



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Forests and Environment



CLIMATE
ANALYTICS 

Introduction to the Paris Agreement and its **Enhanced** **Transparency** **Framework**

Short Course Syllabus

Introduction to the Paris Agreement and its Enhanced Transparency Framework Short Course Syllabus

Central Department of Environment Science, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Nepal

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Tribhuvan University Central Department of Environmental Science (TU-CDES) with support from Nepal's Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) and Climate Analytics has developed this introductory course on the Paris Agreement and its Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). This course intends to contribute to Nepal's effort to develop its long-term domestic capacity for designing, implementing, and reporting on climate policies and actions, supported by science.



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Preface

As Nepal works to graduate from least developed countries by 2026, it remains steadfast in its commitment to embrace sustainable development, build resilience and lower its greenhouse gas emissions. To this end, as a Party to the Paris Agreement, Nepal submitted its second Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) – a document that captures a country's climate change plans up to 2030 – to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2020.

Within the next few years, the Government of Nepal (GoN) will report on the implementation of its 2020 NDC in its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), which will be tracking progress towards the NDCs and the respective goals of the Paris Agreement. Once nations submit their BTRs in the upcoming years, the ETF will collectively take into account the climate actions of countries to determine where the world stands relative to the Paris Agreement goals.

This short course on the Paris Agreement and its ETF is intended to be an introductory course for mid-career government practitioners and researchers in Nepal to ensure that the country is able to contribute effectively on reporting and reviewing provisions of the Paris Agreement. It also aims to produce more reviewers at the country level. This short course was developed jointly by the Ministry of Forests and Environment, Tribhuvan University – Central Department of Environmental Science, and Climate Analytics to build such critical long-term and sustained institutional capacity in the country.

Foremost, I would like to thank both the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment, as well as the NDC-Partnership for helping to finance the preparation of this short course. I would also like to thank the Climate Change Management Division (CCMD) team at the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) as well as the Tribhuvan University – Central Department of Environmental Science (TU-CDES) team and the Climate Analytics team who worked jointly to prepare this introductory course. In particular, I would like to thank Dr. Radha Wagle, Raju Sapkota and Milan Dhungana from CCMD; Prof. Dr. Kedar Rijal, Dr. Dinesh Bhujju, and Pravakar Pradhan from Tribhuvan University; Felipe Osses, Manjeet Dhakal, Damon Jones, and Sneha Pandey from Climate Analytics; and Abhishek Yadav from NDC Partnership Support Unit for their dedicated efforts.

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Foreword

Countries that ratified the Paris Agreement have agreed to record their climate change action plans in documents known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and submit these to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat. These countries are also subsequently called to take part in the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) mechanism which aims to collectively account for the climate actions of countries and to determine the progress towards the Paris Agreement goals.

The Government of Nepal (GoN) ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016 and submitted its first and updated NDC in 2016 and 2020 respectively. As the country now prepares to submit its biennial reports, the GoN is proactively working to ensure that relevant stakeholders have the technical capacity to ensure that the country can provide transparent and useful inputs in these reports and therefore to the overall ETF process.

Tribhuvan University Central Department of Environmental Sciences (TU-CDES) has been serving as a center for excellence in generating knowledge related to climate change. From the very beginning, TU-CDES has been engaged in the estimation of greenhouse gas emissions and vulnerability assessments, so as to contribute to national reports on climate change.

The present short course syllabus on the Introduction to the Paris Agreement and its ETF is prepared with an objective to enhance the national capacity to implement ETF. The course contains nine modules. It begins with a theoretical background, introduces the framework convention on climate change, and in the latter part, it involves the participants in the ETF activities.

We are grateful to the Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal for entrusting us with this important task.

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Foreword

We would like to thank the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) for this opportunity to support the Government of Nepal by developing the short course on the Introduction to the Paris Agreement and its Enhanced Transparency Framework. This introductory course, designed for mid-career practitioners and researchers, will improve capacity for developing our understanding and to comply with the reporting requirements under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, including implementation of Nepal's climate change targets which have been recorded in the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

This course was prepared through collaboration between climate change governance experts of our institution, pedagogical and technical experts of Tribhuvan University (TU) and under the guidance of MoFE. Through such a partnership, we hope to have created a robust tool for capacity development on ETF that is housed in-country and will continue to generate in-country experts in the long-term, long after the completion of this particular activity. We are confident that the experts those who will benefit from this short course will be able to contribute on domestic process related to review and reporting, as well as serve as reviewer for the UNFCCC process.

