



Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement

Final report

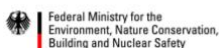
7th Regional Cluster Workshop of the Anglophone African Group

"How to strengthen MRV capacities and prepare for the
Enhanced Transparency Framework"

Harare/Zimbabwe, 06 - 08 November 2018



On behalf of:



of the Federal Republic of Germany



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water,
Climate and Rural Development



GLOBAL SUPPORT
PROGRAMME



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Introduction

Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement & Anglophone African Group

The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (formerly known as the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV) was founded in 2010 at the Petersberg Climate Dialogue by Germany, South Africa, and the Republic of Korea. The partnership was funded to promote practitioner-based exchanges on climate transparency and ambitious climate action through policy dialogue, in order to contribute to achieving the global temperature goal. After the Paris Agreement came into effect in 2016, the Partnership started to focus on its implementation, particularly on the rollout of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

The Partnership has gained international recognition, with more than 100 countries participating in its various activities. To date, 25 regional workshops have taken place with a total of 1000 participants. The Anglophone African Group, being one of five different regional and linguistic groups, seeks to disseminate good practices and lessons learnt, provide capacity building, facilitate peer-to-peer learning and foster networking as well as trust and transparency among countries of the region.

Organisers, Financers & Contributors

This Regional Cluster Workshop has been jointly organised and financed by the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) GmbH on behalf of the German Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Global Support Programme (GSP) jointly implemented by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).

The Government of Sweden, represented by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency contributed to the content of the workshop by leading on several sector sessions. The workshop was hosted by the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement of Zimbabwe and moderated by Ricardo Energy and Environment.

Participants & objectives

The workshop aimed at policy-makers and practitioners from English speaking African countries involved in developing and implementing transparency systems, specifically in the sectors AFOLU, energy and transport. It linked the work of practitioners in their own countries with the negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). 27 experts from 14 Africa countries participated at this 7th Regional Cluster Workshop, alongside with 10 professionals from 8 national and international organisations. The objectives of this workshop were threefold:

- Share experiences, challenges and potential solutions related to implementing the Paris Agreement, with a specific focus on transparency
- Promote technical capacity building in different fields of climate policy and action, with a specific focus on transparency
- Facilitate regional networking

Contact

Further information on the Anglophone African Group and the activities of the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement can be found on our website (www.transparency-partnership.net), by sending an e-mail to info@transparency-partnership.net or by contacting Ms Kirstin Hücking (GIZ), head of the Anglophone African Group (Kirstin.Huecking@giz.de).

Key messages

Main results

- The regular interaction between all relevant institutions and other stakeholders is a basic prerequisite for an effective national transparency system. The legalisation of the roles and responsibilities of key institutions, for example, through laws and Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) can support the effective implementation of the system.
- Transparency is an important basis for good climate governance. National Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)/Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) systems should therefore be structured in such a way that they not only support international reporting to the UNFCCC, but also meet national requirements in order to facilitate well-founded decisions at the political level.
- In addition to data on GHG emissions and mitigation activities, national transparency systems should also collect other relevant data, such as information on climate resilience and adaptation to climate change, international support and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- The heterogeneity of the African regional group regarding country-specific capacities and contexts creates a good basis for knowledge transfer, which can be fostered through South-South cooperation and peer-to-peer exchange. Regional workshops continue to be a good basis for the latter.

Main challenges

- Limited availability and access to high-quality, accurate data; lack of quality assurance/quality control systems (QA/QC).
- Lack of clear allocations of roles and areas of responsibility in the climate transparency system; lack of incentives to participate and inadequate coordination mechanisms.
- Loss of knowledge due to fluctuation of employees and lack of "institutional memory".
- Reliance on support from international consultancies due to limited technical-analytical capacity at the ministry level.
- Lack of communication with higher government levels on climate issues
- Limited commitment / buy-in at the higher political level.
- Specific methodological aspects e.g. related to improving GHG inventories in certain sectors and the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
- Ensuring a sustainable (national) budgetary framework for transparency systems (i.e. financial independence from international donors).

Workshop results

Status of the international negotiations related to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

The Paris Agreement established the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). The modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF – which will eventually supersede the existing MRV framework – are to be considered at COP 24 in Poland. Although details are still subject to negotiation, the technical details of what, how and by whom for each of the key elements of the ETF are starting to emerge.

Under the ETF all Parties to the UNFCCC are required to report their national GHG inventories and progress made concerning the implementation of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) ("shall") at least every two years. Least Developed Countries and Small Islands Developing States may report at their discretion. In addition, information on climate change impacts and adaptation should be reported by all parties, as appropriate. Financial and capacity building support as well as technology transfer provided and received shall be communicated by developed country parties and should be communicated by other parties providing support as well as developing (receiving) countries.

