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GST1 – NDCs, reporting/transparency

GST1 - BTRs and NDCs in 2025

- NDC and transparency requirements – CBRD-RC underpins developing/developed country obligations, and there are further distinctions between obligations of LDCs/SIDS and other developing countries
- 32 African LDCs and 6 SIDS out of the AU's 55 member states – 2 in common, so LDCs/SIDS in Africa = 36
- Requirements for NDC2 compared to previous – agreed common timeframe (5 years), provision of ICTU, accounting approach
- Mitigation, adaptation and support components of both NDCs and BTRs
- Numerous advantages to integrating planning and implementation of both – 2- and 5-year cycles, institutionalized support for reporting (BTRs) but as hoc support only for NDCs; mitigation targets dovetail with reporting capability and investment; adaptation is less defined, but the GGA process provides a useful structure for this

GST1 implications for NDCs and transparency

- Countries must take the outcome of the GST into account in developing their NDCs, and report on how this was done in the ICTU – no further guidance on how
- Mitigation – globally insufficient, shift of emphasis to 1.5 degree goal, long-term just transition to NZ, paragraph 28 on collective mitigation actions – NOT scalable to individual country level – many considerations;
- Adaptation – inadequate; focus on GGA process
- No direct implications for transparency framework – indirect impacts from both processes set in motion and strengthened by the GST (e.g. GGA), and also consider the flow of information for future GSTs via BTRs and synthesis reports

Capacity-building for transparency / reporting systems

- ETF reporting supports evidence-based climate policy.
- Less than half of African countries submitted Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) by Dec 2024 - most have submitted multiple National Communications.
- Major challenges: technical capacity, national data systems, and institutional development.
- Review process is NB source of capacity-building for reporters and reviewers
- Support from GEF, CGE, CBIT, UNFCCC Secretariat, bilateral, is considerable but there are key problems / issues:
 - Ideal is to build national capacity, not necessarily all in government
 - GEF support is built around contract-based consultants etc – additional complex challenges with implementing agencies - very useful conversations at COPs/SBs
 - UNFCCC Secretariat is underfunded and plays major role