

# Summary Report

## Regional workshop on measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) and the enhanced transparency framework for Central Asia



**12-13 November 2019**  
**Almaty: Kazakhstan**

*A two-days regional meeting aimed to assist the countries of Central Asia in enhancing their understanding on MRV, enhanced transparency framework and monitoring and tracking climate actions and NDCs. A total of 35 participants from the countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus attended the event.*

In collaboration with:



## Abbreviations:

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BUR	Biennial Update Report
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative on Transparency
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GSP	Global Support Programme
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LULUCF	Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry
MRV	Measuring, Reporting and Verification
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NC	National Communication
PA	Paris Agreement
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

## Background:

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Properly constructed, national systems for transparency in Central Asia and Caucasus can improve domestic policymaking, create efficiencies in climate action, and bolster support for international climate finance. Internationally, one of the key pillars of the Paris Agreement, is the enhanced transparency framework as set in article 13, which requires countries to provide national greenhouse gas inventories and information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as well as encourages them to provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation and information on, technology transfer, capacity building, and financial support needed and received.

The countries of Central Asia<sup>1</sup> and Caucasus<sup>2</sup> signed the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and [ratified them](#) (exception is Kyrgyzstan – the process is ongoing), submitting their [NDCs](#), which cumulatively show reduction of GHG emissions from 5 to 25% by 2030. At present, the countries are progressing with reporting obligations within their National Communications (NC), Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and/ or Biennial Reports (BR) to respond to their commitments under the UNFCCC in line enhanced transparency framework.

## Target audience

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Participants of the regional workshop were represented by (a) coordinators and team leaders of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports (BUR), (b) senior experts from the national agencies dealing with climate policy who oversee the establishment of MRV and domestic enhanced transparency frameworks, (c) experts supporting the preparation of national GHG Inventories, and (d) experts dealing with data collection and greenhouse gas inventory elaboration inside the national statistical offices.

## Workshop objectives

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The main objective of the workshop was to assist the countries of Central Asia in enhancing their understanding on MRV, enhanced transparency framework and monitoring and tracking climate actions and NDCs. Other objectives included:

- Strengthen understanding on the key concepts and provisions related to Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), including on the main components of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports.
- Present the enhanced transparency framework, including the provisions on the upcoming Biennial Transparency Reports, as defined in the Katowice Climate Package.

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<sup>1</sup> Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

<sup>2</sup> Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia

- Facilitate the use of the 2006 IPCC guidelines for the elaboration of greenhouse gas inventories.
- Clarify key concepts on MRV systems and the tracking of NDCs.
- Determine needs of the Central Asian countries for enhanced capacities and provide clarifications on the access to GEF resources for National Communications, Biennial Update Reports and the Capacity Building Initiative on Transparency (CBIT).
- Showcase successful experiences on MRV and transparency from the Central Asian and Caucasus regions.
- Enhance peer to peer collaboration opportunities among Central Asian and Caucasus Countries on the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework.

All presentations and photos from the workshop are available at the GSP [website](#).

## Summary of the sessions

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### Session 1: Opening and introduction

The main objective of the Session 1 was to introduce the GSP programme and its objectives, get to know participants and learn about their expectations from the workshop. The session aimed to set a scene for the overall objective of the regional meeting and provide a coherent vision towards the programme agenda.

#### - About **Global Support Programme**

The Global Support Programme (**GSP**) provides support to non-Annex I Parties in order to prepare National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) that are submitted to the UNFCCC. Further, the GSP will work with key counterparts to provide technical guidance and assistance for the development of the NCs and BURs as well as in the identification of priority areas of support for the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). More information is available [here](#).

#### - **Key take away messages from the first regional workshop (Bangkok, Thailand)**

One of the first regional workshops on MRV was held on 9-12 April 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand with UNEP taking a lead. The workshop gathered participants from Asia, the Pacific Islands and the Balkan Countries with the aim to enhance National Climate Change Reporting and establishing the Regional Networking. The countries agreed for clustering scheme and make preliminary steps towards establishing the Central Asian Network with some capacity gaps on determined climate actions reporting and tracking. One of the requests from the region's countries was to establish a regular regional dialogue to support their technical skills in developing NCs and BURs, assure establishing smart MRV system and ETF specifically for the countries of Central Asia. This is particularly important given that countries of the region are lagging behind with the preparation of the first BUR (exception is

Kazakhstan) and limited understanding about MRV and ETF philosophy, which are key drivers of reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement.