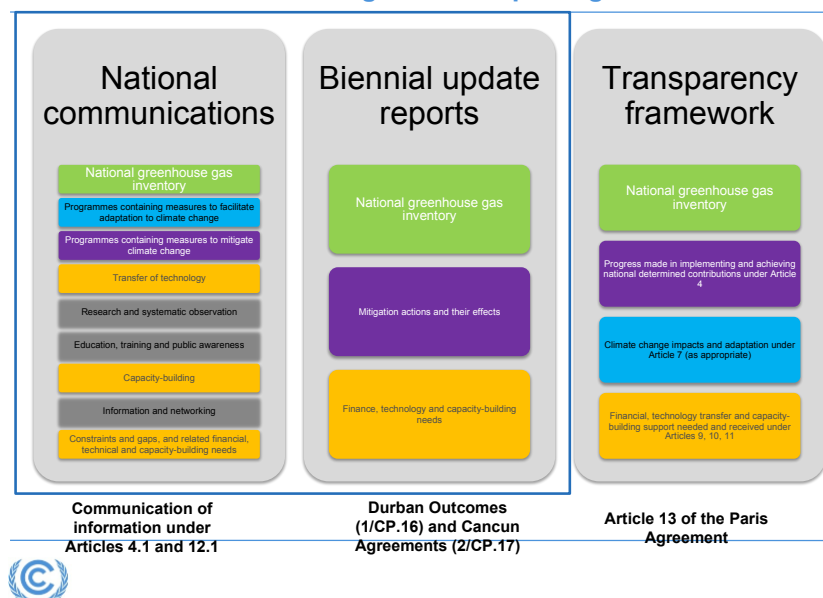
It will further be obligatory for all countries ("shall") to undergo a technical expert review of information submitted under Art. 13.7. In addition, all countries have

to participate in a multilateral consideration of progress regarding the provision and the receipt of financial support (Art. 9) as well as progress with the implementation of their respective NDCs.

The ETF grants flexibility to those developing and least developed countries that need it in the light of their capacities. Options for flexibility in reporting are currently being negotiated as part of the MPGs under the ETF.

In light of the objective to raise countries' ambition for the next NDC round and to enhance financial support for developing country parties, it is vital for all African countries to include more sector-specific emission reduction targets in their updated NDCs, that are to be submitted by 2020, and to present solid implementation strategies, both for conditional and unconditional NDC targets. The development of implementing strategies will make it easier for countries to attract international funding and to make use of other support opportunities.

Enhanced transparency framework vis-à-vis existing MRV arrangements: reporting



Preparation for the ETF: National experiences with the current MRV framework and challenges faced with MRV/transparency

Countries' experiences with the current MRV framework were discussed. A number of challenges and barriers to effective implementation were identified. These include challenges associated with data collection, inter-ministerial coordination, high quality data processing and data storage.

In a group discussion on the question of how a country can best translate a domestic MRV system into a national institutional arrangement, participants came up with the following needs:

- Carry out a situational analysis of the data needed and collected. An institutional mapping process can help to visualize which actors are involved in the process.
- Legalize data provision with the help of MOUs, acts, directives and other legal instruments to clearly allocate responsibilities and ensure that relevant sector ministries and agencies provide high-quality data on time. Only few countries have a legal framework to date.
- Create an inter-ministerial committee with representatives from each line ministry to ensure ownership and well-functioning coordination.
- Implement quality assurance and quality control processes.
- To avoid loss of knowledge and enhance institutional memory, it is vital for countries to establish a digital archiving system. Both data accessibility and data protection need to be ensured.
- Technical capacity of ministerial employees can be fostered and sustained by providing guidelines, user manuals and documents with Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) to counteract the damage caused by high turnover rates.
- As reporting is often perceived as an additional burden, incentives should be provided for better data provision and enhanced cross-sectoral coordination. Clear job descriptions can help in this context.
- Include the establishment of an MRV system in the country's development agenda. Clarify that transparent reporting is a manifestation of good governance and is not primarily done for the UNFCCC.
- For the institutional setup to be sustainable (even when international funding is withdrawn), the budget required should come from national sources.

Support options and tools for transparency

In the framework of a market place session, the following support options and tools, that countries can make use of to enhance their climate transparency, were presented:

- [Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency \(CBIT\)](#)

CBIT is a GEF-funded initiative that has been created after COP21 to help strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of non-Annex I countries to meet the enhanced transparency requirements defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. For this purpose and in line with national priorities, it provides relevant tools and trainings to support non-Annex I parties to fulfil their reporting obligations under the UNFCCC, including NCs and BURs. To date, 41 projects with a total volume of USD 60 million have been approved, making one out of four non-Annex I countries a recipient of CBIT support.

