

Share experience and best practices in reporting and informing on efforts to assess and analyze the impacts of the implementation of response measures

Monday 11th November 2024, 15:00–17:00 (Azerbaijan Time)

Room: TBC, Baku, Azerbaijan

Mandate

The COP, CMP and CMA adopted the workplan of the forum on the impacts of the implementation of response measures and its Katowice Committee on Impacts (KCI) under decisions 4/CP.25, decision 4/CMP.15, and decision 4/CMA.2 respectively. Under activity 10 of the workplan, the forum and its KCI are mandated to implement the activity titled **"Share experience and best practices in reporting and informing on efforts to assess and analyse the impacts of the implementation of response measures"** at SB 61.

Background

The Paris Agreement, under its article 2, aims to hold the increase in the global average temperatures to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels¹. Doing so is expected to reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. In adherence to the Paris Agreement, Parties committed to prepare and communicate their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Together with the Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategies (LT-LEDs), the NDCs provide a framework for countries to reduce national greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

The Paris Agreement requires Parties to outline, communicate, and report their national actions (NDCs) as per article 3. It also established the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), which enables countries to track key climate data and information, as well as the progress made towards reducing GHG emissions, the implementation of their NDCs, and available support for climate action. Under the ETF, Parties would submit the progress of the implementation of their NDCs through the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and National Communications (NCs).

Further, the Paris Agreement in its preamble recognizes that countries are not only affected by climate change, but also the impacts of the measures taken in response to it. Article 4, paragraph 15, of the agreement also explicitly states that *"Parties shall take into consideration in the implementation of this Agreement the concerns of Parties with economies most affected by the impacts of response measures, particularly developing country Parties"*².

Parties are now in the process of submitting their first BTRs by 31 December 2024 at the latest, with certain flexibilities for developing countries in consideration to their capacities. It is worth noting, though, that reporting under the ETF (Paris Agreement) is built on the foundations laid by the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) framework under the Convention, where Parties submitted progress implementation of their commitments through the Biennial Reports (BR), Biennial Update Reports (BURs), and National Communications (NCs).

¹ United Nations (2015): Paris Agreement. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

² Ibid

This process is key in implementing ambitious climate actions as it contributes to the design of informed and coherent policies, plans, and strategies, through continuous learning from regular and reliable data. This is particularly important as countries prepare their new NDCs (NDC 3.0) which are to be submitted next year (2025). It also promotes political buy-in for climate actions. Increased awareness amongst different stakeholders not only enhances collaboration, but also the speed and willingness for scaled-up actions. The process also enhances the identification of support gaps (financial, technical, etc) within countries, and enables the development of cooperation conduits. This improves the tracking and access to support and enhances improved capacities for the implementation of climate actions, particularly for developing countries.

Objective

As mentioned above, the current reporting process under the ETF is running concurrently as Parties prepare and design their new NDCs. While Parties submit their first BTRs, many countries under the Convention reported on impacts of implementation of response measures through the MRV framework. ***Thus, the objective of this event is to share experiences and insights of the reporting process, including for the impacts of response measures, and how it can be leveraged to enhance the design of more ambitious commitment and enhance support for the implementation of climate actions.*** Further, this event aims to communicate approaches in which Parties can utilize UNFCCC processes and avenues to further support countries in their NDC design, implementation, and subsequent reporting. It will bring together various Party stakeholders to share their insights and facilitate collaborative spaces amongst countries.

Structure

The event will follow an open dialogue format to encourage sharing of experience and views by Parties and other stakeholders

Guiding questions:

- What key factors contribute to good reporting on assessments of the socio-economic and environmental impacts of response measures, and how can these factors enhance their legitimacy?
- How can the processes for assessing and reporting the impacts of response measures be enhanced and promoted to ensure accuracy, consistency, and transparency across diverse national and regional contexts, particularly when the data is complex or misunderstood?
- What are the best practices for integrating impact assessments of response measures into national reporting systems, and how can these be enhanced to ensure that countries meet their transparency and accountability obligations?
- How can countries ensure that the data and methodologies used to assess the impacts of response measures are robust enough to inform policy decisions and contribute to just transition strategies?

Tentative Agenda

Opening remarks

Scene-Setting presentations by a few Parties

Open dialogue

Closing remarks