Institutionalizing data management system: 2nd CGE pilot informal forum

5 December 2019

Capacity-Building Hub

About the CGE

Mandate from COP 24 and CMA 1

- Extended for 8 years from 2019 - 2026
- Assist developing country Parties fulfil their reporting requirements under the Convention
- Support the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, inter alia:
  - Facilitating the provision of technical advice and support to developing country Parties
  - Providing technical advice to the secretariat on the implementation of the training of the technical expert review teams
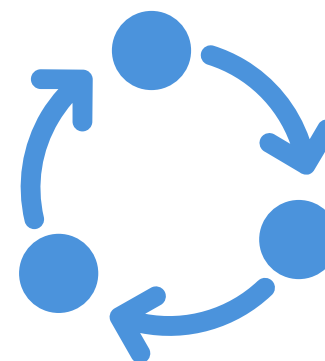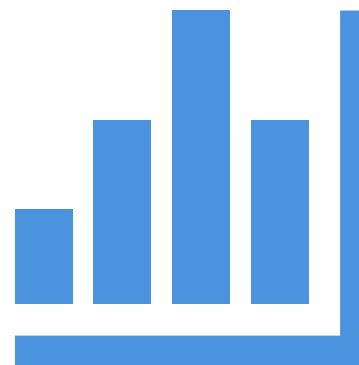
2019 Work Plan

- Focused efforts on how to increase the number of submissions of national communications and biennial update reports
- Prepared technical materials to assist developing countries prepare for reporting under the enhanced transparency framework

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❑ Data-related challenges are the most prevalent challenges faced by developing countries. These challenges fall in two broad categories:

1. **Primary data collection:** Lack of access to or unavailability of primary data or available data not in the suitable format or lack of human resource capacity or the technical infrastructure needed to support the data collection process;

2. **Data management**: Lack of human resource capacity or the technical infrastructure for data management, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC), documentation and archiving.

REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

Regional workshops

- ❑ **Three regional workshops conducted**
  - ▪ Total of **106** participants from **91** countries
- ❑ **Objective: Enhance** the **technical capacity** of national experts from developing country Parties involved in **the preparation of national communications, biennial update reports, and national GHG inventories to institutionalize data management** in their national institutional arrangements
- ❑ **Format: Different** from previous regional workshops - **pre-workshop homework and webinar**
- ❑ Specific **hands-on** approach, which allowed participants to **relate theory to practice**
- ❑ Participants equipped to apply the knowledge gained.

- Workshops were **successful** in:
- ✓ **Familiarizing** national experts with the **process and methods** for institutionalization of data management for the national GHG inventory;
- ✓ **Providing a platform** for national experts from the same region to share experience and lessons learned;
- ✓ **Promoting networking** among national experts;
- ✓ Providing a **platform** for the **CGE** to **interact** with national experts and **gain insights into relevant lessons learned, experience, constraints and challenges**.

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE CGE SURVEY

Existing MRV arrangements

Problems and constraints

National GHG inventory

- (D&I) Lack of **adequate data collection** process;

- (IA) Lack of **coordinatio**n across sectors/institutions to **collect and share data**;

- (D&I) Lack of **availability of data** that are consistent with reporting guidelines.

70 Parties represented

Reporting on mitigation actions

- (IA) Lack of **institutional capacity** to retain skills/knowledge gained from training;

- (M&T) Lack of **appropriate methods** for quantification of direct and indirect effects of mitigation actions;

- (IA) Lack of **coordination** across sectors/institutions to collect and share data.

70 Parties represented

Reporting on adaptation actions

- (M&T) Lack of **practical guidelines** on the development of baseline/socio-economic scenarios for V&A assessment;

- (M&T) Lack of **practical tool** to conduct V&A assessment;

- (M&T) Lack of **technical capacity to interpret/analyze/translate data** and information gathered from modelling.

67 Parties represented

Reporting on support needed and received

- (IA) Lack of **allocation of responsibilities** for MRV of support;

- (D&I) Lack of or **inadequate data** collection process;

- (IA) Lack of **process for the coordination** of support received.