- **Expectation from the present workshop (Almaty, Kazakhstan)**

All participants stressed on the importance of having hands-on information about UNFCCC requirements on reporting, establishment of MRV and tracking climate actions as seen in their national NDCs. As well as, to learn from each other and carefully look at lessons and best practices of establishing domestic MRV in other countries, like Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. The countries were also keen to learn about new opportunities on financing their enabling activities and clarifying on specific technical requirements on reporting (e.g. the use of 2006 IPCC Guidelines on GHG Inventory).

## **Session 2: The enhanced transparency framework after Katowice – towards Biennial Transparency Reports**

The session aimed to have a more detailed look at the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports, as well as at the status of their preparation and submission worldwide and in the context of the Central Asian region.

- **National Communications and Biennial Update Reports**

It is evident that apart from Kazakhstan, which is nowadays working on 8NC and 3BR, all the remaining countries of Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) are in the process of preparing their 4NC and 1BUR. The countries of the Caucasus are leading on NC and BUR reporting and take an advantage of preparing their 3<sup>rd</sup> BURs.

See the table below to have an overview of the NC and BUR/BR submission status.

**Table 1: Overview of NC and BUR/BR submission status in Central Asia and the Caucasus**

Country	NC submissions				BUR Submissions			Working on
	NC	2NC	3NC	4NC	BUR	2BUR	3BUR	UNDP Projects
Armenia	Nov-98	Sep-10	Apr-15		Apr-16	May-18		UNDP 4NC
Azerbaijan	May-00	Jun-11	May-16		Mar-15	Sep-18		UNDP 4NC
Georgia	Aug-99	Oct-09	Feb-16		Jul-16	Jun-19		UNDP 4NC
Kazakhstan	Nov-98	Jun-09	2013 (3-6NC)	2017(7NC)	Jan-14	Jan-16	Dec-17	UNDP (8NC + 4BR)
Kyrgyzstan	Mar-03	Dec-08	Jan-17					UNEP 4NC+BUR
Tajikistan	Oct-02	Dec-08	Dec-14		Jul-19			UNDP4NC
Turkmenistan	Nov-00	Nov-10	Jan-16					UNEP 4NC + BUR
Uzbekistan	Oct-99	Dec-08	Feb-17					UNEP 4NC+ BUR

**- The Enhanced Transparency Framework, the Katowice package and the new Biennial Transparency Reports**

This presentation was amongst most awaited ones of the workshop. Participants were given a comprehensive review of key principles in striving toward the enhanced transparency framework and switching to new Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR), which in fact will substitute current BURs by 2024.

Key rationale behind ETF is: (a) To provide clear understanding of climate actions including clarity and tracking progress towards achieving Parties' individual NDCs under Article 4, and adaptation actions under Article 7 to inform GST, and (b) To provide clarity on support provided and received by individual Parties and to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided to inform GST.

In a summary, the BTR shall include:

- **National entity/NFP with overall responsibility; institutional, legal and procedural arrangements**
- **Information on methods**
  - Mandatory to use 2006 IPCC Guidelines (may use national methodologies if they better reflect national circumstances) & 100-yr- time-horizon GWPs from IPCC 5<sup>th</sup> AR
  - Methodologies, gas and category, EFs, AD, key categories, individual & cumulative contributions from key categories, recalculations, results of uncertainty analysis, reasons for lack of completeness, QA/QC plan and procedures
- **Sector and gases:**
  - Estimates of emissions and removals for all categories, gases and carbon pools, including descriptive summary and trends; international aviation and bunkers as separate;
  - 7 gases (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs, SF<sub>6</sub> and NF<sub>3</sub>)
- **Time series**
  - Consistent annual time series starting from 1990 (NDC reference year/period and a consistent annual time series from 2020 onwards);
  - Latest inventory year – no more than 2 (3) years prior to the submission

## Session 2B: Sharing countries' best practices on NCs and BURs

The key objective of the session was to continue a dialogue on NC and BURs by bringing most vivid examples of the countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus. It seems obvious that the following factors were commonly determined as indeed contributive to a very well-prepared report:

