



United Nations

FC/CCC/SB/2014/INF.3



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
29 September 2014

English only

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Forty-first session

Lima, 1–6 December 2014

Item 8(c) of the provisional agenda

Matters relating to science and review

The 2013–2015 review

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Forty-first session

Lima, 1–8 December 2014

Item 15 of the provisional agenda

The 2013–2015 review

National information available for consideration by the structured expert dialogue

Note by the secretariat


Summary

This note contains an outline of the national information that will be available for consideration by the structured expert dialogue and by when, grouped into three main categories: submissions from Parties; national reports, including national communications, biennial reports, biennial update reports, national greenhouse gas inventories, and reports from international assessment and review and from international consultation and analysis; and other relevant reports from Parties and processes under the Convention. Each part features a narrative outlining the information available; the last section outlines how the information could inform the 2013–2015 review. A table annexed to the note recapitulates this information, with references to relevant documents and links to relevant information on the UNFCCC website.

GE.14-17551 (E)



* 1 4 1 7 5 5 1 *

Please recycle 



Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	1–3	3
A. Mandate.	1	3
B. Scope of the note	2	3
C. Possible action by the subsidiary bodies.....	3	3
II. National information	4–59	3
A. Submissions from Parties.....	8–11	4
B. National reports	12–30	5
C. Other relevant reports from Parties and processes under the Convention	31–50	9
D. Possible use of national information.....	51–59	13
 Annex		
An indicative, descriptive identification of what information, as listed in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 161(b), will be available for consideration by the structured expert dialogue and by when		16

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. At their fortieth sessions, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) requested the secretariat to prepare a note containing an indicative, descriptive identification of what information, as listed in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 161(b), will be available for consideration by the structured expert dialogue (SED) and by when, and to make it available to Parties no later than 1 October 2014.¹

B. Scope of the note

2. This note contains an outline of what information will be available for consideration by the SED and by when. It is structured around three main parts that describe: past and upcoming submissions from Parties; national reports, including national communications (NCs), biennial reports (BRs), biennial update reports (BURs), national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, and reports from international assessment and review (IAR) and from international consultation and analysis (ICA); and other relevant reports from Parties and processes under the Convention. Each part features a narrative outlining the information available; the last section outlines how the information could inform the 2013–2015 review. A table annexed to the note recapitulates this information, with references to relevant documents and links to relevant information on the UNFCCC website.

C. Possible action by the subsidiary bodies

3. The SBSTA and the SBI may take note of this information note and provide further guidance to the SED, as appropriate.

II. National information

4. Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 161(b), specifies the types of information received from Parties that should be included in the 2013–2015 review: submissions from Parties, NCs, first BURs from developing country Parties, BRs from developed country Parties, national GHG inventories, ICA and IAR reports, and other relevant reports from Parties and processes under the Convention.

5. At the 1st meeting of the SED (SED 1), an introductory presentation was made by the secretariat on information gathering for the assessment of the overall progress made towards achieving the long-term global goal. The information from Parties was grouped into three categories, namely: submissions; national reports, including IAR and ICA reports; and other relevant reports from Parties and processes under the Convention (see figure 1).

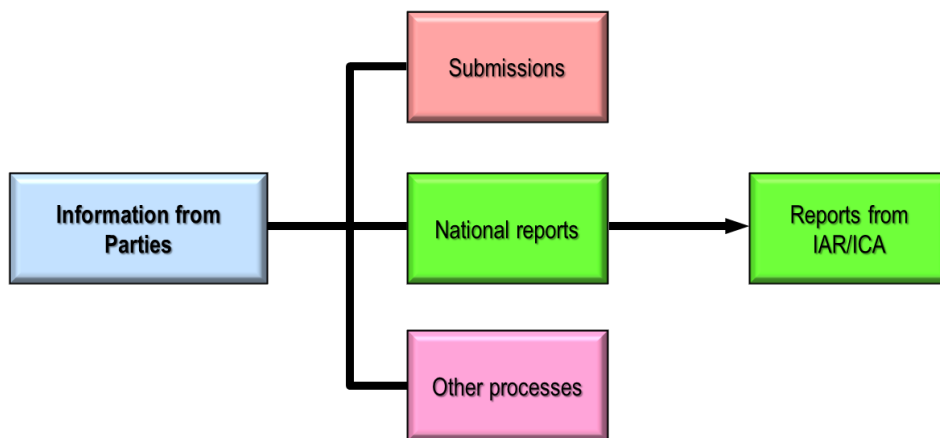
¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 76, and FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 195.

6. With respect to the third category, the need to identify processes that would be relevant to the review was noted at SED 1.² Information on such processes is presented in chapter II.C below, without prejudice to any further discussions that Parties might have on the identification of these processes.³

7. Six Parties and two non-governmental organizations submitted views on the 2013–2015 review in April and May 2013, including on the information sources to be considered in the review and on the organization of SED 1.⁴ The summary report on SED 1 provides details on the views of Parties on how national information could be used in the 2013–2015 review.⁵

Figure 1

Types of national information identified in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 161(b)



Abbreviations: IAR = international assessment and review, ICA = international consultation and analysis.