- [FAO - GEF CBIT Programme](#)

In light of the significant contribution of the agriculture and land sectors to developing countries' GHG emissions and NDC, the FAO has launched a CBIT-AFOLU programme¹. The programme consists of a global normative project and national projects addressing country-specific needs. The aim of the

¹ Global capacity-building products towards enhanced transparency in the AFOLU sector (CBIT-AFOLU)

programme is to strengthen partner countries' institutional and technical capacity in the agriculture and land sectors for enhanced transparency and monitoring of NDC implementation. The programme provides technical support on both MRV and M&E systems by developing, under the global project, tools, methodologies and best practices to adequately respond to ETF requirements. In addition, the global normative work will be tested in 10 pilot countries, including several African LDCs, in which the agriculture and land use sectors play a pivotal role for the NDC implementation. The FAO CBIT-AFOLU programme will be operational in January 2019.

- [NDC Partnership](#)

Launched at COP22, the NDC Partnership's objective is to help countries get access to the technical knowledge and financial support they need to achieve large-scale climate and sustainable development targets. The Partnership is open to all countries and to date it has 83 developing and developed member countries as well as 19 international institutions as institutional members. The Partnership aims to enhance visibility of, and access to, existing NDC support programs, to generate better designed, more responsive NDC support programs and create better alignment between climate and development agendas. It matches country-led demands for services with the supply side, provides a framework for investment and mobilizing resources, helps to ensure transparency on who is doing what and serves as a tool for coordinating and tracking progress. Assistance may range from supporting policy and strategy formulation and implementation of NDCs, to mobilizing resources and designing monitoring and evaluation frameworks. To receive tailored support, a five-step *country engagement process* has to be conducted.

- [Initiative for Climate Action Transparency \(ICAT\)](#)

ICAT is a multi-stakeholder partnership that provides policymakers around the world with tools and support to assess the impacts of their climate policies and actions, to foster transparent and ambitious climate action and mobilise investment. ICAT offers country support to build capacity, as well as the guidance for the assessment of the GHG reduction, sustainable development and transformational change impacts of policies and actions. The ICAT series of guidance comprises both impact assessment (e.g. GHG impacts, development) and process guidance (e.g. stakeholder participation) and is applicable to a wide range of policy areas, including renewable energy, buildings efficiency, transport pricing and the agriculture sector. All relevant documents can be downloaded online.

- [Good Practice Analyses](#) | [Helpdesk](#) | [Information Matters](#)

The Good Practice Database (GPD) is a joint initiative of the Transparency Partnership, the UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Programme and the NDC Support Cluster. It presents more than 80 examples of good practices worldwide, which demonstrate how mitigation-related climate policies and actions can be effectively designed and implemented across a range of national contexts. To synthesize key findings from those global good practice cases, two comprehensive analyses have been carried out. The summaries draw out lessons learnt and key elements of good practice for four thematic areas: MRV systems, INDCs, LEDS and NAMAs. Their summary reports as well as the individual case studies can be downloaded online. By COP24, a new version of the website will be launched, with a main focus on NDCs.

The NDC Support Cluster has established a platform for providing flexible support to deal with a number of challenges around NDC implementation in developing countries. The Helpdesk works through a network of experts in different fields related to NDC implementation, namely *Political and Institutional Frameworks*, *Sector Approaches*, *Financing*, and *Data and Transparency*. It supports the provision of technical assistance provided by experts on specific NDC-related challenges. Types of assistance provided comprise i.a. workshops and trainings, expert review and advice on draft policies and strategies, the collection and dissemination of best practices as well as writing studies, analysis, reports and guidance documents. Requests can be submitted online.

The GIZ project Information Matters (IM) offers ad-hoc support to countries upon request within the framework of its *Ad-hoc Facility* to help strengthen the partner countries' capacities for enhanced reporting under the current transparency framework. Addressing specific needs in relation to the preparation of BURs, national GHG inventories and related MRV arrangements, IM offers targeted short-term activities with a volume of up to 25.000€, such as one-time capacity-building workshops, trainings or provision of expert advice. Support requests can be submitted online.

Importance of transparency on the national and international level

Providing information on climate change related activities and tracking national progress with NDC implementation is vital for a number of reasons, both at a national and international level. Comprehensive, high-quality data enables policy makers to take well-informed decisions including the prioritization of actions and sectors with the highest mitigation potential. It can also improve policy coherence and enable lessons to be learned on effectiveness of actions taken. Transparency can also facilitate stakeholder engagement and political buy-in to targets, as well as increasing public awareness. Hence, transparency is an indispensable basis for good governance and can contribute directly to a country's sustainable development process.

The effective implementation of the Paris Agreement can only be ensured with mutual trust and the confidence that every party will contribute its share. For this purpose, being transparent about one's own climate-related actions is essential. International transparency helps disseminate good practices and lessons learnt and assures that other countries recognise one's national performance. By providing more detailed information on GHG emissions and sector-specific mitigation and adaptation strategies, countries can further improve their ability to obtain financial and technical support from the international community.