- **Qualified experts**; e.g. in all cases local expertise was effectively utilized to prepare chapters of NC and BURs, which proved to (a) cost-effective and (b) sustainable
- All speakers stressed out that **a strong cooperation** among implementing partner, national partner and stakeholders;
- Active **stakeholder engagement** during elaboration and validation of NCs, including the civil society organizations and private companies; all countries in Central Asia and the Caucasus hold regular meetings and national workshops to introduce the outputs of each chapter and undergo thorough review before the version proceeds to its final stage.
- **Ownership of the Government** especially by Ministry/Agency of Environment Protection or Hydromet (focal points agencies in the region). All speakers noticed that over a few last years, the topic of climate change is becoming more popular amongst policy makers and reporting on national progress in terms of GHG emissions and adaptation attracts serious attention.
- **Adoption of laws and regulations** on climate actions and **low-carbon development** helps a lot on progressing and tracking national climate actions and collaboration with different agencies at the national level. This was specifically evident for Uzbekistan, which adopted a law on Paris Agreement ratification and developed a **National Strategy on transitioning towards Green Economy by 2030**.

- **Availability and reliability of data** is also an important factor towards the successful implementation of the project on NC and BUR/BR preparation, and this was a particularly good lesson in Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan
- **Regular communication** and **raising awareness** on climate change is the main pillar of the success both in reporting and accessing to domestic and external resources in all countries.

### Session 3A: Building sustainable domestic MRV systems

- **National MRV systems: key elements a domestic MRV system should have, including sound institutional arrangements**

The main objective of the session was to introduce key elements of the MRV system, which the country could ideally have. More clarity was given to the overall concept of MRV: which could foresee:

- MRV of **GHG emissions**, conducted at national, organizational, and/or facility level to understand an entity's emissions profile and report it in the form of an emissions inventory.
- MRV of **mitigation actions** (e.g., policies and projects) to assess their GHG effects and sustainable development (non-GHG) effects as well as to monitor their implementation. This type of MRV focuses on estimating the *change* in GHG emissions or other non-GHG variables.
- MRV of **support** (e.g., climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity building) to track provision and receipt of climate support, monitor results achieved, and assess impact.

On the other hand, verification is mostly about approaches and methods used, and assurance that they are consistent with the data records and contain no errors. Another objective of the verification is to secure transparency of provided information.

One of the encompassing elements of any MRV is to have institutional arrangement in place. For example, a standard setting may include: Structuring the institutional arrangement => Establishing the legal frameworks => Assuring human and technical resources => Availability of systems and tools. Stakeholder engagement goes through all named processes of institutional arrangement and is considered as an important crosscutting component of MRV.

An attention of the countries was also raised on MRV of adaptation, which to the most extent remains general in literature. Given the targets and objectives of NDCs of Central Asian countries, adaptation stands as equal as mitigation; hence, **MRV of adaptation** is also required to be part of a solid domestic system.

- **Integrating gender equality into MRV systems**

Requirements to mainstreaming gender equality to MRV system are also prescribed in latest decisions of COP for establishing a smart MRV system at the national level. Some of the countries (e.g. Georgia) have already appointed gender focal points who track the process of mainstreaming/assure gender disaggregated data collection for domestic MRV.



The participants expressed their interest in approach and mechanism of gender integration and were particularly keen to learn experience of Georgia. One of the common suggestions is to support the governments of Central Asia in conducting **trainings and/or capacity building exercises on mainstreaming gender equality in MRV systems**. Since the process is emerging in almost all countries of the region, it is a high time to plan such trainings in advance.

### **Session 3B: Sharing countries' experiences and views on the establishment of sound domestic MRV systems**

The logical continuation of the previous session was to showcase best examples and practices in establishing sound MRV systems in other countries of the region or beyond. Example of Georgia attained a keen interest and activated discussions among participants; the case of Kazakhstan was of different nature. Although the MRV system in Kazakhstan both for GHG emissions and mitigation actions has been established a while ago within the frameworks of national Emission Trading Scheme (ETS), the weak point for a sound MRV remained in a small-scale renewable energy sector. UNDP project looks at possible options to include off-grid and on-grid RES systems into measuring and reporting schemes to the most extent using the CDM methodologies.