A. Submissions from Parties

1. Past submissions

8. SBSTA 39 and SBI 39 invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 26 March 2014, their views on the future work of the SED, including the future use of different sources of information.⁶ The secretariat received two submissions on this matter from the following groups of Parties: Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and the United States of America; and Greece and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member States.⁷ These views were taken into account when organizing the 3rd meeting of the SED and contributed to a balanced consideration of inputs under both themes of the 2013–2015 review.⁸

² See <<http://unfccc.int/8477.php>>.

³ See document FCCC/ADP/2013/INF.2 for an overview of the institutions, mechanisms and arrangements under the Convention.

⁴ Available at <<http://unfccc.int/7590.php>>.

⁵ See paragraphs 5(a), 7(a), 12, 23, 24 and 32(a) and the annex of the report, available at <http://unfccc.int/files/science/workstreams/the_2013-2015_review/application/pdf/structuredexpertdialogue.2013.2.informalnote_final.pdf>.

⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2013/5, paragraph 135, and FCCC/SBI/2013/20, paragraph 169.

⁷ FCCC/SB/2014/MISC.1.

⁸ Theme 1: the adequacy of the long-term global goal in the light of the ultimate objective of the Convention; theme 2: the overall progress made towards achieving the long-term global goal, including a consideration of the implementation of the commitments under the Convention.

9. SBSTA 39 and SBI 39 also invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 26 March 2014, their views on how the outcomes of the 2013–2015 review will inform the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP).⁹ The secretariat received two submissions on this matter from the following groups of Parties: Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and the United States of America; and Greece and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member States.¹⁰

10. After the March 2014 deadline, the secretariat received two further submissions, which address both the future work of the SED and how the review will inform the work of the ADP, namely from China and from Nauru on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States.¹¹ During the June 2014 sessions, the secretariat received another submission, from the Environmental Integrity Group, which was posted on the UNFCCC website.¹² The views of Parties on this matter were reflected in the conclusions of SBSTA 40 and SBI 40.¹³

2. Upcoming submissions

11. SBI 40 and SBSTA 40 invited Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 1 November 2014, their views on additional inputs to the SED, on how to conclude the 2013–2015 review and on the final reporting of the SBSTA and the SBI to the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its twenty-first session (November–December 2015).¹⁴ These submissions will be posted on the UNFCCC website as they are received.

B. National reports

12. Figure 2 below indicates the timeline for the submission of the national reports identified in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 161(b), as well as the indicative time frames of the first round of IAR and ICA processes.

⁹ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 79.

¹⁰ FCCC/SB/2014/MISC.2.

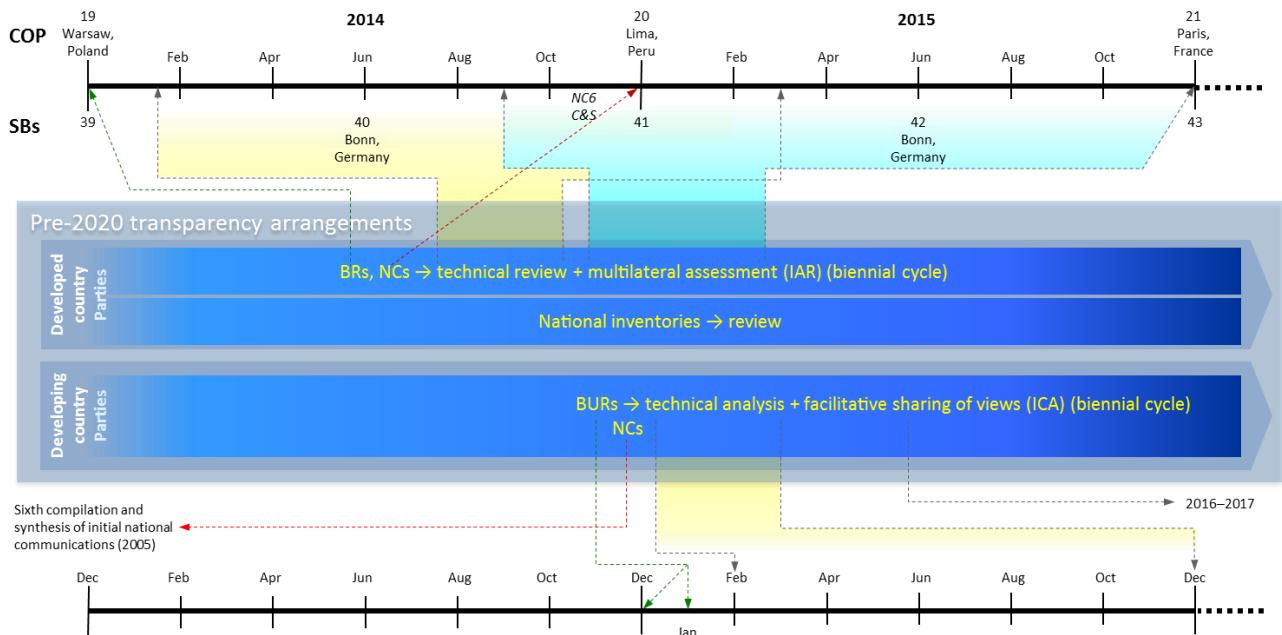
¹¹ FCCC/SB/2014/MISC.2/Add.1.

