

Approach to the second round of international assessment and review 2016-2017

3rd BRs and NCs lead reviewers meeting

3-4 March, 2016



Ruta Bubniene, Mitigation Data Analysis programme, UNFCCC secretariat

Bonn, 3-4 March 2016

Outline of presentation

- 
- Scope and timeline for IAR2
 - Organizing principles: Parties
 - Organizing principles: ERTs
 - Streamlining the organization of reviews
 - Enhancing review tools
 - Preparing analytical supportive material



Scope and timeline for IAR2

- BR2 only – preparation of 44 review reports compared to 87 (44 NCs and 43 BR1s) in 2014 – 2015 IAR 1 cycle

 - Centralized reviews of BR2

 - 44 reviews (11 CRs x 4 Parties) in 2016:
 - 4 CRs March 7-12
 - 2 CRs March 14-19
 - 3 CRs May 30 – June 5
 - 2 CRs June 6 – 1
- } TRRs to be published for MA in Nov 2016
- } TRRs to be published for MA in June 2017



Organizing principles: Parties

Principles of Parties grouping:

- Combine bigger economies with smaller economies in the same review to balance work load for experts and timing during MA sessions;
- Combine Parties that reported BR2/or additional information available in language other than English: 2 Russian groups (RUS and KAZ; UKR and BLR), 1 French group (France, Monaco), 1 Spanish group (Spain);
- Pair non-Annex II Parties in one sub-team, and EIT in the other sub-team, so that no FTC experts are not needed for EIT.

Challenge: delayed submission of BR2s: by 1 January 2016, only 29 BR2s and 30 BR2 CTFs were submitted.



Organizing principles: Parties

07.03-12.03.				
CR1	Norway	Switzerland	Denmark	Estonia
CR2	Germany	Belgium	Netherlands	Malta
CR3	EU	Latvia	Finland	Slovakia
CR4	New Zealand	Lithuania	Croatia	Sweden
14.03.-19.03.				
CR5	UK	Italy	Bulgaria	Poland
CR6	Australia	Austria	Czech R.	Hungary
30.05-04.06.				
			French speaking sub-team	
CR7	Ireland	Iceland	France	Monaco
			Russian speaking sub-team	
CR8	Portugal	Greece	Russian Federation	Kazakhstan
			Russian speaking sub-team	
CR9	United States	Liechtenstein	Belarus	Ukraine
06.06.-11.06. Spanish speaking sub-team				
CR10	Japan	Cyprus	Spain	Slovenia
CR11	Canada	Luxembourg	Turkey	Romania