As Nepal works to implement targets presented in its NDC and report on it, we are confident that this short course will help substantially to streamline and expedite the process and ensure that the country's participation in the Paris Agreement is transparent and meaningful.

Activities to support the development of this short course was financed in part by the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment, through the NDC-Partnership Technical Assistance Fund. We would like to thank both organizations for their support.

I wish all success to the Central Department of Environmental Science, Tribhuvan University for smooth implementation of this short-course and call on other agencies to support this endeavor aimed to build sustained capacity at the domestic level for review and reporting of climate data and information.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Manjeet Dhakal".

Manjeet Dhakal
Head of LDC Support team
Director, Climate Analytics South Asia

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Acronyms

BR	Biennial Report
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CA	Climate Analytics
CAEP	Climate Action Enhancement Package
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
COP	Conference of the Parties
ECBI	European Capacity Building Initiative
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GS	Global Stocktake
ICTU	Information to facilitate Clarity, Transparency and Understanding
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LTS	Long-term Strategies
MCQ	Multiple Choice Question
MPG	Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verifying
NC	National Communication
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
TU-CDES	Tribhuvan University Central Department of Environmental Science
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Background

In response to increasing scientific evidence of climate change, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted in 1992, with the objective of achieving “stabilization of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system” (UNFCCC, Article 2).

The Paris Agreement, in force since 2016, is a **legally binding international treaty under the UNFCCC**, adopted by 196 Parties in Paris in 2015. Nepal signed and ratified the Agreement in 2016. The Agreement aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, including by:

1. Holding the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, recognising that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change (Article 2.1(a)),
2. Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production (Article 2.1(b)), and
3. Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development (Article 2.1(c)).

Under the Paris Agreement, each Party has an obligation to submit every five years to the UNFCCC Secretariat its plan for climate actions, known as a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). At the core of NDCs are targets, plans and actions for reducing GHG emissions, and many NDCs also address adaptation to the impacts of climate change. Each new NDC must represent a progression beyond the previous NDC and reflect the country’s highest possible ambition.

The Paris Agreement recognizes that its long-term goals (specified in Articles 2 and 4.1) will be achieved over time and, therefore, relies on the ratcheting up of aggregate and individual ambition through the 5-yearly cycles of NDCs.

Another cornerstone of the ambition cycle under the Paris Agreement is the enhanced transparency framework (ETF), established under Article 13. The ETF, which builds on the existing monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system under the UNFCCC, will become operational with countries’ submission of their first biennial transparency reports (BTRs) due at the latest by 31 December 2024. With this transition to the Paris Agreement ETF, the final reports and review cycles under the UNFCCC MRV system will be due between 2022-2026.

The ETF is aimed at building trust and confidence that countries are taking action to meet their national climate targets and actions defined in their NDCs, as well as providing information on climate change impacts and adaptation. The ETF also aims to provide clarity on financial and other support provided, needed and received by countries through the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Reporting under the ETF on these ‘action’ and ‘support’ elements are intended to provide information on progress by individual countries, as well as information that can be aggregated to inform the 5-yearly Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement.

To engage in the reporting and associated activities under the ETF, countries will need to develop and establish long-term domestic capacities. Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Environmental Science (TU-CDES), with the support of the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) and Climate Analytics (CA), has developed an introductory course on the ETF as a starting point for this engagement and capacity building. It envisages being one part of efforts to improve Nepal's long-term capacities for designing, implementing and reporting on climate policies and actions, supported by science.

Objectives

The objective of the course is to enhance the understanding of national experts on the ETF under the Paris Agreement and enable them to implement it. Specifically, the objectives are:

1. To contribute to the long-term capacity building for reporting on the progress made in implementing and achieving Nepal's NDC,
2. To provide guidance for preparing reports under the Paris Agreement, and
3. To ensure that academic institutions serve as repositories of knowledge, and generators and suppliers of capacity even after the completion of the project.