68 Parties represented

Existing MRV arrangements

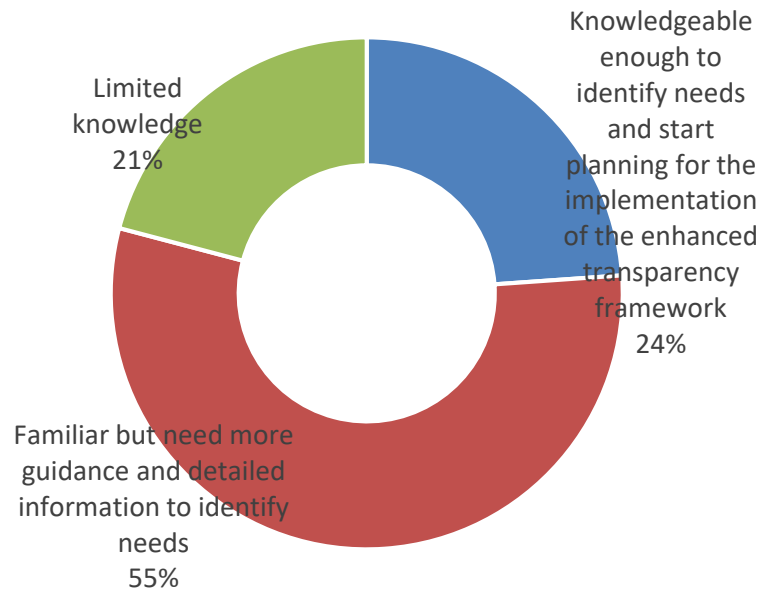## Experiences in addressing issues identified in the MRV process by developing countries

❑ Examples of the measures that were undertaken or are being undertaken to address problems and constraints the country had identified include:

- Formalization of the MRV process through, for example, establishment of "GHG reporting regulations and guidelines" under the existing legal framework; memorandum of understanding agreement between institutions;

- Establishment of a dedicated team/unit across relevant institutions who are key data providers; assignment of a focal point in the respective institutions for data sharing;

- Securing domestic budget to elaborate MRV process over time and prepare national reports continuously;

- A national MRV system where all relevant background data and information, procedures, functions performed by stakeholders are archived and accessible to different stakeholders is under development; and

- Involvement of central statistical agency enhanced data collection process.
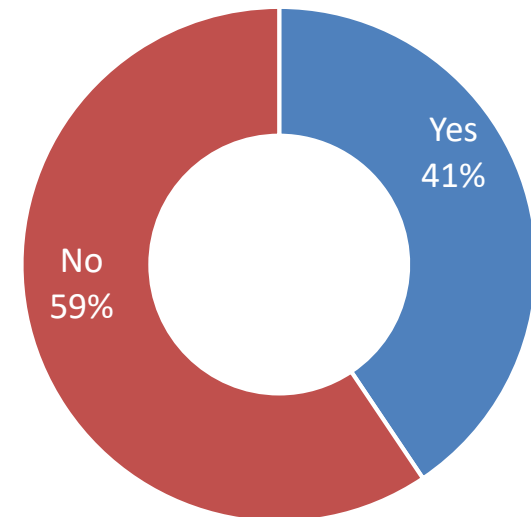
Enhanced transparency framework

1. **Level of knowledge in the MPGs for the ETF**

   - 67 Parties represented

2. **Whether developing country Parties started planning for reporting under the enhanced transparency framework**

   - 69 Parties represented

Chart 1 segments:
- Limited knowledge 21%
- Knowledgeable enough to identify needs and start planning for the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework 24%
- Familiar but need more guidance and detailed information to identify needs 55%

Chart 2 segments:
- Yes 41%
- No 59%

Enhanced transparency framework

Key needs identified in preparing and reporting on the following themes

- 58 Parties represented

National GHG inventory

- (M&T) Enhancing **technical capacity (e.g. in the use of IPCC GL**, to shift to the 2006 IPCC GL, to conduct uncertainty analysis, projections, etc.);

- (IA) **Formalization of the MRV process,** through laws and strengthened coordination procedures;

- (IA) **Retaining institutional capacity** including human and financial resources.

Tracking progress of implementation and achievement of NDCs

- (M&T) **Practical tools/guidelines** (e.g. quantification of impacts of mitigation actions, modelling, co-benefit analysis);

- (M&T) **Enhancing technical capacity (e.g. in the use of tools for P&M evaluation**, carrying out projection, setting indicators and baselines, refining previous estimates of emissions, tracking by sector);

- (IA) **Formalization of the MRV process**, through laws and strengthened coordination

Reporting on climate change impacts and adaptation

- (M&T) **Enhancing technical capacity (e.g. in the use of tools**, modelling, V&A assessment, understanding of MPGs and their implications);

- (M&T) **Technical backsto**pping (e.g. for development of country-specific indicators)

