✓ Transparency and climate experts
- ✓ Other capacity-building projects and initiatives in the country

### At a glance

- 6 months
- 25000 USD
- 10+ experts
- 6+ universities
- 140+ students

### More information

Find the latest project updates under the "Youth and Academia" section on the FAO-ETF webpage  
Visit the [FAO ETF webpage](#) and resources  
Contacts: [ETF@fao.org](mailto:ETF@fao.org)

The Post has been designed using resources from Paficon.com

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations





# Experiences in Asia and the Pacific: PNG

## GHG inventory archive Challenges

- ✓ **Data collection:** lack of formal arrangements
- ✓ **Data management:** no common format for files; and
- ✓ **Team organisation:** unstructured roles for archiving

## Outcomes

- ✓ **Team capacity improved:** sector leads agreed on a structure and acquired skills to use it, improve and update future GHGI cycles.
- ✓ **Archiving structure set up:** and populated by the GHGI team in a cloud providing a safer and more accessible storage location.
- ✓ **Archiving guidance developed:** with instructions on filling in the archiving structure and good practices in files management to ensure transparency.

## Success

Working with the right people in the CCDA, together with their long-term commitment, were among the factors leading to the success of this activity.



Food and Agriculture  
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Enhancing the value and sustainability  
of the greenhouse gas inventory archive  
in Papua New Guinea



**Country:**  
Papua New Guinea  
(PNG)  
**Year:** 2021-2022  
**Approach:** Remote  
technical support  
**Focus area:** greenhouse  
gas inventory and  
data archiving

CASE STUDY:  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PNG)

### Summary

Each greenhouse gas inventory (GHGI) cycle presents an opportunity to improve the overall inventory process. To do so, information should be managed and stored in a way that ensures adequate data archiving and accessibility. This will reduce the risk of losing information, improve processes, and enhance their overall sustainability. This case study focuses on the main challenges and steps to design and implement GHGI archiving procedures for better management of information, which can help countries meet the reporting requirements related to GHG inventories and associated transparency.



FAO AND THE ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK

### Background

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is a tropical country with varied landscapes and ecosystems, which faces significant challenges from climate change. PNG has been at the forefront of the reporting process under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to draft, adopt, ratify, and operationalise the Paris Agreement. In March 2016, PNG became the first country to submit National Determined Contributions (NDCs) under

To this end, FAO was tasked by the Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) with providing technical support to PNG's GHGI team.

### Main challenges

- ▶ **Data collection:** lack of formal arrangements and methodology for all sectors causing uncertainty and data format discrepancies;
- ▶ **Data management:** no common format for



# Experiences in Asia and the Pacific: Cambodia

## Institutionalizing the GHG inventory

### Challenges

- ✓ **Institutional arrangements:** GHGI team was not in place
- ✓ **Data management:** absence of coordination for data collection and sharing
- ✓ **Technical capacity:** limited knowledge of estimating and monitoring GHG emissions, especially from the AFOLU sector

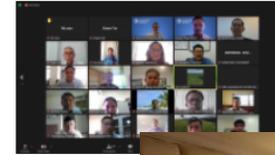
## Adaptation M&E for the agriculture sector

Starting from an existing framework, participants were guided to learn more on the adaptation reporting in the BTR and working together to identify indicators for tracking the implementation of adaptation actions

## Planning the Biennial Transparency report

Government officials were driven through the BTR guidance and roadmap tool in order to setup their roadmap. Present at COP26

Preparing Cambodia to address the Enhanced Transparency Framework requirements



20/04/2022 Cambodia is one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change and ranks among the top 10 in some indices.

Recognizing the negative impacts of climate change on people's lives and livelihoods, and on the national economy, Cambodia has made important strides in responding to climate change. For example, it has updated its 2015 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and successfully submitted it to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Participants join the training.

The submission of the BTR is a significant change. The LTS is a key element in limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

Indeed, at the COP26, Cambodia has committed to reducing gas emissions, and to increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy mix.

Is Cambodia ready for the BTR?

Cambodia will report its BTR in December 2024.



# Experiences in Asia and the Pacific: Mongolia

## Estimation of enteric fermentation

Being a key category, the country requested capacity building to move from Tier 1 to Tier 2 the estimation of emissions, especially from cattle. This would help them to identify the main policies to put forward and track the results of the implementation in their NDC.

## Towards a national M&E system matching ETF requirements

Based on survey results, an event is planned for July 2022 for training officials on the adaptation reporting in the BTR

## Planning the Biennial Transparency report

Government officials were driven through the BTR guidance and roadmap tool in order to setup their roadmap. Present at COP26.



# Soil carbon in Asia and the Pacific

Two events organized to raise awareness and identify capacity building priorities to improve countries knowledge on soil as a mitigation opportunity to enhance their NDC

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations** **IGES**  
**Institute for Global Environmental Strategies**

## Understanding countries' status and challenges for estimation of soil carbon stock changes in national greenhouse gas inventories: survey findings

**Background**  
 Estimation and report of carbon stock changes (CSCs) in mineral soils in national GHG inventories (GHGI) is very limited. Understanding of the main difficulties allows to define targeted support to help countries to fulfill the completeness requirement of the Enhanced Transparency Framework. The estimation of CSCs provides insights for developing targeted policies to encourage ambitious nationally determined contributions and tracking their implementation.

**Global survey in 2021**

- 226 responses from 104 countries (88 developing countries, 16 developed countries)
- The analysis includes 139 respondents, involved in GHGI preparation, of which 109 GHGI experts and 30 soil scientists from 70 developing and 12 developed countries

**Preliminary analysis**

**Status of estimation of CSCs in mineral soils**

- Only one third of developing countries estimated emissions and removals from CSCs in mineral soils
- 74 percent of them estimated CSCs applying Tier 1
- "Other" includes respondents not aware or conflicting responses for the same country on the status of CSCs estimation

**Challenges faced by GHGI experts and soil scientists**

**Solutions to overcome challenges**

**National and international collaborative approach on data collection efforts, coupled with enhanced cooperation between GHGI experts and soil scientists in the estimation process are the solutions**

**Recommendations**

- ✓ Provide clear technical guidance on how to collect and analyze data
- ✓ Ensure financial and human resources for data collection
- ✓ Conduct joint training programs for GHGI experts and soil scientists
- ✓ Share good practices and learning at regional level

Source: <https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB9075EN/>

Atsuko NAGANO and Mirella SALVATORE, Food and Agriculture Organization | Chisa UMEMIYA, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies



Priority capacity needs to unlock the potential of soil organic carbon and soil management to promote resilient and low emission agriculture? Mentimeter



Understanding countries' status and challenges for the estimation of carbon stock changes from mineral soils in national greenhouse gas inventories:

## Preliminary survey findings



# FAO and the Enhanced transparency framework

[www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/](http://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/)  
[etf@fao.org](mailto:etf@fao.org)

*Thank you!*