¹² <<http://unfccc.int/7590.php>>.

¹³ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 79, and FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 198.

¹⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraph 78.

Figure 2
Timeline for pre-2020 transparency arrangements



Notes: (1) The green arrows from BRs/BURs indicate on the timeline the deadlines for submissions of first BRs/BURs; (2) The red arrow from NCs of developed country Parties indicates the session where the compilation and synthesis of the NC6s will be considered; the red arrow from NCs of developing country Parties indicates the year when the latest compilation and synthesis of the initial NCs was made available to Parties; (3) The yellow areas indicates the time frame for conducting the technical review and technical analysis; (4) The light blue area indicates the time frame for conducting the multilateral assessment of biennial reports (for details on the IAR/ICA processes see paragraphs 26–28).

Abbreviations: BRs = biennial reports; BURs = biennial update reports; C&S = compilation and synthesis; COP = Conference of the Parties; IAR = international analysis and reporting, ICA = international consultation and analysis. NCs = national communications, NC6 = sixth national communication of a Party included in Annex I to the Convention, SBs = subsidiary bodies.

1. National communications

13. NCs from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) and Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) both contain information on emissions and removals of GHGs and explain the activities undertaken and envisaged to be undertaken at the national level to implement the Convention. NCs are prepared based on the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications” and the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”, adopted by the COP, and contain information, in general, on national circumstances, vulnerability and adaptation assessment, mitigation assessment, financial resources and transfer of technology, and education, training and public awareness. NCs from Annex I Parties additionally feature information on policies and measures, while NCs from non-Annex I Parties include national GHG inventories.¹⁵

¹⁵ For details on the contents of the NCs see the documents and web pages indicated in the annex.

National communications from Annex I Parties

14. The sixth national communications (NC6s) from Annex I Parties, including those that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, were due to be submitted to the secretariat by 1 January 2014.¹⁶ All 43 Annex I Parties have submitted their NC6s.¹⁷

15. COP 19 requested the secretariat to prepare a compilation and synthesis report of NC6s from Annex I Parties for consideration at COP 20.¹⁸

National communications from non-Annex I Parties

16. As at 31 July 2014, a total of 146 non-Annex I Parties have submitted their first NC. In addition, 103 non-Annex I Parties have submitted their second NCs, 6 have submitted their third NCs and 1 has submitted its fourth and fifth NCs.¹⁹

2. Biennial reports and biennial update reportsBiennial reports from developed country Parties

17. BRs from developed country Parties contain information on: GHG emissions and trends; the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target; progress made towards the achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target; GHG projections; and the provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing countries.²⁰

18. Further to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 13, developed country Parties were requested to submit their first BR to the secretariat by 1 January 2014, as an annex to their NC or as a separate report.²¹

19. As at 5 September 2014, 42 BRs have been submitted by Annex I Parties, 1 BR by a group of Parties,²² and 17 technical reviews had been completed.²³ Approximately 40 BRs are expected to be reviewed and technical reports of those reviews published by March 2015.²⁴

Biennial update reports from developing country Parties

20. According to decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 60(c), developing country Parties are to submit BURs containing updates of national GHG inventories, including a national inventory report and information on mitigation actions, needs and support received.

21. COP 17 decided that non-Annex I Parties, in accordance with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, should submit their first BUR by December

¹⁶ Decisions 9/CP.16 and 10/CMP.6.

¹⁷ More information can be found at <<http://unfccc.int/7742.php>>.

¹⁸ Decision 22/CP.19, paragraph 2.

¹⁹ See <<http://unfccc.int/2979.php>> and <<http://unfccc.int/653.php>>.

²⁰ See the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex I, and the common tabular format for these guidelines, contained in decision 19/CP.18, annex.

²¹ As at 5 September 2014, 22 Parties and one group of Parties have submitted their BRs as an annex to their NC6; 20 Parties have submitted it as a separate report (go to <<http://unfccc.int/7550.php>> for more information).

²² See <<http://unfccc.int/7550.php>>.

²³ See <<http://unfccc.int/8446.php>>.

²⁴ Forecast by the secretariat.