At the same time, **common weaknesses of current MRV system** at the national/governmental level in Central Asia are associated with:

- Deficiencies of laws and regulations on the establishment and use of MRV
- Low level of expert capacity in the sectors of Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste
- Absence of data on GHG emissions within state statistics agencies and dependence on preparing the inventories on external resources (GEF enabling activities projects)
- Low level of expert capacity in using up-to-date methodologies, guidelines and software (e.g. 2006 IPCC GHG Guidelines)
- Absence of an accredited body with the capacity to verify annual emissions
- No concrete guidelines on MRV are available (the latest one is referenced back to 2015)
- Limited access to guidelines and methodologies in the Russian language and limited knowledge of English

### **Session 4: Access to GEF funds for MRV and Transparency**

Since access to funding on climate actions in Central Asian countries remains a cornerstone of every emerging activity, the session 4 aimed to clarify the participants on opportunities they have in applying to GEF funding to fulfil their obligations under the UNFCCC reporting.

Apart from regular GEF resources to prepare NCs and BURs, a particular interest was raised on **Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)** funding. The initiative aims to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities by (a) providing relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement and by (b) assisting in the improvement of transparency over time.

Although CBIT initiative was established in 2015 within the Paris Agreement, the countries of Central Asia have limited knowledge on financial opportunities they have in getting the support. Nowadays, besides the countries of the Caucasus participating at the workshop, only Uzbekistan made an attempt to develop a concept note for CBIT (jointly with FAO).

## Session 5: Monitoring and tracking of climate actions and NDCs

The main objective of the session is to refresh participants with the information on updating and submitting NDCs and activate discussions on how this process is envisaged or planned in the countries of Central Asia. In accordance with the Paris Agreement:

- Parties whose INDC with a **time frame up to 2025** to communicate by 2020 a **new NDC** and to do so every five years thereafter
  - o Up to 31 Parties (mainly LDC/SIDS) are likely to submit a new and better NDC, as they have NDCs with **five-year** timeframes (*Guyana, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname amongst those Parties*)
- Parties whose INDC with a **time frame up to 2030** to **communicate or update** by 2020 the contribution and to do so every five years thereafter
  - o Large majority of Parties only needs to update their NDCs
  - o The secretariat will prepare a **synthesis report** (as an input for the GST)
- All Parties are invited to communicate **long-term low emission development strategies**

### Key outputs of the group discussion:

- All countries have their NDCs until 2030 and some of them (Kazakhstan, Georgia and Uzbekistan) have already/or on the way to establishing a solid legal framework; their national strategies and climate actions programme reflect on NDC targets and include indicators
- The work on MRV system is either evolving or is in place (Kazakhstan)
- UNFCCC Focal point agencies (Ministries of Environment, Hydromets) are responsible for tracking NDCs and report on update
- Although qualitative and quantitative data are available, main constrain remains in switching to 2006 IPCC Guidelines (Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan)
- The process of required data collection for tracking NDCs is regular in Kazakhstan (top 200 data suppliers within its domestic ETS) and Georgia; other countries experience constrains
- There are certain examples and best practices which could be used while establishing MRV of GHG emissions and NAMA projects could be a case (e.g. Uzbekistan)
- There is a possibility to have a sector-based approach towards establishing a domestic MRV system (e.g. electro and heat energy, transport, waster, and buildings)
- Indicators for tracking process especially in terms of GHG emission reductions are feasible and will be determined easily (energy intensity, kW/hr, etc), but indicators to track adaptation progress are open for discussion; more quantitative methods will be used

## Session 6: GHG inventories and the transition to the 2006 IPCC guidelines

The session aimed to provide information on transition to 2006 IPCC Guidelines on GHG Inventories to assure more accurate calculation of GHG emissions and stocks at the national level; having in mind that new reporting standards envisage the use of 2006 IPCC GL, the session also demonstrated best practices in using the latest guidelines by Georgia and Armenia and opened a floor for discussions.