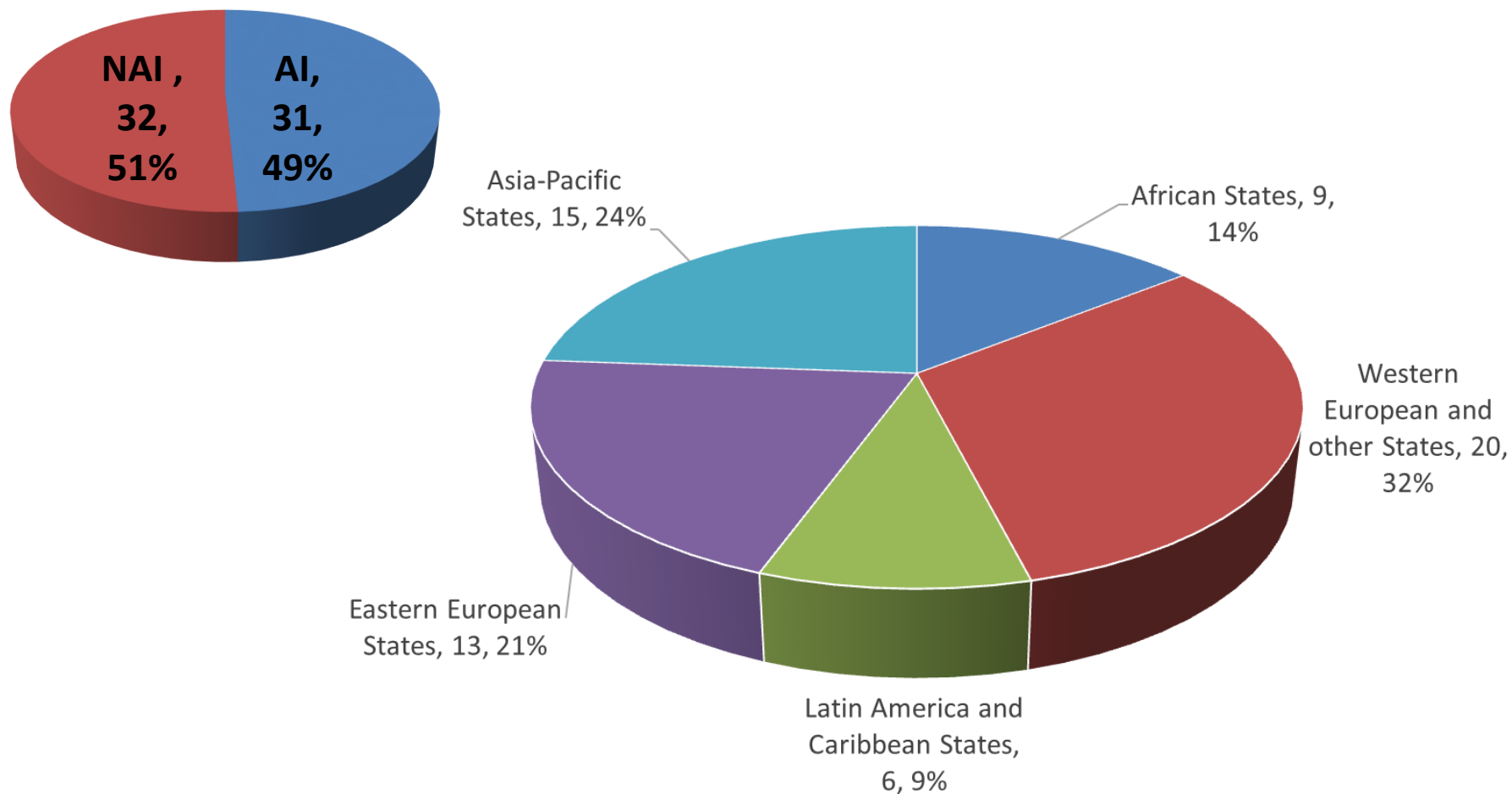
Organising principles: ERT composition

- About 115 experts needed for BR2 reviews (10 - 12 experts x 11 CRs)
- Balance of experts from Annex I and non Annex I Parties;
- Balance of geographical and regional representation;
- Balance of expertise:
 - Facilitating knowledge sharing and sustaining the pool of expertise through involvement of 20% new experts in the teams and pairing new experts with experienced experts



Organising principles: ERT composition

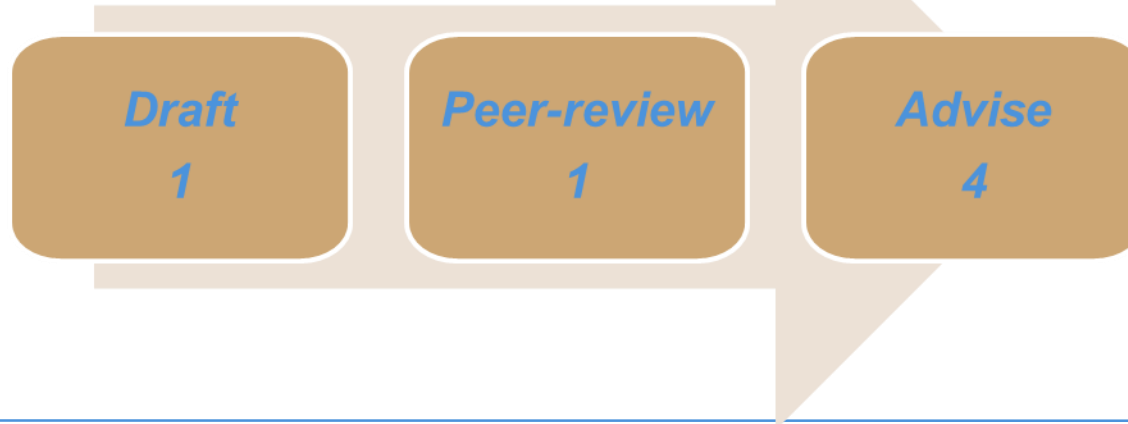
Participation of experts in BR2 reviews in March 2016: 63 experts from 44 Parties



Organising principles: ERT work-load streamlining

In each CR:

- 4 BR2s reviewed by 10 – 12 experts, 2 LRAs;
- 2 sub-teams (4-6 experts, including 1 LR), focusses on 2 Parties each;
- 1 expert focuses on 1 Party;
- 3 experts per Party: 1 PaMs, 1 Projections/target, 1 FTC;
- Entire ERT remains collectively responsible for all 4 review reports;
- 2 review coordinators from the secretariat;
- Principle: draft->peer-review-> advise.