2014; least developed country (LDC) Parties and small island developing States (SIDS) may submit BURs at their discretion.²⁵

22. At the same session, the COP also adopted the “UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”²⁶ and the modalities and guidelines for ICA.²⁷

23. As per the information provided by the Global Environment Facility to SBI 40 on its activities relating to the preparation of BURs for 32 countries,²⁸ 11 BURs will be submitted by non-Annex I Parties by the end of December 2014, with a few BURs expected to be submitted at COP 20. This number will increase to 15–20 by June 2015.²⁹ A minimum of 74 BURs are expected, but this number could increase to 153 with submissions from LDCs and SIDS.

3. National greenhouse gas inventories

24. In accordance with Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention and the relevant COP decisions, Annex I Parties are to submit annually to the secretariat national GHG inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.

25. The latest UNFCCC publications containing GHG inventory data under the Convention are: for Annex I Parties, document FCCC/SBI/2013/19 (containing GHG inventory data for the period 1990–2011); and for non-Annex I Parties, document FCCC/SBI/2005/18/Add.2 (containing GHG inventory data for 1994). In addition, a searchable database on the UNFCCC website enables access to the latest GHG inventory data by Party.³⁰ National GHG inventory data for the period 1990–2012 will be available in time for COP 20 in December 2014.

26. Developing country Parties submit information on their GHG inventories, with a summary of their GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, as a part of their NCs. Information on national GHG inventories will be included in their BURs.

4. Reports from international assessment and review and from international consultation and analysis

27. The IAR process is conducted under the SBI and aims to promote the comparability of efforts among all developed country Parties with regard to their quantified economy-wide emission reduction target. It comprises a technical review of the national reports of each developed country, followed by a multilateral assessment of the progress made by developed country Parties towards the achievement of their quantified economy-wide emission reduction target.³¹

28. The IAR started in January 2014 with the submission of the NC6s and first BRs from Annex I Parties and the technical review of these reports by international expert review teams (see figure 2). The first round of the multilateral assessment working group session will take place at SBI 41, where 17 Annex I Parties will be multilaterally assessed. It is expected that the remaining Annex I Parties will be assessed at SBI 42 and 43.

²⁵ Decision 2/CP.17.

²⁶ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 39–42 and annex III.

²⁷ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 56–62 and annex IV.

²⁸ FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.7.

²⁹ Forecasts by the secretariat.

³⁰ <<http://unfccc.int/di/DetailedByParty.do>>.

³¹ See <<http://unfccc.int/8451.php>>.

29. The ICA process is also conducted under the SBI and aims to increase the transparency of mitigation actions by developing country Parties and their effects in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. It involves a technical analysis of BURs by technical experts in consultation with the Party concerned and a facilitative sharing of views among Parties, and will result in a summary report and a record of the facilitative sharing of views.

30. The first BURs are expected in December 2014. The technical analysis of the first BURs by a team of technical experts is expected to be initiated within six months of the submission of the BUR and completed within the next nine months, at the latest (see figure 2). The first round of the workshops under the SBI for the facilitative sharing of views is expected to take place in 2016–2017.³²

C. Other relevant reports from Parties and processes under the Convention

1. Adaptation

Reports of the Adaptation Committee to the Conference of the Parties

31. The Adaptation Committee, which was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, submits annual reports to the COP. Since its creation, it has submitted two reports to the COP, namely in 2012 and 2013. The reports highlight, inter alia: the development of the Adaptation Committee's workplan; and progress made in the implementation of the workplan, including in the areas of promoting coherence in adaptation under the Convention and synergies with organizations, centres and networks outside the Convention, providing technical support and guidance to Parties on adaptation actions and means of implementation, and outreach and sharing of information.³³ The Adaptation Committee will also submit a report on its activities to COP 20.

National adaptation plans

32. The national adaptation plan (NAP) process was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework. It enables Parties to formulate and implement NAPs as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs, as well as developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs.³⁴ The NAP process encourages countries to advance from national adaptation programmes of action and other individual adaptation experiences to comprehensive medium- and long-term planning for adaptation that is driven by a country-owned NAP framework, strategy or road map. Under the NAP process, each country determines the level of risk to which it seeks to adapt and coordinates the support required. NAPs will therefore be a key document on national adaptation needs and priorities, which may also include information on costs.

33. The report on the 26th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), which is expected to be submitted by COP 20, will contain an update on the NAP process. Further, the secretariat will prepare, by COP 20, an information paper on the NAP process. The secretariat will also support the LEG and the Adaptation Committee in producing an information paper on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and

³² Forecasts by the secretariat.

³³ More at <<http://unfccc.int/7584.php>>.