### Common challenges towards 2006 IPCC transition:

- Due to the absence of local emission factors, default criteria are used, which are not always accurate
- Discrepancies between the results of 1996 IPCC GL and 2006 IPCC GL and importance to re-calculate the inventories
- No overwhelming information and data records from some sectors, such as waste, industrial processes and agriculture; data on large emitters from the industry sector are either closed or not depicted in company's roster and National Statistics records
- There are some certain issues with using the 2006 IPCC software; instead, separate excel sheets are used which adds extra time and efforts
- Lack of knowledge on smooth transitioning from 1996 IPCC to 2006 IPCC Guidelines
- Limited understanding on calculating emissions from coking coal and absence of domestic coefficients

## Session 7: Assessing capacity needs and Session 8: Market place – Support options and tools for transparency

The purpose of the sessions is to (a) identify common constraints and challenges in implementing transparency at the national level, (b) determine measures and instruments to advance the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework and (c) provide ad hoc support to interested countries, using various initiatives from international development agencies, incl. UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC and others (e.g. GHGMI and GIZ).

Having in mind that the report already narrates about challenges and constraints towards advanced implementation of the enhanced transparency framework in its chapters above, this part of the workshop report articulates on country-specific needs:

### Kazakhstan:

- Launch of regular project at the regional level to capacitate national focal point agencies on establishing a smart MRV system; MRV of adaptation is of particular interest
- Regular (at least 2 times per year) regional meetings to exchange and update each other on progress and lessons learned
- Capacity building on developing BR and BTR taking into account emerging updates in UNFCCC COP Decisions / IPCC Guidelines

- Targeted technical trainings on developing national coefficients and proper calculation of emissions for regular national GHG Inventories
- South-South and South-North cooperation; experience from the countries of the Caucasus and Europe is welcomed

#### **Kyrgyzstan:**

- Hands-on training on the use of 2006 IPCC Guidelines (incl. targeted software) and instruction on transitioning from 1996 IPCC towards new one
- Provision of MRV Guidelines and handbooks in Russian language
- Trainings on mainstreaming gender into MRV
- Support to develop a work plan for updating domestic NDC, incl. assistance in elaboration of proper indicators for tracking
- Support in forecasting and modeling GHG emissions and identification of mitigation actions/their tracking assessment
- Capacity building on developing BUR and BTR taking into account emerging updates in UNFCCC COP Decisions / IPCC Guidelines

#### **Tajikistan:**

- Hands-on training on the use of 2006 IPCC Guidelines (incl. targeted software) and instruction on transitioning from 1996 IPCC towards new one
- Support in elaboration of legal frameworks and normative acts for establishing sound and smart MRV system at the national level
- Provision of MRV Guidelines and handbooks in Russian language
- Assistance for Stat Agency in developing standard forms for getting access to data
- Establishment of a single source portal and archive with GHG emission data records
- Regular regional meetings to exchange and update each other on progress and lessons learned

#### **Turkmenistan**

- Provision of MRV Guidelines, BUR/BTR development handbooks and 2006 IPCC GL in Russian language
- Hands-on training on the use of 2006 IPCC Guidelines (incl. targeted software) and instruction on transitioning from 1996 IPCC towards new one
- Support in developing regular roster of GHG emission data within the national statistics: provision of recommendations and a road map
- Support in establishing sound domestic MRV system having in mind NDC targets and national circumstances of the country

#### **Uzbekistan**

- Provision of MRV Guidelines and handbooks in Russian language; a special focus should be given to MRV of mitigation
- Regular regional meetings to exchange and update each other on progress and lessons learned

- Capacity building on developing BUR and BTR taking into account emerging updates in UNFCCC COP Decisions / IPCC Guidelines
- Trainings on mainstreaming gender into MRV
- Raising awareness on funding the enabling activities for BTR

The countries of the Caucasus region determined the same needs for capacity building but paid a particular attention to regional meetings and exchange from the best European practices in establishing and maintaining a sound MRV.

## **Conclusion and next steps:**

The workshop appeared to be not only an event for getting updated information about new reporting and transparency requirements in the context of the Paris Agreement but served as a good platform for exchange and communication. As stated by the participants, expectations from the workshop were fully met and they expressed their willingness to strengthen collaboration on MRV both within the regular regional events and bilaterally. In fact, the workshop made an impetus to follow-up actions, which could be further translated into capacity building exercises and regional dialogue in the next few years.