- (IA) **Strengthening** institutional arrangements and coordination

Reporting on support needed and received
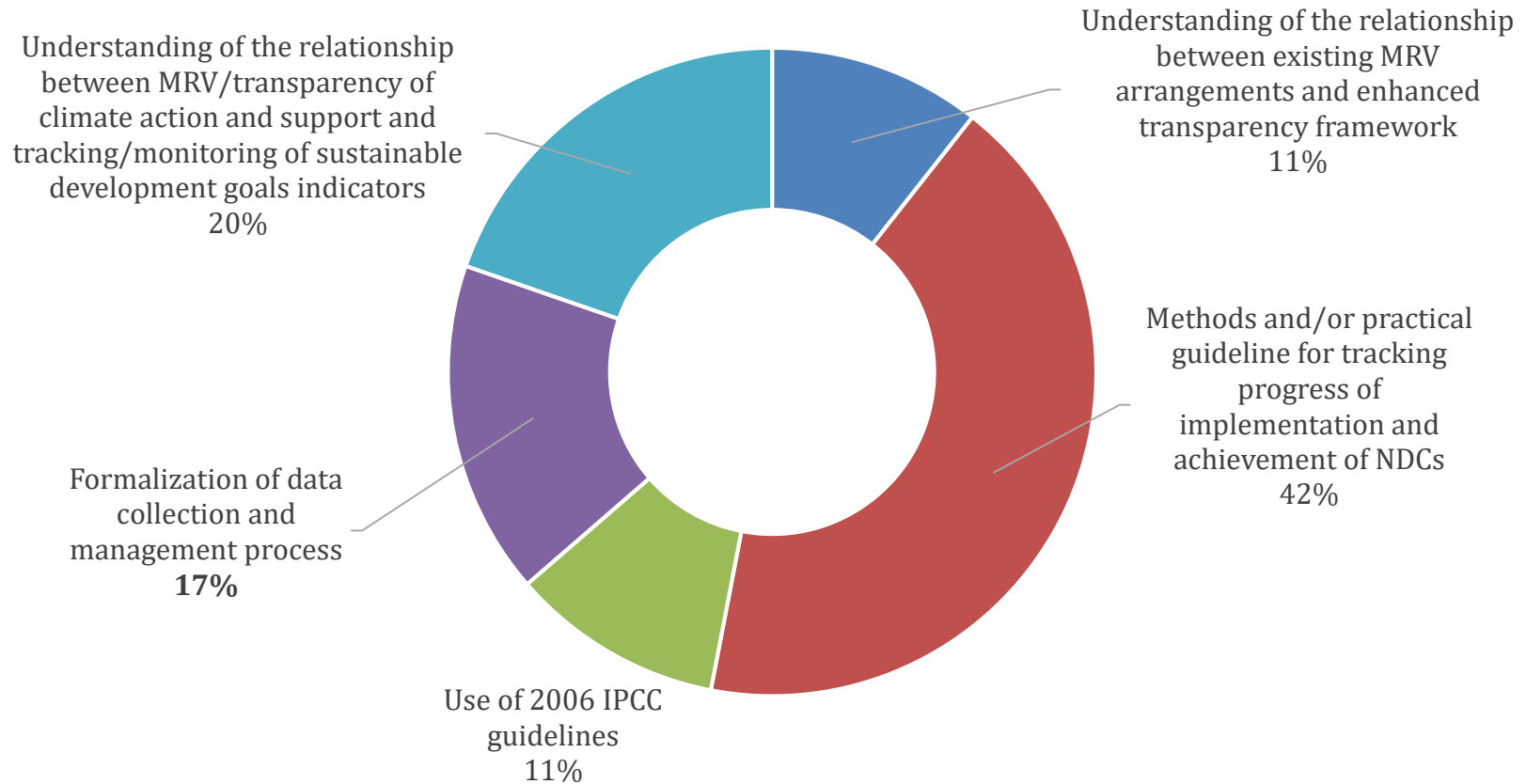
- (IA) **Formalization of the MRV process**, through laws and strengthened coordination;

- (M&T) **Practical tools/guidelines** (e.g. for completion of CTF, rigorous methodology to collect/process information);

- (D&I) **Establishment of technology infrastructure** (e.g. web-based platform, central database)

Enhanced transparency framework

Areas of capacity-building to facilitate ETF implementation

- 66 Parties represented

Understanding of the relationship between MRV/transparency of climate action and support and tracking/monitoring of sustainable development goals indicators
20%

Understanding of the relationship between existing MRV arrangements and enhanced transparency framework
11%

Methods and/or practical guideline for tracking progress of implementation and achievement of NDCs
42%

Formalization of data collection and management process
17%

Use of 2006 IPCC guidelines
11%

Thank you

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