³⁴ Go to <<http://unfccc.int/6057.php>> for further information.

needs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.³⁵ Six NAPs from developing countries are expected to be ready for submission in 2015.³⁶

Loss and damage

34. COP 19 established the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts under the Cancun Adaptation Framework to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The COP also established an Executive Committee to guide the implementation of functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism.³⁷

35. In March 2014, the initial meeting of the Executive Committee began consideration of its draft initial two-year workplan, including on non-economic losses. The resumed initial meeting of the Executive Committee is scheduled to take place in September 2014, so that the Committee may continue and finalize discussions on its draft workplan.³⁸

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

36. The Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP) aims to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the LDCs and SIDS, in improving their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and to make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound, scientific, technical and socioeconomic basis, taking into account current and future climate change and variability. The NWP also supports the assessment of impacts in the following areas: ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health.

37. COP 19 decided, inter alia, that the relevance of the NWP should be enhanced, including through the development of knowledge products in order to improve the understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation in response to needs identified by Parties.³⁹ SBSTA 40 requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report based on the information submitted by Parties and NWP partner organizations, including regional centres and networks, on, inter alia: available and implemented tools and methods for adaptation planning processes addressing the four issues of ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health; good practices and lessons learned in relation to adaptation planning processes; and good practices and lessons learned related to processes and structures for linking national and local adaptation planning.⁴⁰ This synthesis report will be considered at SBSTA 41.

2. Mitigation

38. At COP 16, developing country Parties agreed to take nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) in the context of sustainable development. A NAMA is any action that reduces GHG emissions in developing countries. These actions may take the

³⁵ See document FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 107.

³⁶ Forecast by the secretariat.

³⁷ Decision 2/CP.19.

³⁸ The provisional agenda for the resumed initial meeting of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism is available at <http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/loss_and_damage/application/pdf/agenda_excom_meeting_ver_11_aug.pdf>.

³⁹ Decision 17/CP.19.

⁴⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/2, paragraphs 20 and 21.

form of policies directed at transformational change within an economic sector, or actions across sectors for a broader national focus. NAMAs are supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building and are aimed at achieving a reduction in emissions relative to ‘business as usual’ emissions in 2020.⁴¹

39. The COP has established the following two avenues for submitting NAMAs:

(a) As national voluntary actions through an open invitation by the COP.⁴² So far, 57 developing country Parties, including one group of Parties, have communicated such NAMAs to the secretariat;⁴³

(b) As individual actions, including sectoral programmes and projects, through the NAMA registry.⁴⁴ As at 31st August 2014, 51 individual NAMAs seeking international support have been recorded in the registry by 16 developing country Parties; 10 entries with information on support for NAMAs have been recorded by developed country Parties and international organizations.⁴⁵

40. COP 18 established a work programme to further the understanding of the diversity of NAMAs that will be concluded at COP 20.⁴⁶ As part of this programme, the SBI requested the secretariat to report to SBI 40 and 41 on the extent of the matching of mitigation actions with financial, technical and capacity-building support under the registry.⁴⁷ Pursuant to this request, the secretariat produced a note for consideration at SBI 40,⁴⁸ which will be updated for consideration at SBI 41.

3. Technology

41. Technology needs assessments (TNAs) are a set of country-driven activities that identify and determine the mitigation and adaptation technology priorities of developing country Parties. TNAs involve different stakeholders in a consultative process to identify the barriers to technology transfer and measures to address these barriers through sectoral analyses. TNAs may address ‘soft’ and ‘hard’ technologies for both mitigation and adaptation, identify regulatory options, develop fiscal and financial incentives and build capacity. As at August 2014, 78 non-Annex I Parties had completed TNAs⁴⁹ and three synthesis reports on technology needs identified by non-Annex I Parties had been released.⁵⁰

42. Under the second phase of the current global TNA project, 25 non-Annex I Parties will receive targeted financial and technical support to conduct their TNAs and prepare technology action plans and project ideas.⁵¹

⁴¹ For more information, see <<http://unfccc.int/8253.php>>.

⁴² Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 50.

⁴³ FCCC/SBI/2013/INF.12/Rev.2.

⁴⁴ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 53–59.

⁴⁵ See <<http://unfccc.int/8184.php>>.

⁴⁶ Decision 1/CP.18, paragraphs 19 and 20.

⁴⁷ FCCC/SBI/2013/20, paragraph 52(a).

⁴⁸ FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.10.

⁴⁹ See <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render cms_page?TNR_cre>.

⁵⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2013/INF.7, FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.1 and FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.1.

⁵¹ More at <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render cms_page?TNA_home>.

4. Finance

Standing Committee on Finance

43. COP 17 mandated the Standing Committee on Finance to prepare a biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, to include information on the geographical and thematic balance of such flows, drawing on available sources of information, including NCs, BRs and BURs, information provided in the registry, information provided by Parties on assessments of their needs, reports prepared by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and information available from other entities providing climate change finance.⁵²

44. At its upcoming 8th meeting, scheduled to take place in October 2014, the Standing Committee on Finance is to finalize and agree on the report on the first biennial assessment, which will be available by COP 20 in December 2014.⁵³

Green Climate Fund

45. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established at COP 16 as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention.⁵⁴ The GCF will support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties and will be governed by the GCF Board.