Apart from country-specific activities, which have been highlighted above, there are a number of events/materials, which can be recommended for regional or joint interventions:

### **Topics for joint trainings/courses:**

1. Training on detailed description of steps and instructions towards establishing a sound and smart domestic MRV system (a) sector based for GHG inventory and (b) mitigation actions
2. Training on transition from 1996 to 2006 IPCC GHG Inventory Guidelines, incl. instructions and road map
3. Technical training for development a sound national GHG Inventories, using 2006 IPCC Guidelines and new software
4. Introductory training for establishing MRV for adaptation: key principles of using qualitative and quantitative methods of tracking the progress against targets set in domestic NDCs
5. Practical training on mainstreaming gender into MRV system
6. Special trainings for statistic agencies on data collection and management (GHG Inventory and MRV)
7. Regular regional meetings of exchange and tracking the progress

### **Additional materials to be needed:**

1. Handbook (in Rus) on how to prepare a sound and smart domestic MRV system (with the examples from other countries)
2. Handbook (in Rus) or Guidelines on developing comprehensive BUR
3. Handbook (in Rus) or Guidelines on developing comprehensive BUR: main differences between BUR and BTR
4. Instructions on how and when to update national NDCs, incl. examples on indicators for better tracking the progress

5. Handbook on getting funding for MRV and capacity building within enabling activities
6. Collection of useful links to Rus/Eng materials
7. Excerpts from COP21-COP24 Decisions on ETF, preparation of BUR/BTR, establishment of domestic MRV and updating NDCs

The above-mentioned proposals both country-specific and joint ones, need to be validated in a month to have an opportunity for the countries to better comprehend the workshop outputs and formulate a work plan for 2020 with concrete regional or national activities.

## Annex 1. Agenda

DAY 1– Tuesday November 12th	
8:30 – 9.00	Registration
Session 1	Opening & Workshop Objectives
9:00 – 9:50	<p><b>Opening Remarks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Damiano Borgogno, UNDP IRH</li> <li>- Mr. Saulet Sakenov, UNDP Kazakhstan</li> </ul> <p><b>Getting to know each other – introduction of the participants and expectations from the workshop</b></p> <p><b>Setting the Scene for Discussions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Role of UNDP/UNEP Support Program</li> <li>- Key take away messages from previous regional workshop led by UNEP in Bangkok in April 2019</li> </ul>
Session 2 A	The enhanced transparency framework after Katowice – towards Biennial Transparency Reports
09:50 – 11:10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>A more detailed look at National Communications and Biennial Update Reports – Mr. Damiano Borgogno</b>, Transparency Lead, UNDP (15 minutes)</li> <li>- <b>The enhanced transparency framework, the Katowice package and the new Biennial Transparency Reports: Ms. Bhava Dhungana</b>, Mitigation, Data and Analysis Programme Officer, UNFCCC Secretariat (25 minutes)</li> <li>- <b>Q&amp;A</b> (30 min)</li> </ul>
11.10 – 11.30	Coffee/tea break
Session 2 B	Sharing countries’ best practices on NCs and BURs
11:30 – 12:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Experience and lessons learnt from Kazakhstan: Mr. Saulet Sakenov</b>, Project Manager for NC/BUR, UNDP Kazakhstan (15 min)</li> <li>- <b>Experience and lessons learnt from Azerbaijan: Mr. Maharram Mehtiyev</b>, Expert on Climate Change, the National Hydrometeorology Department, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (15 min)</li> <li>- <b>Experience and lessons learnt from Uzbekistan: Ms. Raisa Taryannikova</b>, Head of Unit of Transboundary Monitoring of Environment Pollutions, Uzhydromet (15 min)</li> <li>- <b>Q&amp;A</b> (15 min)</li> </ul>
12:30 – 13:45	Lunch
Session 3 A	Building sustainable domestic MRV systems
13:45 – 14:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>National MRV systems: key elements a domestic MRV system should have, including sound institutional arrangements: Ms. Bhava Dhungana</b>, Mitigation, Data and Analysis Officer, UNFCCC Secretariat (25 min)</li> <li>- <b>Integrating gender equality into MRV systems - Ms. Valeria Arroyave</b>, Analyst, UNDP (15 min)</li> <li>- <b>Q&amp;A</b> (20 min)</li> </ul>