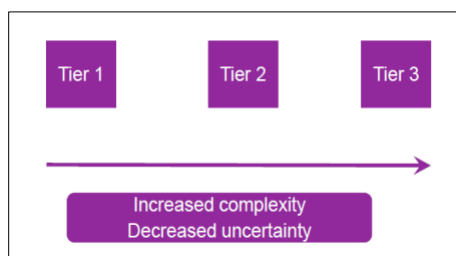
Transparency of mitigation

Transparency is a process that refers to activities that allow the tracking of progress. It includes data collection and assessment (measuring/monitoring), reporting and a verification of all steps and results, as well as an evaluation and learning. It requires reliable, harmonized, and universal reporting and verification procedures for the quantification of GHG emissions, support needed and received, as well as impacts of effects and adaptation to climate change.

A transparency system for mitigation could include the following elements: GHG inventories, policy impacts (including both implemented and planned policies) and projections/scenarios. The nature of the transparency system may depend on the nature of the target in the NDC. The approach to develop GHG inventory depends on the data and resources available. This could be a) a bottom-up approach which is more granular and can give insights into policy impacts but is also very time consuming or b) a top-down approach which is more simplistic, but less resource intensive. Measuring the impacts of policies can help improve the policy-making process, by providing evidence on which policies are most effective. The role of projections is important for focussing attention on the future, as policies need some time to have an impact on emissions.

MRV in the energy sector

This session presented guidelines and methods for the MRV of emissions with a focus on the energy sector, including the IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories and the GHG Protocol Policy and Action Standard for estimating changes in emissions from policies and actions. The GHG inventory consists of five common reporting formats (CRFs): Energy (stationary combustion & transports), industrial processes & solvent and product use as well as land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), agriculture and waste.



Emissions from the energy sector are divided in three main groups: stationary combustion (energy, industry, small scale), mobile combustion (transport, working machinery), and diffuse emissions (flaring, leakage etc.). In addition, the fuel consumption from the supply side is reported in the “Reference Approach”. There is a generalized decision tree for choosing the appropriate Tier, however, it is important to

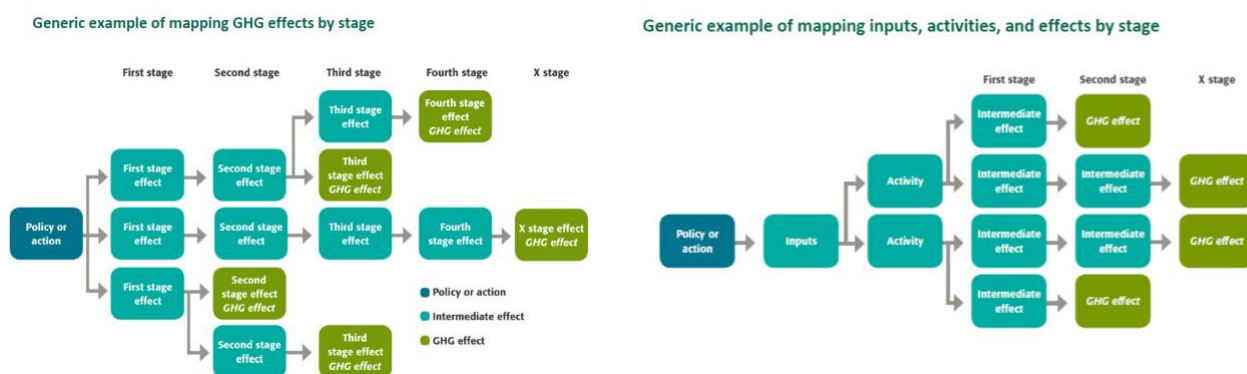
note that the higher the Tier, the more complex they are to use but the more accurate they become.

The Policy and Action Standard provides guidance for estimating the GHG effects of policies and actions. It helps users assess GHG effects of specific policies and actions in an accurate, consistent, transparent, complete and relevant way. Further, it helps policymakers to develop effective strategies for managing and reducing GHG emissions. It is important to estimate and measure the GHG and non-GHG effects of a policy or action by identifying all inputs and activities related to the implementation of the action, as well as all intermediate effects. Finally, a causal chain should be mapped to show how the activities stimulated by the policy will lead to a change in emissions.

MRV in the transport sector

A key category is a source or sink category that has a significant influence on a country’s total inventory of GHGs in terms of absolute level, the trend, the uncertainty in emissions and removals. For Annex I countries, all emission data should be reported according to the decided CRF tables, as it allows for comparability. In order to estimate CO₂ emissions, it is important to first collect activity data and then convert the activity data to a common energy unit (e.g. using Net Calorific Values to convert fuel data to a common energy unit). Third, one must select CO₂ emission factors for each fuel type; and finally estimate the emissions of CO₂ from fuels combusted. When estimating CH₄ and N₂O emissions, it is important to note that emission factors depend on vehicle technology, fuel and operating characteristics. Higher tiers take into account populations of different vehicle types and their respectively different pollution control technologies. Both tier 1 and 2 can be used for fuel-based emission factors, the latter can be used for factors specific to vehicle subcategories. Tier 3 is for detailed and country specific data. Further, CO₂ emissions from fuels used by ships or aircrafts for international transport, as well as from combustion of biofuels used by transports, should not be included in the national total. Bunker fuel emissions should be reported in a separate table as a memo item. However, non CO₂-emissions from biomass combustion should be estimated and reported under the Energy Sector.