46. COP 19 urged the GCF Board to finalize as soon as possible the essential requirements for receiving, managing, programming and disbursing financial resources so that the GCF can commence its initial resource mobilization process as soon as possible. The COP further called for ambitious and timely contributions by developed countries to enable an effective operationalization of the GCF in the context of preparing the initial resource mobilization process by COP 20.⁵⁵

47. At its 8th meeting, scheduled to take place in October 2014, the GCF Board should respond to the request of the COP and finalize the requirements for commencing its initial resource mobilization process.⁵⁶

5. Capacity-building

Durban Forum on capacity-building

48. The Durban Forum on capacity-building is an annual, in-session event that brings together stakeholders involved in building the capacity of developing countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change. It aims to provide an overview of the capacity-building support being provided in developing countries.

49. The report on the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building will be prepared by the secretariat and considered at SBI 41.

⁵² Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 121(f).

⁵³ Information on the objective and scope of, and tentative timeline for, the first biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows is available at <http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/application/pdf/annex_vii_ba.pdf>.

⁵⁴ Decision 1/CP.16.

⁵⁵ Decision 4/CP.19, paragraphs 12 and 13.

⁵⁶ See <<http://www.gcfund.org/meetings.html>>.

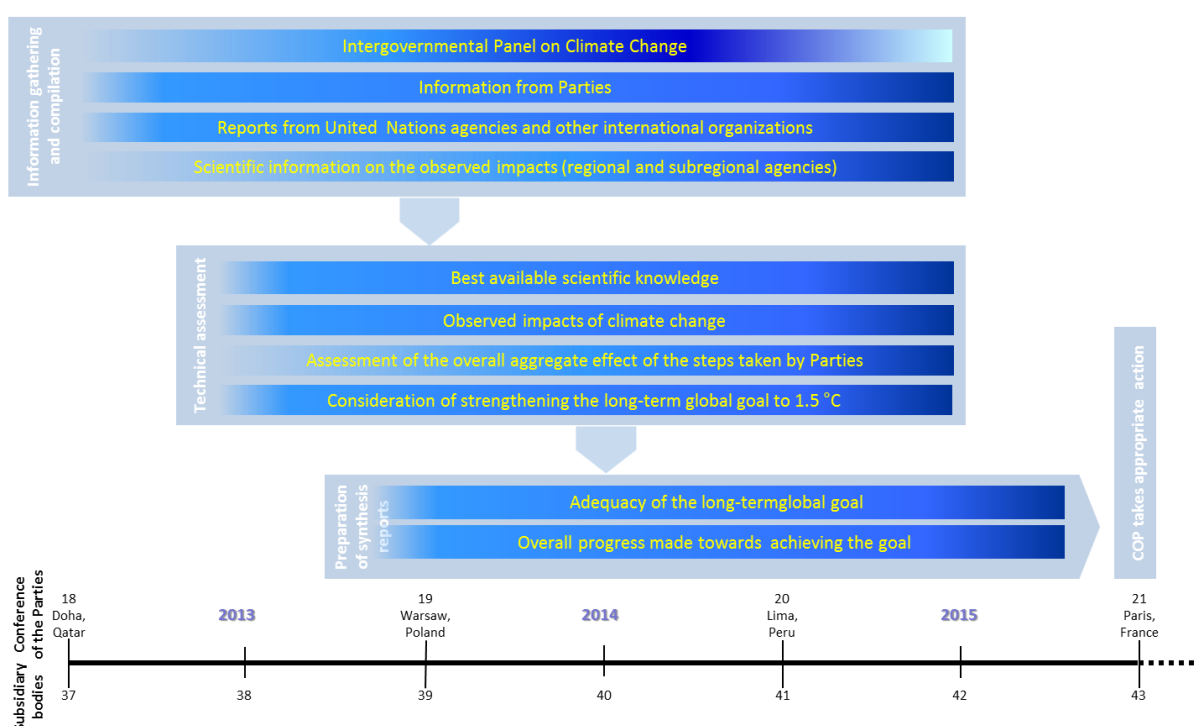
Capacity-building portal

50. In 2014, the secretariat launched the capacity-building portal,⁵⁷ which features an interactive map and authoritative data set that enables access to information on the capacity built worldwide to better mitigate and adapt to climate change.

D. Possible use of national information

51. The COP decided that the 2013–2015 review should consist of several phases, including information gathering and compilation, technical assessment and the preparation of synthesis reports (see figure 3 below). To some extent, the phases of the review overlap, and the information gathering and compilation phase should end no later than six months before the conclusion of the review in 2015.⁵⁸

Figure 3
Phases of the 2013–2015 review



52. Further, the COP agreed that the 2013–2015 review should take into account the best available scientific knowledge, the observed impacts of climate change, an assessment of the overall aggregate effect of the steps taken by Parties in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention and a consideration of strengthening the long-term global goal, including in relation to a temperature rise of 1.5 °C. Consequently, aggregated information is needed to conduct the technical assessment. The ideas below on the possible use of national information are presented without prejudice to any further discussions that Parties might have on how such information might be aggregated or used.

