

Submission to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA)

by CARE International, CIEL, Franciscans International, ATD Fourth World, International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), the Rainforest Foundation Norway and WEDO

Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework

(APA Agenda item 5)

The Transparency Framework should aim at fostering trust and understanding among parties, at strengthening domestic processes and public ownership, and at generating information related to implementation. In order to support the holistic implementation of the Paris Agreement, this framework should thus allow parties to report both the progress made in relation to mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation as well as how these policies integrate the cross-cutting principles and obligations contained in the Paris Agreement.

Information reported

The scope of the transparency framework must therefore include information related to human rights, including the rights of indigenous peoples, gender equality, food security, just transition, intergenerational equity and the preservation of the integrity of ecosystems. Inclusion of these elements is crucial to ensure a comprehensive monitoring of all aspects of the NDCs as well as in order to generate information that can feed into the Global Stocktake.

The guidelines to be developed for the submission of national reporting must reflect this comprehensive approach and identify information that parties should report in relation to each of these cross cutting principles and obligations. These guidelines must draw from existing international reporting obligations to foster synergies with other frameworks and avoid duplication of efforts. Additional, relevant intergovernmental organisations should be invited to provide complementary technical and methodological reporting guidance.

Modalities for the Transparency Framework

The transparency framework offers an opportunity not only to promote trust and mutual understanding among parties but also to foster dialogue with all stakeholders at the national and international level. Such a participatory and inclusive approach is necessary to ensure the quality and comprehensiveness of information reported as well as the public ownership and support for climate actions. It would furthermore strengthen awareness, capacity and the partnership among all relevant domestic actors and therefore contribute to a more supportive implementation context.

The role of domestic stakeholders should also be acknowledged at the stage of the review of information, ensuring an exchange of information between expert review teams and civil society. The review process under the new framework will also face constraints related to the unprecedented need to review 194 parties on a periodic basis. Information submitted by stakeholders can help identify potential issues in relation to which an international review, feedback and support might be most needed and timely.

Finally, the multilateral assessment should also enable the active contributions by civil society organisations, for instance through the submission of complementary information and through the possibility to ask written and oral questions at the relevant stages of the multilateral assessment. In establishing these modalities, experience should be drawn from other international transparency framework building on such a participatory approach. These international precedents should serve as a basis for these modalities.