Target Audience

The course is proposed for mid-career practitioners and researchers who work on or intend to work on climate governance and related fields. Specifically, the audience of the course are the following officials and/or experts working on climate change data management systems, reporting, verification and coordination representing three major stakeholders:

1. Officials in government ministries and departments.
2. Faculty members and researchers in academic institutions.
3. Consulting experts and data managers.

The course will be learner-centric and demonstrate state-of-the-art adult-learning techniques. Based on core principles of the adult-learning training (Rasmussen, 2015), the course will consider:

- Including some activities where learners can direct their own learning.
- Encouraging active participation and groups for social interaction.
- Using a variety of teaching and learning methods, including hands-on learning.
- Making the learning relevant to what learners will be doing when they leave the classroom.
- Spending less time lecturing and letting participating learners work on solving problems.
- Providing a supportive learning environment with multiple resources, breaks, and opportunities to ask questions and correct mistakes.

Course Conduction Modality and Evaluation

1. Conduction modality

- Course-related literature and case studies will be provided.
- The class will be divided into 4-5 heterogeneous groups for discussions.
- An interactive and participatory approach will be carried out during the course.
- Toward the end of the module, recapitulation will be made.

2. Evaluation

- During the video clips, a question and answer session will be carried out to understand the audience's observations.
- Pre- and post-assessment will be carried out to examine the audience understanding of the course modules.

Total Course Time

80 hours (40 hours theory and 40 hours practical session)

References

- a. Davis, C. (undated). Methodology for Course Design, Faculty Development Series, pg. 257-260. http://www.pcrest.com/research/fgb/2_4_8.pdf.
- b. Gustafsson, R. (1978). Basic Training Methodology, Material for Training of Co-operative Trainers, Trainer's Manual, International Labour Office (ILO), Geneva. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--ed_emp/--emp_ent/--coop/documents/instructionalmaterial/wcms_628558.pdf.
- c. Isman, A. (2011). Instructional Design in Education: New Model, *The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology*, Vol. 10:1, pg. 136-142. <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ926562.pdf>.
- d. Rasmussen, G. (2015). Adults as Learners: Effective Teaching Strategies. University of Minnesota Extension.

COURSE STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

The short course of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) is structured in the following nine modules:

1. Introduction to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change .
2. Tracking and reporting climate efforts under the UNFCCC.
3. Overview of the Paris Agreement.
4. Communicating and implementing Nationally Determined Contributions and Long-term Strategies.
5. The Enhanced Transparency Framework.
6. Transitioning to the Enhanced Transparency Framework.
7. Preparations for reporting under the ETF for Nepal.
8. Group presentation on the preparations for reporting under the ETF for Nepal.
9. Review of the learning.

MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Module 1 introduces the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It gives an overview of the Convention and discusses how it functions. It briefly covers the evolution of the international climate regime and its key milestones.

1. Dedication hours: 8 hrs.

2. Learning objective:

- To understand the UNFCCC, its processes, and its activities in the context of multilateralism.
- To understand the evolution of international climate efforts and commitments under the UNFCCC.

3. Course overview:

- a. Snapshot of climate change and global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions trend.
- b. What is the UNFCCC?
 - ◆ Origin, objectives and principles guiding the Convention.
 - ◆ Country groups, commitments, and the Common But Differentiated Responsibilities principle.
- c. How the UNFCCC works: institutional arrangements and procedures?
 - ◆ Governing Bodies: COP, CMP and CMA.
 - ◆ Subsidiary Bodies: SBSTA and SBI.
 - ◆ The UNFCCC Secretariat.
 - ◆ Other supporting organisations and bodies (IPCC, GEF and GCF).
- d. The global climate change regime and its evolution.
 - ◆ Climate negotiations: main negotiating groups, how LDCs are represented.
 - ◆ From the Kyoto Protocol to the Paris Agreement: key milestones and instruments.

4. Practical session:

Options for group work/speaker presentation/video clip (suggested), on how does Nepal engage with the UNFCCC and other Parties, countries commitments and responsibilities on climate change.