⁵⁷ More at <<http://unfccc.int/capacitybuilding/core/activities.html>>.

⁵⁸ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 164, and decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 91.

53. Information from national reports might support, for example, the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) from a national perspective and provide insights on various aspects relevant to both themes of the 2013–2015 review.

54. For example, an informal frequency analysis carried out by the secretariat of the NCs from 124 Parties (31 Annex I Parties and 93 non-Annex I Parties) shows that about 40 per cent of Parties reported on observed climate variables (e.g. average and seasonal temperatures and the rate of temperature increase) and that over 50 per cent of Parties reported on projections of climate variables. Agriculture was identified as a key vulnerable sector by 20 per cent of Parties, followed by human health and coastal zones. The compilation and synthesis of NCs provides further information on the key vulnerabilities identified by Parties (relevant for theme 1 of the review) or the most important types of policies and measures reported in the NC6s based on the frequency of use and/or estimated impacts within sectors (relevant for theme 2 of the review).

55. The national GHG inventories submitted by Annex I Parties could complement the global GHG emission data contained in the contributions of Working Groups I⁵⁹ and III⁶⁰ to the AR5, in particular in relation to historical trends in emissions. BRs and BURs will contain updated information on GHG emissions and trends, projections⁶¹ and mitigation actions, effects of mitigation actions, as well as information on support provided or on finance, technology and capacity-building needs. However, only some BRs will be available in time for consideration under the 2013–2015 review; most BURs will become available after 2015.⁶² As the IAR process will end in 2015, ICA reports will be available in 2016–2017 and, therefore, will not be available in time for consideration under the 2013–2015 review.⁶³

56. With regard to other relevant reports from Parties and processes under the Convention, NAPs will enable developing country Parties to identify, taking into account the internationally agreed upper limit of global warming, the level of climate risk they can address given the national economic, social and ecological constraints, the level of risk to which they seek to adapt and the support required, while TNAs will enable developing countries to identify their mitigation and adaptation technology priorities. The reports of the Adaptation Committee could complement the contribution of Working Group II to the AR5.⁶⁴ Once the workplan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism is adopted, its implementation in 2015, in particular in relation to non-economic losses related to adverse climate change impacts, could complement the contribution of IPCC Working Group II to the AR5 on the assessment of non-economic losses.

57. At the 2nd meeting of the SED (SED 2), representatives of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), the Standing Committee on Finance and the GEF made presentations

⁵⁹ *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis*. Available at <<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1>>.

⁶⁰ *Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change*. Available at <<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg3>>.

⁶¹ This may not be the case for BURs.

⁶² See document FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.7.

⁶³ Forecasts by the secretariat.

⁶⁴ *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability*. Available at <<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg2>>.

under theme 2 of the 2013–2015 review on lessons learned from providing support in technology, finance and capacity-building.⁶⁵

58. A representative of the TEC outlined the key milestones in the technology process under the Convention, culminating with the establishment in 2010 of the Technology Mechanism. He also referred to two briefs on TNAs produced by the TEC in 2013. The representative of the Standing Committee on Finance discussed the amount of funding provided to ensure the achievement of the global target of a temperature rise below 2 °C and whether such support could be further strengthened to meet a more ambitious target.⁶⁶ The GEF representative outlined the role of the GEF in financing clean energy and technology investments, adaptation and enabling activities. Together with a representative of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, he reflected on the effectiveness of finance, technology transfer and capacity-building in supporting the delivery of mitigation and adaptation outcomes.

59. At future meetings, the SED could invite representatives from the above-mentioned other processes under the Convention, such as the Adaptation Committee, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism, the LEG, the NWP and the GCF to present information on their relevant work to the 2013–2015 review.

⁶⁵ Summary report on SED 2, pages 13–14, available at <<http://unfccc.int/7803.php>>.

⁶⁶ Summary report on SED 2, page 14, available at <<http://unfccc.int/7803.php>>.