Mitigation action effects can be assessed with help of the GHG Protocol Policy and Action standard, which provides a standardized approach for estimating the GHG effect of policies and actions. Users should consider all possible types of effects (in- and out jurisdiction, short-and long term, intended and unintended etc.). Next, users should map a causal chain, which is an ordered sequence of events, in which any one event in the chain causes the next one. A causal chain can clarify the effect of specific policies and mitigation actions.

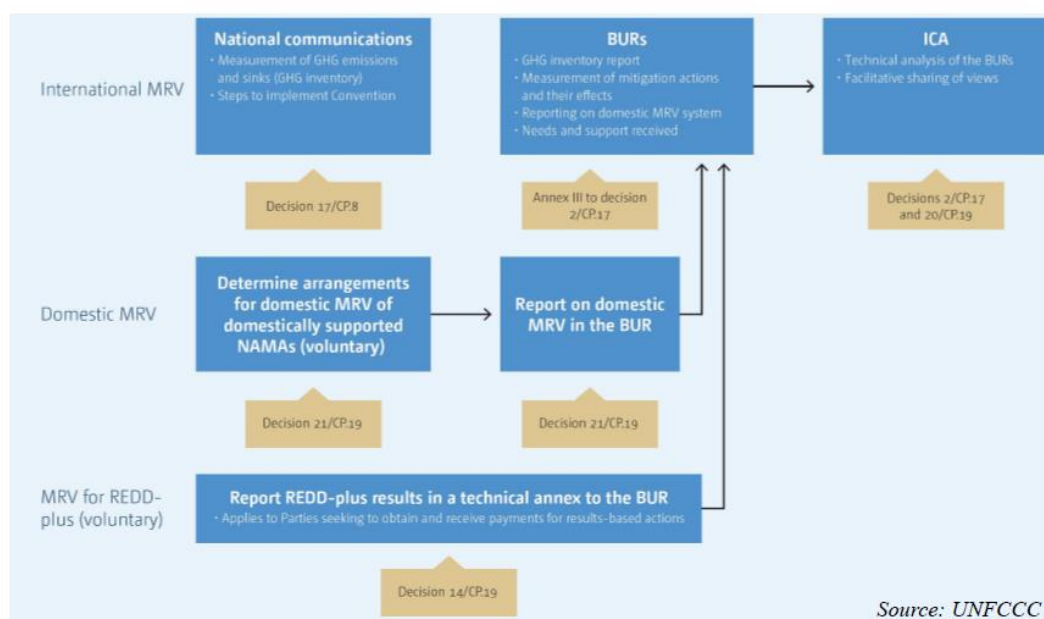


Source: GHG Protocol Policy and Action Standard

Sweden's INDC and transparency mechanisms were presented during this session, as were those of various participant countries.

MRV in the AFOLU sector

Measuring refers to the process of collecting data on GHG fluxes and on non-GHG impacts, as well as on financial flows, needs and progress with the implementation of mitigation actions. *Reporting* is the submission of transparent and complete information on GHG emissions/mitigation action to the UNFCCC. *Verification* is the assessment of TACCC principles of the reported information through International Consultation and Analysis (ICA). Following are the key elements of the MRV framework.



Source: UNFCCC

It is not advisable to set up an independent monitoring system for each mitigation action as it may lead to duplication of effort, and discrepancies in approaches between actions. On the contrary, it is better to use a national system that covers all sectors, which takes into account existing technical, financial and human capacity but also allows for flexibility to accommodate specific needs.

Countries need to enhance their capacity to prepare national GHG inventories and respond to their obligations under the UNFCCC and the ETF. It is important to receive guidance on how to set up a sustainable MRV system, which supports the tracking of progress with NDCs and the implementation of NAMAs. In the working session, each country described their own institutional arrangements, including the legal agreements in place, financial and human resource available and the technology used for data sharing. The main challenge for MRV in the AFOLU sector that was identified by the

countries was a lack of activity data, and technical capacity, for setting the baseline, monitoring progress, and estimating methodological uncertainties. In order to support countries, FAO described the various areas of its work, including a facilitation mechanism for building sustainable institutional arrangements, technical trainings and tools to enhance the country's capacity in assessing GHG emissions from AFOLU sectors using 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Also described were the QA/QC systems and a verification process for reporting improvements.

In the context of long-term climate commitment, the FAO has analysed countries' NDCs from an agriculture perspective with the objective to identify gaps in coverage and opportunities to enhance mitigation ambition. The analysis has also examined observed and projected vulnerabilities and impacts. So far, the regional analysis has been completed for [Eastern Africa](#), [Europe and Central Asia](#), and Asia and the Pacific (*forthcoming in February 2019*). In 2017 FAO established a [Thematic Working Group \(TWG\) on agriculture, food security and land use](#) under the banner of the NDC Partnership (NDC-P), and leads in-country facilitation for the NDC-P Implementation Plan.

