

TRANSPARENCY DAY



CAPACITY-
BUILDING
HUB

COP25 | Madrid, Spain
Thursday, December 5, 2019



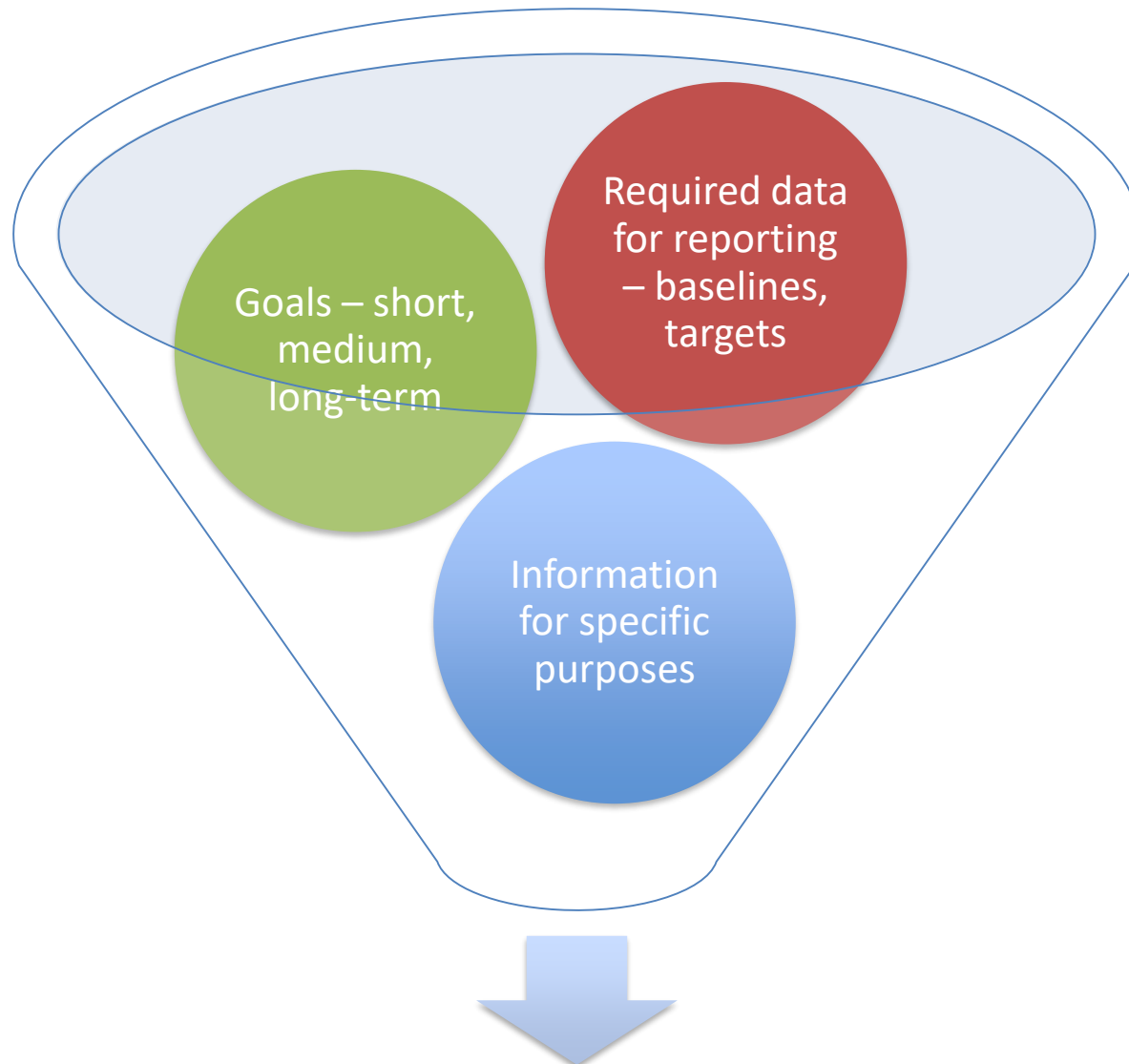
United Nations Climate Change
Paris Committee on Capacity-Building

Indicators

*An example in building an indicator database of
GHG inventory capacity*

Capacity-Building Hub
Transparency Day
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Molly White
Director, Education Program
Greenhouse Gas Management Institute