Annex

An indicative, descriptive identification of what information, as listed in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 161(b), will be available for consideration by the structured expert dialogue and by when

<i>Information</i>	<i>Available by (date)</i>	<i>Link</i>
A. SUBMISSIONS FROM PARTIES		
Past submissions	Available	FCCC/SB/2014/MISC.1 and Add.1 FCCC/SB/2014/MISC.2 and Add.1 All the past submissions on the 2013–2015 review
Upcoming submissions	1 November 2014	Submissions portal
B. NATIONAL REPORTS		
1. National communications (NCs)		
Sixth NCs from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties)	Available SBI 41 agenda item 3(a)	Annex I Party sixth national communication submission web page
Compilation and synthesis of sixth NCs and first biennial reports (BRs) from Annex I Parties	25 September ¹ SBI 41 agenda item 3(b) and (c)	FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.20 and Add.1 and 2
NCs from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties)	Available SBI 41 agenda item 4(a) (held in abeyance)	Submitted non-Annex I Party national communications web page
Sixth compilation and synthesis of information in initial NCs from non-Annex I Parties	Available (2005)	Compilation and synthesis reports
2. BRs from Annex I Parties		
43 BRs	Available	Submitted BRs web page
3. Biennial update reports (BURs) from non-Annex I Parties		
First BURs	Expected by SBI 41, December 2014	Non-Annex I Party NCs and BURs web page
11 BURs	Expected by January 2015	FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.7
15–20 BURs	Expected by June–December 2015	
4. National greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories		
GHG inventory database	Available	Detailed data from Parties
National GHG inventory data from Annex I Parties for 1990–2011	Available	FCCC/SBI/2013/19
National GHG inventory data from Annex I Parties for 1990–2012	17 November 2014 ² SBI 41 agenda item 3(e)	FCCC/SBI/2014/20

¹ Forecast by the secretariat.

² Forecast by the secretariat.

<i>Information</i>	<i>Available by (date)</i>	<i>Link</i>
5. Reports from international assessment and review (IAR) and from international consultation and analysis (ICA)		
IAR		
Technical reviews		
16 technical review reports	Available	Reviewed BRs web page
Approximately 26–30 technical reviews reports	Expected by February 2015	
Multilateral assessment		
17 Annex I Parties to be multilaterally assessed	December 2014 SBI 41 agenda item 2(c)	Multilateral assessment process web page
Publication of Party records for 17 Annex I Parties	End of February 2015	
Assessment of remaining Annex I Parties	At SBI 42 (June 2015) and SBI 43 (November–December 2015)	
ICA		
Technical analysis	Expected by June–December 2015	< http://unfccc.int/2716.php >
Facilitative sharing of views	Workshops under the SBI expected in 2016–2017	

C. OTHER PROCESSES UNDER THE CONVENTION

1. Adaptation

Adaptation Committee reports to the Conference of the Parties

Report to COP 18	Available	FCCC/SB/2012/3
Report to COP 19	Available	FCCC/SB/2013/2
Report to COP 20	30 October 2014 ³ SBSTA 41 agenda item 4, SBI 41 agenda item 8, COP 20 agenda item 7	FCCC/SB/2014/2

National adaptation plans (NAPs)

Six NAPs	Expected by December 2015	NAPs web page
Report on the 26 th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group	SBI 41 agenda item 7, December 2014	FCCC/SBI/2014/13
Information paper on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs	SBI 41 agenda item 9, December 2014	FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.14
Information paper on the NAP process	SBI 41 agenda item 9, December 2014	FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.15

Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

Work of the Executive Committee on non-economic losses	During 2015	Executive Committee web page
--	-------------	------------------------------

³ Forecast by the secretariat.

<i>Information</i>	<i>Available by (date)</i>	<i>Link</i>
Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change		
Synthesis report tools, methods and lessons learned for adaptation planning processes addressing ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health	SBSTA 41 agenda item 3, December 2014	NWP documents web page NWP web page
2. Mitigation		
Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs)		
NAMA registry	Available	NAMA registry web page
Note on the extent of the matching of mitigation actions with financial, technical and capacity-building support under the NAMA registry	Available	FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.10
Update to document FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.10	SBI 41 agenda item 5, December 2014	FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.24
First annual report to the Conference of the Parties on the operation of the NAMA registry	Available	FCCC/CP/2013/INF.2
Second annual report to the Conference of the Parties on the operation of the NAMA registry	COP 20 (December 2014)	FCCC/CP/2014/INF.1
3. Technology		
Technology needs assessments (TNAs)		
TNAs submitted by 78 non-Annex I Parties	Available	TNA web page
First, second and third synthesis report on technology needs identified by non-Annex I Parties	Available	FCCC/SBSTA/2013/INF.7 FCCC/SBSTA/2009/INF.1 FCCC/SBSTA/2006/INF.1
Technology information clearing house (TT:CLEAR)	Available	TT:CLEAR web page
4. Finance		
First biennial assessment of climate finance flows	COP 20 agenda item 12(b), December 2014	< http://unfccc.int/8034.php >
Green Climate Fund initial resource mobilization process	COP 20 agenda item 12(c), December 2014	
Update to the technical paper on investment and financial flows to address climate change	Available	FCCC/TP/2008/7
5. Capacity-building		
Summary report on the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building	SBI 41 agenda item 13, COP 20 agenda item 15	FCCC/SBI/2014/14
Information on capacity built worldwide		Capacity-building portal