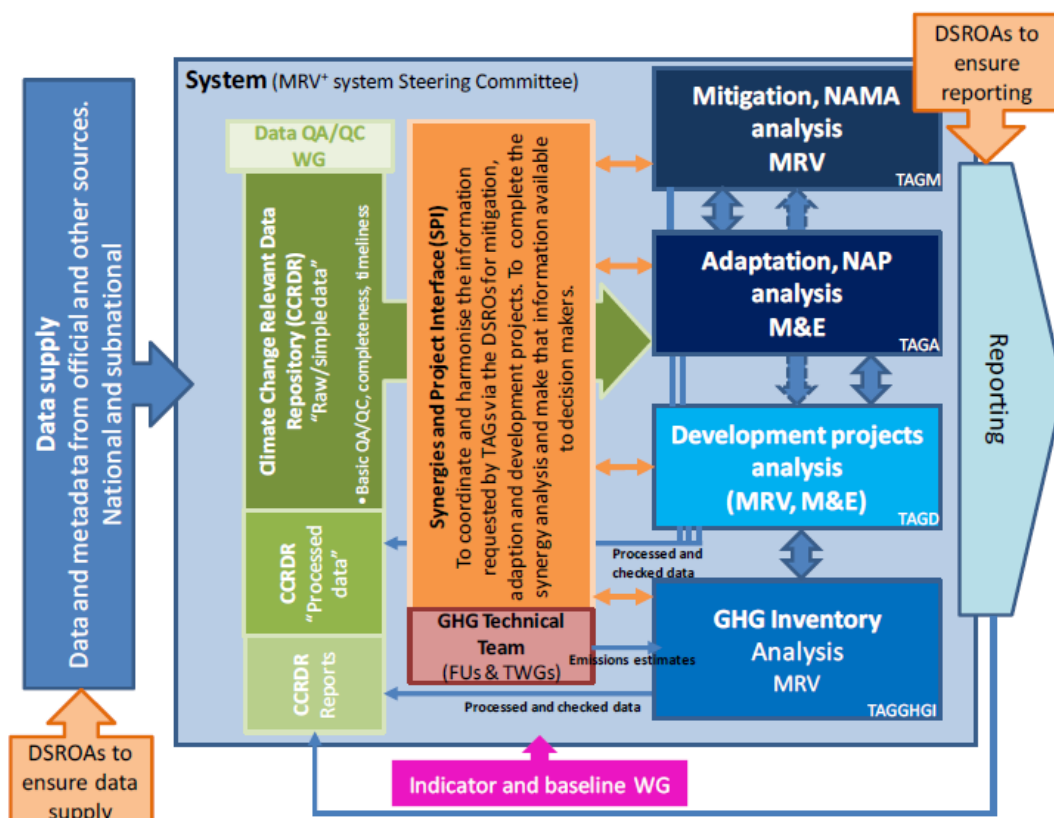
In the group discussion on the topic of NDCs, countries were asked to identify the main prerequisites to ensure that the process for the next round of NDC formulation will improve. The results were as follows:

- Revise existing policies and identifying data to support policy formulation;
- Increase knowledge to identify baseline scenarios, quantify targets and financial needs;
- Raise awareness on the importance of country ownership;
- Put in place mechanism to ensure larger participation in the process;
- Create roadmap and plan for the process;
- Use international technical advisor for the facilitation and ensuring the implementation of the plan;
- Secure finance for the review process.

Aligning different mitigation and adaptation monitoring processes: The case of Kenya

The Paris Agreement triggered the transition from MRV to ETF, which calls for a holistic monitoring system of climate change actions (adaptation and mitigation) and support (finance, technology and capacity building) and thus requires a national monitoring system which aggregates information at different levels.

Kenya included a special sub-component in its National Climate Change Action Plan. This sub-component called "National Performance & Benefit Measurement Framework (NPBMF)" is an integrated framework for measuring, reporting, verifying, monitoring and evaluating mitigation and adaptation actions as well as the synergies between them. The key component of the proposed NPBMF is an "MRV+" system. It is referred to as MRV+ because it intends to deliver both MRV of GHG emissions and mitigation activities and M&E of adaptation activities.



Source: Republic of Kenya National Climate Change Action Plan. National Performance and Benefit Measurement Framework (November 2012)

Peer advice session (case clinics)

Case clinics allow participants to identify new ways to look at a current challenge or question, and to develop new approaches for responding to the challenge. The purpose of a case clinic is to access the wisdom and experience of peers and/or to help a peer respond to an important and immediate challenge in a better and more innovative way. During this session, five experts presented institutional challenges they are facing in their countries with regards to climate transparency issues. Together with their peers, they developed concise problem statements and elaborated possible solutions for a selection of prioritised barriers. Below are the topics presented by the experts.