5. Minimum resource materials and references:

- a. UNFCCC. (1992). United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations. <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf>.
- b. UNFCCC. (2006). United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Handbook, <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/handbook.pdf>.
- c. Several additional resources available at UNFCCC Website: <https://unfccc.int/>.

MODULE 2: TRACKING AND REPORTING CLIMATE EFFORTS UNDER THE UNFCCC

To track progress towards climate objectives under the UNFCCC, Parties periodically produce and report reliable, transparent and comprehensive information on their GHG emissions and climate actions, including support received and provided. This module gives an understanding of the tracking and reporting provisions under the UNFCCC.

1. Dedication hours: 8 hrs.

2. Learning objective:

- To know and understand the role and main components for monitoring/ measurement, reporting, and verifying (MRV) for GHG Inventory, climate action and support under the UNFCCC.
- To know and understand the importance of institutional arrangements for implementing MRV of emissions, action and support.

3. Course overview:

- a. Importance of transparency for global and domestic climate action and support.
- b. Description of the main elements for MRV under the UNFCCC and how they apply to the different groups of countries (Annex I and non-Annex I Parties).
 - ♦ Annex I Parties: National Communications (NC); Biennial Reports (BRs); International Assessment and Review (IAR).
 - ♦ Non-Annex I Parties: National Communications (NC); Biennial Update Reports (BUR); International Consultation and Analysis (ICA).
 - ♦ Annex I and Non-Annex I Parties: National Inventory Report and IPCC guidelines for GHG Inventory.
- c. Domestic institutional arrangements for MRV and supporting entities.
- d. Financial and technical support for developing national reports.

4. Practical session:

Review/analysis of UNFCCC guidelines and reports from Annex-I and Non-Annex-I Parties.

5. Minimum resource materials and references:

- a. UNFCCC, Guidelines for the preparation of National Communications and Biennial Reports (Annex I countries), available at <https://unfccc.int/preparation-of-ncs-and-brs#eq-2>.
- b. UNFCCC. (2014). Handbook on Measurement, Reporting and Verification for Developing Country Parties, https://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/_application/pdf/non-annex_i_mrv_handbook.pdf.
- c. UNFCCC. (2020). Handbook on Institutional Arrangements to Support MRV/Transparency of Climate Action and Support, Consultative Group of Experts, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Hand%20book_EN.pdf.

MODULE 3: OVERVIEW OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

This module covers the key elements and instruments in the Paris Agreement, particularly its objectives and its “ambition cycle” mechanism.

1. Dedication hours: 8 hrs.

2. Learning objective:

- To understand the scope, main mechanisms and features of the Paris Agreement, especially its objectives and ambition cycle.

3. Course overview:

- a. What is the Paris Agreement?
 - ◆ Purpose, objective and elements.
 - ◆ “Run to Paris”: Short recap of the history and the ratification process.
- b. NDCs and the “ambition cycle”.
 - ◆ Nationally Determined Contributions: main elements and role within the Paris Agreement.
 - ◆ The “Ambition Cycle”.
 - ◆ Role of mitigation and adaptation in NDCs.
- c. Main elements of climate action and support in the Agreement.
 - ◆ Mitigation.
 - ◆ Adaptation.
 - ◆ Loss and damage.
 - ◆ Means of Implementation: finance, capacity building, technology transfer.
- d. Monitoring progress and fulfillment of provisions in the Paris Agreement.
 - ◆ Enhanced Transparency Framework.
 - ◆ Global Stocktake.
 - ◆ Compliance.

4. Practical session:

- Introduction to the Paris Agreement (Video).
- Overview of a sample of different NDCs submitted to date.
- Analysis of progress and gaps towards the goals of the Paris Agreement.