<b>Session 3 B</b>	<b>Sharing countries' experiences and views on the establishment of sound domestic MRV systems</b>
14:45 – 15:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Georgia's experience and plans in setting up domestic MRV System:</b> <i>Mr. Kakhaber Mdivani</i>, Head of Climate Change Division, Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (15 min)</li> <li>- <b>Initial results from implementing a MRV framework in Renewable Energy Systems –</b> <i>Mr. Yerlan Dairbekov and Syrym Nurgaliyev UNDP project on RES in Kazakhstan</i> (15 min)</li> <li>- Q&amp;A and Group discussion (30 min)</li> </ul>
15:45 – 16:15	Coffee/Tea Break
<b>Session 4</b>	<b>Access to GEF funds for MRV and Transparency</b>
16:15 – 17:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Access to funding for NCs and BURs –</b> <i>Ms. Tugba Varol, Analyst, UNDP</i></li> <li>- <b>Access to the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency –</b> CBIT – <i>Mr. Damiano Borgogno</i>, Transparency Lead, UNDP</li> <li>- <b>National CBIT project in Armenia – key objectives and expectations:</b> <i>Ms. Arpine Gabrielyan</i>, Head of the Atmospheric Air Department of Central Laboratory of the "Environmental Monitoring and Information Center" SNCO (15 min)</li> <li>- <b>National CBIT project in Azerbaijan – key objectives and expectations:</b> <i>Mr. Fuad Humbatov</i>, Team Leader for FNC preparation, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (15 min)</li> <li>- <b>Q&amp;A</b> (15 min)</li> </ul>
17.45 - 19.00	Cocktail

<b>DAY 2 – Wednesday 13th November</b>	
9:00	Start
<b>Session 5</b>	<b>The monitoring and tracking of climate actions and NDCs</b>
9:00 – 10:40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Tracking the progress of NDCs:</b> <i>Ms. Bhava Dhungana</i>, Mitigation, Data and Analysis Officer, UNFCCC and <i>Mr. Damiano Borgogno</i>, Transparency Lead, UNDP (30 min)</li> <li>- Group discussion on status and plans for monitoring of climate actions (70 min)</li> </ul>
10:40 – 11:00	Coffee/Tea Break
<b>Session 6</b>	<b>GHG inventories and the transition to the 2006 IPCC guidelines</b>
11.00 – 12.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Key elements of the 2006 IPCC guidelines:</b> <i>Mr. Alexei Sankovski</i>, GHGMI (15 min)</li> <li>- <b>Moving towards IPCC 2006 guidelines – experience and lessons learnt from Georgia:</b> <i>Mr. Kakhaber Mdivani</i>, Head of Climate Change Division, Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (15 min)</li> <li>- <b>Moving towards IPCC 2006 guidelines – experience and lessons learnt from Armenia:</b> <i>Ms. Kristina Hakobyan</i>, Leading Specialist of the Climate change and atmosphere protection policy Division of Environment Protection Policy Department (15 min)</li> <li>- <b>Q&amp;A and Group discussion</b> (30 min)</li> </ul>
12:30 – 13:45	Lunch
13.45 – 14.00	Group photo
<b>Session 7</b>	<b>Breakout groups on capacity needs</b> <i>The purpose of the sessions is to identify common constraints in implementing transparency at the national level and to design and provide ad hoc support to interested countries</i>



14:00 – 16:00	Group discussion: Identification and discussion on constraints and gaps and capacity building support needed to advance the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework
<b>16:00 – 16:20</b>	<b>Coffee/Tea Break</b>
<b>Session 8</b>	<b>Market place - Support options and tools for transparency</b>
16.20 – 17.20	Participants will be invited to walk around the room and discuss options of available support with international development organizations and providers, having in mind gaps identified in session. Possibilities of south/south collaborations will also be discussed.
<b>Final Session</b>	<b>Highlights and conclusions of the workshop</b>
17.20 – 17.45	The highlights of the workshop will be resumed, and common conclusions will be formulated. Furthermore, the main learning points for each participant/country will be drafted.
<b>17.45</b>	<b>Adjourn</b>

## Annex 2. List of participants

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