Two countries are facing difficulties with **data collection and management**. In one country, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is being put in place to facilitate access by the relevant Ministry to key data. Nonetheless, data collection could be improved through the formalisation and mainstreaming of climate reporting requirements within all key institutions. Further, the process of data collection needs to be integrated/aligned into the annual statistical data collection and updates. Doing so would create standardized formats and units of measurement, which in turn would reduce the time for data processing, improve quality and allow homogenization of data. A further issue is that a lot of the work to develop the MRV system has been done by consultancies, which has results resulted in more limited technical and analytical capacity within the institutions responsible for reporting.

In the case of the second country, the biggest issue is the lack of a systematic way to collect data and archive it properly. There is also limited cooperation between sectors; most sectors collect their own data for planning, and reporting, which makes data availability a challenge. The country has also encountered a low response rate from stakeholders to fill out questionnaires to report the data

requested. Moreover, there is no effective coordination mechanism. A National Climate Change Committee was formed but is not functional.

Another peer advice session was concerned with the challenge of **monitoring land cover changes**. The relevant country currently performs wall-to-wall land cover mapping (with Landsat) for activity data; they have over 4000 sample plots distributed across the country. Deforestation is being monitored, however, forest degradation proves to be more difficult to track due to a lack of appropriate technologies. The country is nonetheless revising their forest reference emission level (FREL) to include forest degradation. One key challenge is the production of a land cover map for the whole country in 24 months. The land cover has thirteen classes, five of which are forest classes. Another challenge is how to enhance the country's human resources in terms of numbers of people and the technical skills. This increase is required to respond to an increased demand for GHG inventories, as well as to produce a land cover map which has higher spatial resolution. The country hopes to establish and institutionalize the National Forest Monitoring System with a well organised archiving and data handling system, and to keep staff turnover near zero, also by involving local communities.

In the fourth peer advice session, the relevant country presented its national context. It has a REDD+ programme within the framework of which an MRV system is about to be set up. In this context, a national forest inventory is underway and the data for measurement will be provided in the near future, yet this data will be insufficient to operate the system at the national level. The country lacks proper **resource assessment for the AFOLU sector**, which is crucial to identify what resources must be measured, reported and verified. Furthermore, they face the challenge of establishing a data base system, capacity assessment and weak coordination between stakeholders.

Finally, a further country is having issues with **improving different elements of the inventory**. The country has an MRV system for emissions in place, as well as a web portal. A key challenge however, is data sharing among agencies and inconsistencies in the approach, which makes continuous updating of data on emissions challenging. The energy sector has no quality assurance/quality control system that could ensure the routines and checks required for data integrity, correctness, and completeness from different data sources. Other gaps include the lack of harmonization between the reporting of the country's energy balances with that of the UNFCCC. Within the industrial processes, there is a lack of reliable activity data for the determination of GHG emissions for HFCs and SF6 for various activities. In the case of the agriculture and LULUCF sectors, gaps identified included lack of assessment of uncertainties, absence of the QA/QC system, use of default emission factors and unreliable activity data. Gaps identified in the waste sector included lack of complete activity data on solid waste management and waste water flow from all utilities and industries, pit latrines and incineration. In addition, human resources across sectors are available yet require further capacity building on MRV and GHG inventory. Financial resources are available at project level to support climate change mitigation and adaption interventions at sub-national level.

Key lessons from the workshop

- Knowledge sharing, including learning how other countries are collecting and managing data, is really valuable
- Reporting is not only for UNFCCC but for own countries
- Recognising that countries are at different stages of MRV implementation across Africa but there are some common challenges for the region
- Realising that other countries are facing similar issues
- Understanding the difference between MRV and M&E
- Without transparency, it is unclear who is doing what.

Future collaboration of the Cluster - Stimuli for the Partnership

Countries collected ideas on how the cluster could best support the region to meet the requirements of the ETF and strengthen the continuous exchange between workshops. This might include:

- Build a committee to keep the countries updated with regard to transparency/ETF;
- Provide coordination, mobilize support and serve as a platform for data sharing;
- Provide support for exchange visits for peer-to-peer learning;
- Capacity Building on specific technical issues in form of webinars, workshops etc;
- Establish an online forum to get advice on ad-hoc challenges.

Future potential topics include climate finance, capacity building, and understanding the guidelines for ETF. Likewise, the participants expressed their desire to exchange with other Clusters and to receive templates for reporting.