5. Minimum resource materials and references:

- a. Boehm, S., K. Lebling, K. Levin, H. Fekete, J. Jaeger, R. Waite, A. Nilsson, J. Thwaites, R. Wilson, A. Geiges, C. Schumer, M. Dennis, K. Ross, S. Castellanos, R. Shrestha, N. Singh, M. Weisse, L. Lazer, L. Jeffery, L. Freehafer, E. Gray, L. Zhou, M. Gidden, and M. Gavin. (2021). State of Climate Action 2021: Systems Transformations Required to Limit Global Warming to 1.5°C.” World Resources Institute:
<https://doi.org/10.46830/wrirpt.21.00048>.
- b. Climate Action Tracker. (2021). Glasgow’s 2030 credibility gap: net zero’s lip service to climate action Wave of net zero emission goals not matched by action on the ground,
https://climateactiontracker.org/documents/997/CAT_2021-11-09_Briefing_Global-Update_Glasgow2030CredibilityGap.pdf.

- c. Ever wondered: What is the 'Paris Agreement, and how does it work?
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WiGD0OgK2ug&t=5s>.
- d. UN. (2015). Paris Agreement;
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf.
- e. UNEP. (2020). Emissions Gap Report; <https://www.unep.org/emissions-gap-report-2020>.
- f. UNFCCC. (2021). NDC Synthesis report,
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_02E.pdf
- g. NDC interim registry; <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDCStaging/Pages/All.aspx>.

MODULE 4: COMMUNICATING AND IMPLEMENTING NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS AND LONG-TERM STRATEGIES

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) form the core of the Paris Agreement. This module gives an overview of the most relevant aspects for formulating and implementing NDCs, and the link to developing Long-term Strategies (also known as Long-Term Low GHG Emission Development Strategies or LT-LEDS).

1. Dedication hours: 8 hrs.

2. Learning objective:

- To understand guidelines for communicating NDCs, their links with other components of the Paris Agreement (especially ETF and LTS) and their relevance for domestic climate policies.
- To get an overview on Nepal's NDC, and its implementation framework/roadmap/plan.

3. Course overview:

- a. Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTU) of NDCs and accounting for Parties' NDCs.
 - ◆ Purpose and elements.
 - ◆ Link to reporting and needed information of the NDC.
- b. Long-term Strategies (LT-LEDS) and NDCs.
 - ◆ Purpose and elements.
 - ◆ Linkages with national climate policies.
 - ◆ Aligning short-term climate action (NDCs) with long-term climate goals (LT-LEDS).
- c. NDCs and other components of the Paris Agreement.
 - ◆ Adaptation Communication.
 - ◆ Enhanced Transparency Framework.
 - ◆ Global Stocktake.
- d. Overview on Nepal's NDC and its implementation framework/roadmap/plan.

4. Practical session:

Group work and presentation.

- a. Analysis of a sample of different NDCs against ICTU and accounting guidance, including Nepal's NDC.

- b. Write up on NDC implementation framework for Nepal, highlighting the role of the responsible organization (role of academic/private/public/non-state agencies).

5. Minimum resource materials and references:

- a. Long-term Low GHG Emission Development Strategy of Nepal.
- b. Making Long-Term Low GHG Emissions Development Strategies a Reality. (2021). https://2050pathways.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/GIZ_NewClimate_LTS_GuideForPolicyMakers_2020.pdf.
- c. NDC Implementation Framework of Nepal.
- d. Taibi, F., Konrad, S., and Kursk, O. (2020). Pocket Guide to NDCs under the UNFCCC, European Capacity Building Initiative (ECBI).
- e. UNFCCC. (2019). Decision 4 CMA/1, Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/l22_0.pdf.
- f. UNFCCC. (2021). NDC Synthesis report https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_08r01_E.pdf.
- g. UNFCCC. (2021). NDC interim registry; <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDCStaging/Pages/All.aspx>.
- h. UNFCCC Communication of Long-Term Strategies, <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/long-term-strategies>.

MODULE 5: THE ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK

The Paris Agreement establishes an enhanced transparency framework (ETF) for action and support that is applicable to all countries and adopts a common approach to reporting and review. The ETF provides built-in flexibilities under some specific provisions, which take into account countries' different capacities. Module 5 provides an overview of the ETF, its Modalities Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) agreed at COP24 in Katowice, the common reporting tables/formats and report outlines agreed at COP26 in Glasgow and relevant linkages within the Paris Agreement.

1. Dedication hours: 16 hrs.

2. Learning objective:

- To understand the main components and features of the ETF, and how it builds on and will replace existing transparency requirements under the Convention.