Indicators

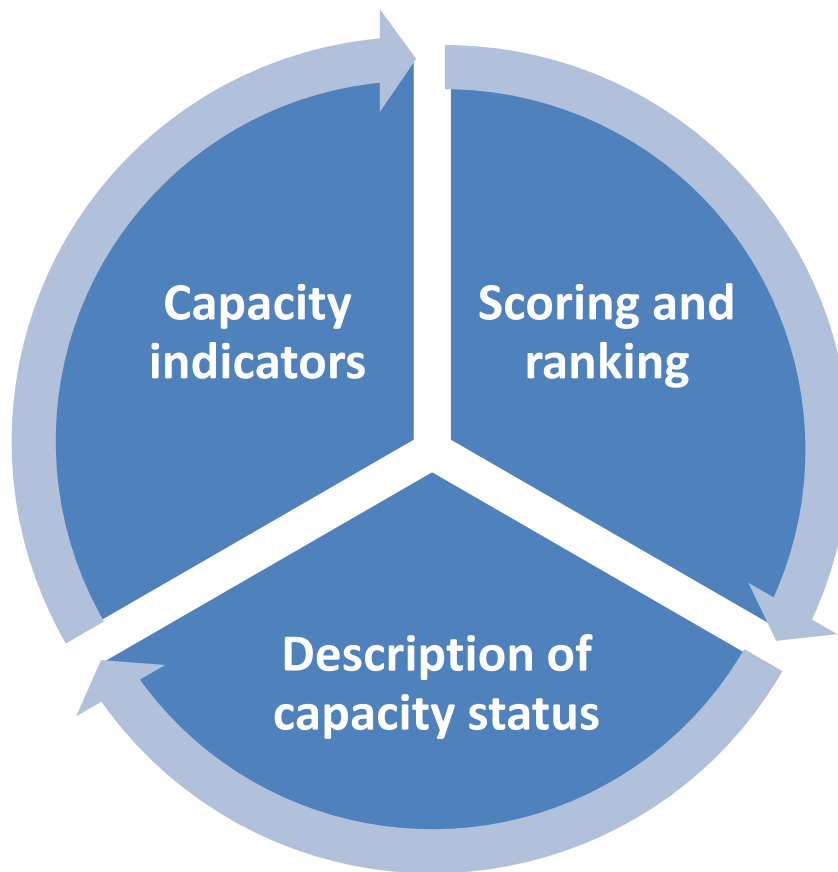
GHG Emissions Inventory Capacity

GHGMI / IGES / UNDP

Objective and
Methodology

Database

- 4 categories
- 18 indicators
- 134 non-Annex 1 countries (374 NC/BURs)
- World Bank
- GEF
- UNFCCC



Capacity Value

- Indicator score
- Expert category ranking
- Expert review and validation

Status

- Limited
- Intermediate
- Good
- Very Good

GHG Emissions Inventory Capacity

Indicator Criteria

**[Country Context] + [Institutional Structure] + [Technical Skills and Knowledge] =
[Applied GHG Inventory Capacity]**

1. Country context

- Government effectiveness
- Financial condition
- Statistical capacity
- Scientific capacity

2. Institutional structure

- Legal arrangements
- Overall coordination capacity
- Interaction of multiple organizations
- Continuous compilation and improvement

3. Technical skills and knowledge

- Understanding IPCC methods

4. Applied capacity

- Regular submission
- Promptness of reporting
- Quality of inventory (transparency, accuracy, completeness, and consistency)

Indicators

COUNTRY CONTEXT

1. Government effectiveness indicator
GDP per capita
Overall statistical capacity indicator
Number of researchers in R&D per millions people

2. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

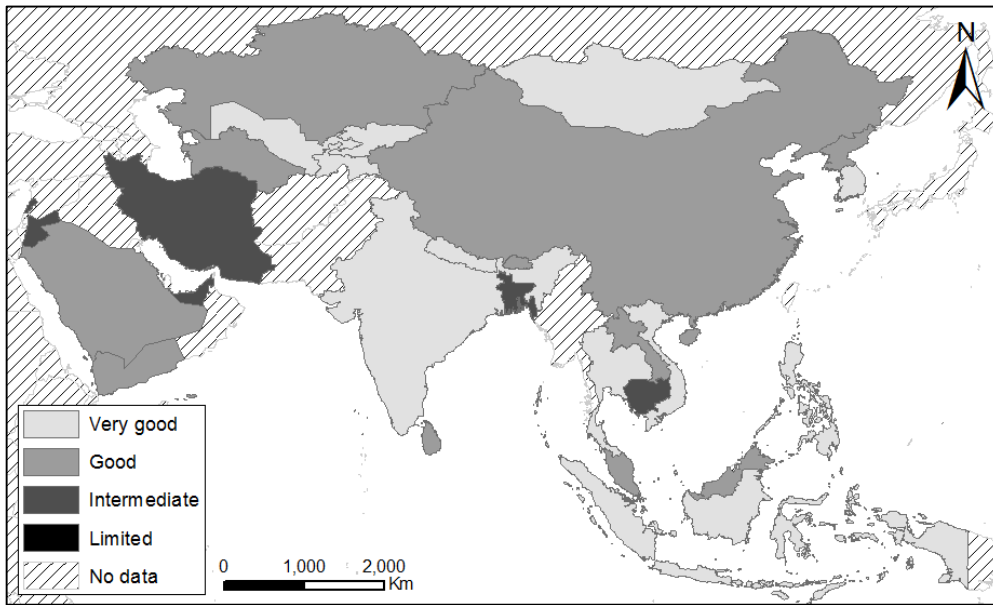
- Existence of legal/formal arrangements for preparing GHG inventories
- Existence of a single overall coordination body
- Existence of institutional arrangements involved with line ministries, agencies
- Existence of QA/QC plan/arrangements and improvement plan