Annex

Agenda

DAY I: Tuesday 6 th November 2018		
Time	Session	Speaker/s and facilitator/s
08:30 30'	Registration	
9:00 25'	Welcome	Embassy of Germany, Government of Zimbabwe, GIZ, FAO, GSP
09:25 20'	Introduction to the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement and to the Regional Group	Kirstin Hücking (GIZ), Sandra Motshwanedi (South Africa)
09:45 15'	Group picture	
10:00 30'	Coffee break	
10:30 15'	Introduction of agenda, facilitators, support team and logistics	Daniel Forster (Ricardo)
10:45 30'	Group exercise/game: Introduction of participants	Daniel Forster (Ricardo)
11:15 45'	Input: Status of international negotiations related to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) Followed by plenary Q&A/discussion	Kunal Sharma (UNFCCC)
12:00 30'	Discussion in small groups: Preparing for the ETF –experiences of current MRV framework, challenges faced with MRV/transparency, expectations for ETF. Each group given a different topic to discuss. Followed by feedback in plenary. Each group supported by a resource person.	Stanford Mwakasonda (GSP)
12:30 45'	Discussion in small groups: Expectations for the workshop. Each group supported by a resource person.	Stanford Mwakasonda (GSP)
13:15 60'	Lunch	
14:15 45'	Input and market place: Support options and tools for transparency <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. video presentation from CBIT 2. Four stations 	a. FAO-CBIT (Mirella Salvatore) b. NDC Partnership (Kirstin Hücking) c. ICAT (Sinclair Vincent) d. Good Practice Database, IKI NDC Cluster Helpdesk, Information Matters (Benjamin Schäfer)
15:00 30'	Coffee break	
15:30 45'	Exercise: Why transparency is important. Participants get into groups and discuss why transparency is important. Topics include:	Stanford Mwakasonda (GSP)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why is transparency important? • What are the different audiences? • What information would they be interested in? • How can information from the transparency system be used? • How can a transparency system be designed that not only meets the requirements for reporting to the UNFCCC, but also domestic needs? <p>Followed by feedback in plenary.</p>	
16:15 45'	<p>Input: overview of approaches to transparency of mitigation.</p> <p>Topics include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of GHG inventories, mitigation actions, GHG projections and scenarios • What are the different uses, pros and cons of these approaches? How can they complement each other? <p>Followed by plenary Q&A/discussion</p>	<p>Daniel Forster (Ricardo)</p> <p>Participants</p>
17:00 15'	Introduction to sectoral groups	Daniel Forster (Ricardo)
17:15 15'	Wrap up and look ahead to day 2	Daniel Forster (Ricardo)
18:00	Dinner	

DAY II: Wednesday 7 th November 2018		
Time	Session	Speaker/s and facilitator/s
09:00 10'	Welcome and agenda for the day	Daniel Forster (Ricardo)
09:10 180'	<p>Parallel sessions for three sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group 1: Energy - Group 2: Transport - Group 3: AFOLU 	<p>Group 1: Sweden and one country representative</p> <p>Group 2: Sweden and one country representative</p> <p>Group 3: FAO and one country representative</p>
	Groups decide when to make a coffee break	
	Parallel sector sessions continued	
12:30 60'	Lunch	
13:30 60'	Parallel sector sessions continued	
14:30 30'	Report back from sectoral groups	Selected participants
15:00 30'	Coffee break	

15:30 45'	Input: Aligning different mitigation and adaptation processes a way forward to inform the ETF: the case of Kenya Followed by plenary Q&A/discussion	Mirella Salvatore (FAO)
16:15 45'	Developing Agricultural MRV Systems (Experiences from project case study in West Kenya)	Unique
17:30	Dinner	

DAY III: Thursday 8 th November 2018		
Time	Session	Speaker/s and facilitator/s
9:00 10'	Welcome and agenda for the day	Daniel Forster (Ricardo)
09:10 20'	Introduction to clinics (method and cases)	Daniel Forster (Ricardo)
09:30 160'	Peer advise session – case clinics	Case givers (supported by one resource person in each clinic from GIZ/FAO/GSP/Ricardo/Sweden)
	Groups decide when to make a coffee break	
12:10 20'	Report back from clinics	Case givers
12:30 60'	Lunch	
13:30 40'	Action planning: Countries' next steps in improving transparency and preparing for the ETF. To be discussed in pairs or small groups Guiding questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the key lessons learnt from the workshop? - What preparations are essential to align with Paris Agreement Enhanced Transparency Framework elements in reporting of GHG emissions, NDC progress and climate change adaptation? - Identify and discuss key “shall, should and encouraged” requirements of the enhanced transparency framework that can be implemented in a developing country with or without international support 	Stanford Mwakasonda (GSP) All participants
14:10 20'	Future collaboration of the Cluster Guiding questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What role can the Cluster play in helping countries to meet the requirements of the ETF • How should the Cluster collaborate going forward? • Possible focus topics? • Candidates for a regional champion? 	Sandra Motshwanedi, Mudzunga Thangavhuelelo-Lucas (South Africa) All participants
14:30 15'	Input: workshop results	Daniel Forster (Ricardo)

14:45 15'	Evaluation, outlook and farewell	Kirstin Hücking (GIZ)
15:00	Coffee	
	Time for networking	
17:00	Dinner	