3. Course overview:

- a. Overview of the ETF, purpose, principles and its Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPG).
- b. Linkages within the Paris Agreement: NDCs, Global Stocktake, Article 6, loss and damage, implementation and compliance mechanism.
- c. Reports under the ETF.
 - ◆ GHG National Inventory Report (NIR).
 - ◆ Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs).
 - Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC.

- Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation, and information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.
 - Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, including on loss and damage.
- d. Technical Expert Review (TER).
 - e. Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress (FMCP).

4. Practical session:

- a. ETF video and discussion. Comparison between existing requirements under the Convention and the ETF, identification of flexibility provisions.

5. Minimum resource materials and references:

- a. CGE Virtual Training on the ETF (parts 1 to 4):
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N3dg8sDsnYA&list=PLBcZ22cUY9RLLBHnq3xwvt1fq3qPqcxWb&index=1>.
- b. UNFCCC. (2018). Decision 9/CMA.1 Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement.
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/9-CMA.1_English.pdf.
- c. UNFCCC. (2019). Decision 18/CMA.1 Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement,
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2018_3_add2_new_advance.pdf#page%3D18.
- d. UNFCCC. (2020). Reference Manual for the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement; Understanding the enhanced transparency framework and its linkages to nationally determined contribution accounting,
<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ETFReferenceManual.pdf>.
- e. UNFCCC. (2020). Technical Handbook for Developing Country Parties on: Preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement,
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ETF_technical%20handbook_First%20Edition.pdf.
- f. UNFCCC. (2021). Advanced Unedited Version Decision -/ CMA.3. Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma3_auv_5_transparency_0.pdf.

MODULE 6: TRANSITIONING TO THE ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK

This module provides more detail for understanding the challenges and opportunities in implementing the ETF. It explores the possible roles of government agencies and other stakeholders for the preparation of institutional arrangements and the mobilization of resources and support for the implementation of the ETF.

1. Dedication hours: 8 hrs.

2. Learning objective:

- To understand the transition process towards the ETF, its challenges and opportunities.
- To identify possible institutional arrangements for implementing the ETF in-country.

3. Course overview:

- a. Transitioning from the existing reporting of Biennial Reports (BRs, Annex I countries) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs, Non-Annex I countries) to the reporting of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) under the ETF.
- b. Challenges and opportunities in the transition to the ETF.
- c. Institutional arrangements for implementing the ETF.
 - ◆ Defining institutional arrangements and information needs.
 - ◆ Setting up institutional arrangements.
 - ◆ Ensuring the sustainability of institutional arrangements.
 - ◆ Reporting on institutional arrangements.
- d. Specific financial and technical support for implementing the ETF.
- e. Overview of international transparency initiatives.

4. Practical session:

- a. Discussion: calendar for developing and delivering the first BTR, review of different examples of institutional arrangements for MRV, and support available.

5. Minimum resource materials and references:

- a. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) / Ricardo E&E. (2019). Next steps under the Paris Agreement and the Katowice Climate Package.
- b. Nepal's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2021).
- c. UNFCCC. (2019). Decision 18/CMA.1 Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2018_3_add2_new_advance.pdf#page%3D18.
- d. UNFCCC. (2020). Handbook on Institutional Arrangements to Support MRV/Transparency of Climate Action and Support: Consultative Group of Experts, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Hand%20book_EN.pdf.
- e. UNFCCC. (2020). Reference Manual for the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement; Understanding the enhanced transparency framework and its linkages to nationally determined contribution accounting, <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ETFReferenceManual.pdf>.
- f. UNFCCC. (2020). Technical Handbook for Developing Country Parties on: Preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ETF_technical%20handbook_First%20Edition.pdf.

MODULE 7: PREPARATIONS FOR REPORTING UNDER THE ETF IN NEPAL

This module will be a practical based session. The participants will be involved in various groups to explore the application of the MPGs and common reporting tables/report outlines for reporting under the ETF, enhancing their knowledge of the ETF and their technical capacity to use methodologies and tools.

1. Dedication hours: 16 hrs.

2. Learning objective:

- To acquire first-hand knowledge on the MPGs for BTRs preparation, including the application of flexibility provisions
- To learn options for implementing the ETF in the context of Nepal.