Organising principles: ERT work-load streamlining

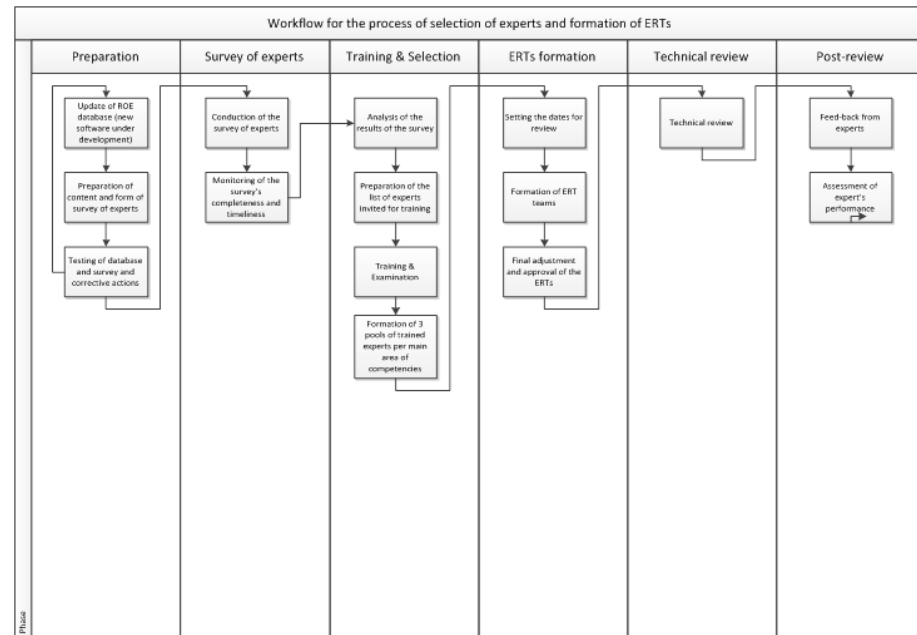
➤ Roles of experts in CR3, example

Finland			Latvia	
Chapter	Draft	Peer Review	Draft	Peer Review
PaMs	Alexander	Gherghita	Gherghita	Alexander
Trends, Projections and Target	Christoph	Marcelo	Marcelo	Christoph
FTC Support	Fredrick	Gao	NA	NA
LR	Christoph			
RO	Ruta			
EU			Slovakia	
Chapter	Draft	Peer Review	Draft	Peer Review
PaMs	Dylan	Brian	Brian	Dylan
Trends, Projections and Target	Nicolo	Bundit	Bundit	Nicolo
FTC Support	Gao	Fredrick	NA	NA
LR	Gao			
RO	Veronica			



Streamlining the organization of reviews: early preparation

- Early preparation for the ERTs (work-flow):
 - Willingness check -> invitations -> ERTs finalization
 - ERTs contacted 2 months before the review week;



Streamlining the organization of reviews: challenges and solutions

Challenges:

Limited number of LRs who have passed Mandatory Exam

Limited number of new experts who have passed the exams;

Outdated contact details of experts in the Roster of Experts;

Parallel review processes limits the availability of experts

Decline of experts from Annex I Parties due to lack of funding;

Solutions:

• Encourage LRs to take and pass the necessary exam

• Encourage new experts take and pass the exams;

• Encourage Parties to update the Roster of Expert on regular basis;

• Harmonize timing of the events to avoid clashes

• Encourage Parties to plan time for experts' participation in the reviews;



Enhancing review tools

IT tools:

Enhanced BR VTR

BR CTF Data Interface



Non-IT tools:

Enhanced templates

Enhanced checklists

Elaborated country brief

Preparing analytical supportive material



1. Review Practice Guidance
2. Background paper on review practice and challenges as an update of 2015 discussion paper;
3. Background paper on assessment of completeness and transparency;
4. Background paper on implications of changes of GHG inventory reporting GLs;
5. Compilation of decisions of ICAO and IMO on bunker fuels



Conclusions



Continuous improvement of the planning and organization of the process and the tools leads to less challenges every review cycle.



Conclusions - points for consideration by LRs

- **Timing** for CRs reviews (March and June) ensures that the TRRs are finished in time for the MA sessions and without clashes with GHG inventory reviews in 2nd half of 2016.
- **Approach of grouping Parties** to the CRs by size, provision of FTC information and language of the reports ensures balance of Parties at MA sessions and less experts needed for CRs;
- **Earlier planning** provides for the preparation for the review by the ERTs two months before the review week;
- **Enlarged ERTs** (allocating main responsibility for one Party per expert) lessen burden for one expert;
- Streamlined review coordination approaches, such as **application of principle of “draft – peer review – advice”** provides for sharing knowledge and consistency across reviews;
- **Analytical review supportive material**, Review Practice Guidance and background papers facilitates the consistency of reviews

Are these efforts and products helpful to enhance effectiveness, efficiency, timeliness, consistency of BR2 reviews?