3. TECHNICAL SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE

- Number of UNFCCC certified GHG inventory reviewers
- Number of participants to relevant training programs and networks

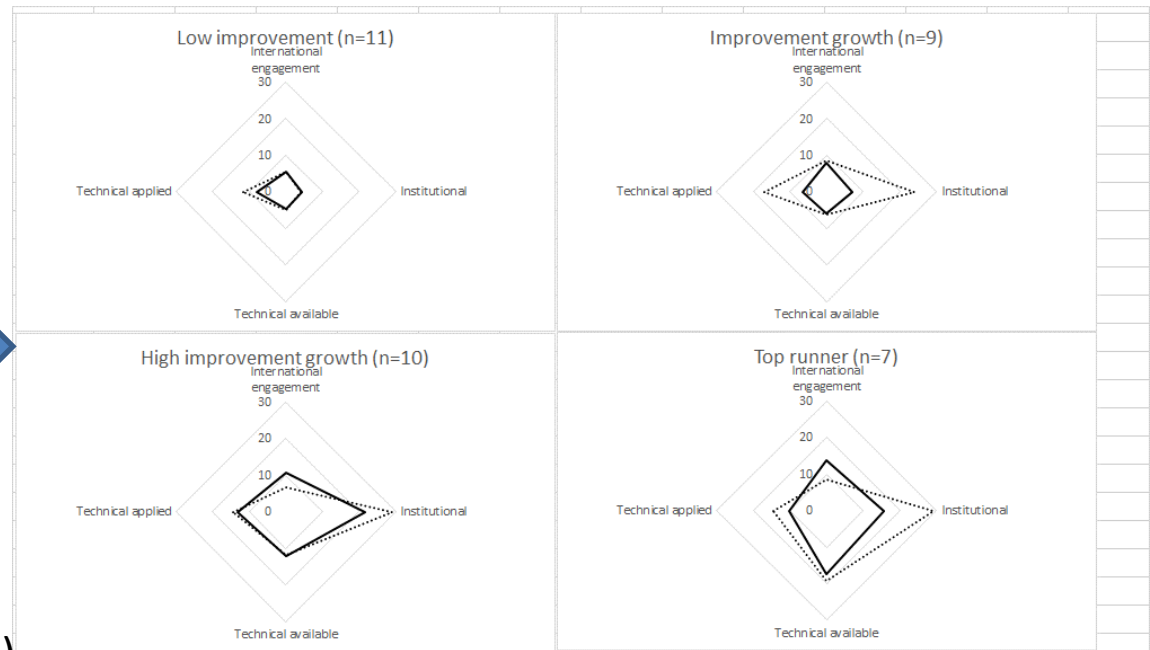
4. APPLIED CAPACITY

- Number of BURs/NCs submitted
- Gap between the latest year reported and the submission year
- Level of information provided for methodologies in each sector (Transparency)
- Use of country-specific emission/removal factors used in each sector (Accuracy)
- Conductance of key category analysis and uncertainty assessment
- Proportion of categories being reported with numerical or notation data in each sector (Completeness)
- Application of recalculation (Consistency)
- Availability of consistent annual time-series emissions data (Consistency)



Visualization of capacity status of countries

Identification of gaps and needs



(Source: Umemiya et al. 2017)

Interim Conclusions

- 1. Data can be drawn from public submissions to assess capacity**
- 2. Database may help identify or contextualize capacity needs**

Lessons and limitations

- Resources received and mobilized are still a large gap
- Country context and institutional structure are consistently categorized as being strong indicators of capacity
- Analysis is limited by those who submitted information
- There was no standardized approach to providing information

Future key research areas