3. Course overview:

Sessions will be based on practical work, covering the following contents:

- a. Coordination for the development of reports.
- b. Reporting on GHG inventories.
- c. Reporting information related to Nepal's NDC.
- d. Reporting on adaptation to climate change and loss and damage.
- e. Reporting on support needed and received, including on loss and damage.
- f. Assessment of available information and gaps, reporting on flexibility provisions.
- g. Identifying needs for preparing BTR and improving reporting through time.

4. Minimum resource materials and references:

- a. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) / Ricardo E&E. (2019). Next steps under the Paris Agreement and the Katowice Climate Package.
- b. Long-term Low GHG Emission Development Strategy of Nepal.
- c. NDC Implementation Framework of Nepal.
- d. Nepal's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC. (2021).
- e. Nepal's National Adaptation Plan. (2021).
- f. UNFCCC. (2019). Decision 18/CMA.1 Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2018_3_add2_new_advance.pdf#page%3D18.
- g. UNFCCC. (2020). Handbook on Institutional Arrangements to Support MRV/Transparency of Climate Action and Support: Consultative Group of Experts, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Hand%20book_EN.pdf.
- h. UNFCCC. (2020). Reference Manual for the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement; Understanding the enhanced transparency framework and its linkages to nationally determined contribution accounting, <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ETFReferenceManual.pdf>.

- i. UNFCCC. (2020). Technical Handbook for Developing Country Parties on: Preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ETF_technical%20handbook_First%20Edition.pdf.
- j. UNFCCC. (2021). Advanced Unedited Version Decision-/CMA.3 Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma3_auv_5_transparency_0.pdf.

MODULE 8: GROUP PRESENTATION ON PREPARATIONS FOR REPORTING UNDER THE ETF IN NEPAL

Training workshops often include group exercises and presentations. The training course will include a session to deliver a group presentation. It gives less pressure on the individual; however, the group presentation creates a unique opportunity to ensure multiple individuals collaborate in order to produce a cohesive piece of work. The group work and presentation sessions in modules 7 and 8 will require participants to make decisions together, negotiate shared responsibilities, and collaborate on developing a set of solutions to a research problem. The module will also ensure:

- Shared responsibility by specifying exactly what each group member should be doing with their time.
- The length of time per speaker is agreed on in a coherence manner.
- Organizing and developing the content and creating a transition from one section to the next.

The module will build on work from module 7, organising presentations around up to five topics:

- Coordination for the development of reports.
- Reporting on GHG inventories.
- Reporting information related to Nepal's NDC.
- Reporting on adaptation to climate change, and on loss and damage.
- Reporting on support needed and received, including on loss and damage.

1. Dedication hours: 4 hrs.

2. Learning objective:

- To get feedback and refine the prepared materials.

3. Course overview:

Group work and presentation on reporting under the ETF in Nepal.

4. Minimum resource materials and references:

- a. Facilitative Sharing of Views Workshops: Recording by UNFCCC the facilitative sharing of views under the ICA process.

MODULE 9: REVIEW OF THE LEARNING

On the final day of the training workshop, a review will be conducted to check how well the objectives were achieved and to reinforce points or ask questions to ensure the participants understand what was covered.

The review activity will not only help the learners store and retrieve information, which is especially helpful once they leave the training, but also allow the instructor to check the learners' comprehension.

The review process will also measure how far the participants were empowered in understanding the tools, mechanism and concepts relating to the ETF and other components included in the training by comparing the assessment done at the beginning of the training.

1. Dedication hours: 4 hrs.

2. Learning objective:

- To facilitate the overall and comprehensive learning of the course's contents.

3. Course overview:

- a. Revisit the overall and comprehensive learning of the course's contents.
- b. Questions and Answers.
- c. Evaluation of ten days course modules.

4. Test: Multiple choice questions (MCQ) and short essay.

Prepared by



**Government of Nepal
Ministry of Forests and Environment**

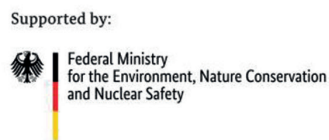


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