The International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) Process: foundation for the enhanced transparency framework

Lead Reviewers Meetings Bonn, 2021

Outline of Presentation





International Consultation and Analysis (ICA)

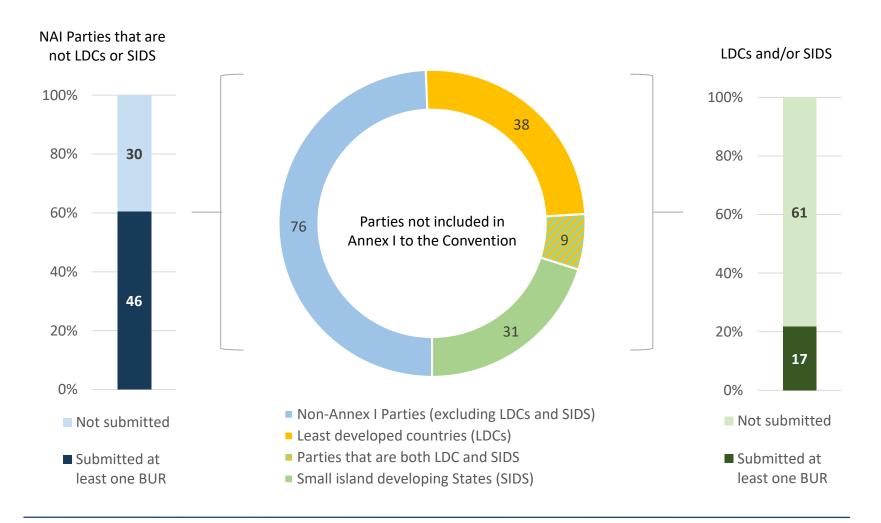
- Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) arrangements for developing country Parties (Decision 2/CP.17 & Decision 20/CP.19)
- Launched in December 2014, following the submission of the first biennial update reports (BURs)
 - **Elements of BURs**: GHG inventory; Mitigation actions; FTC needs and support received; REDD plus activities for some Parties

Two steps:

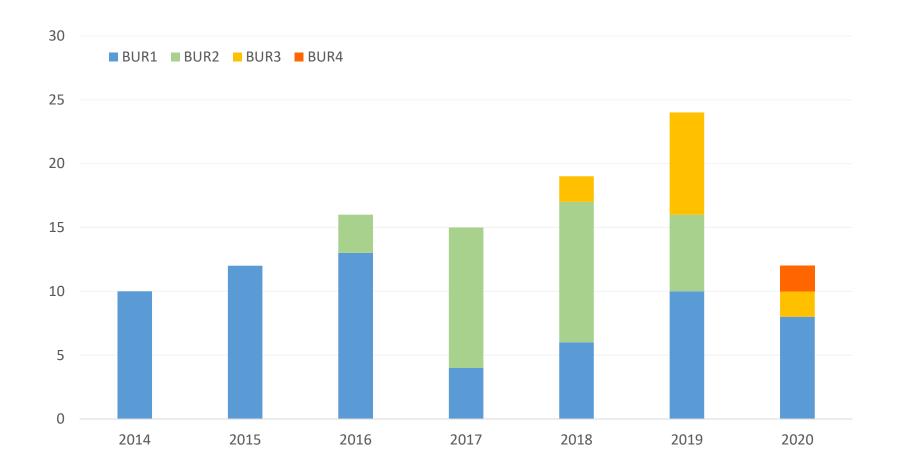
- technical analysis of BUR
 - Identification of capacity building needs
- Facilitative sharing of views under SBI
- ➤ The ICA process will be superseded by the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement, with the submission of the last BURs no later than December 2024





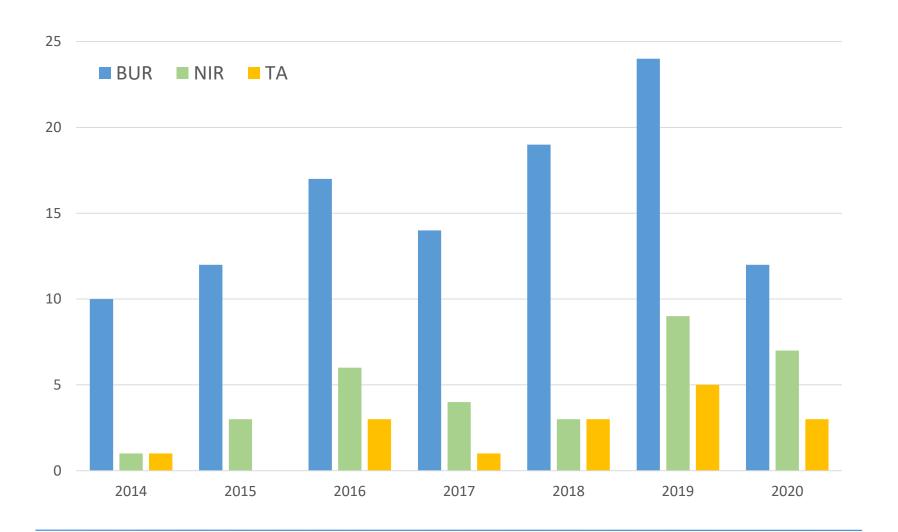








Submission trend of BUR, NIR and REDD+ Technical annexes





Update on BUR technical analysis (May 2015 to March 2021)

- *17 rounds of technical analyses coordinated
- *100 BURs (59, 31 and 10 first, second and third BURs respectively)
- *15 REDD technical annexes (24 experts)
- *38 Teams (Arabic, English, French and Spanish)
- ◆179* experts (including 44**
 CGE)
- *90 Published summary reports
 - * 285 expert times
 - ** 76 CGE member expert times

Round 18: 8 - 12 March 2021

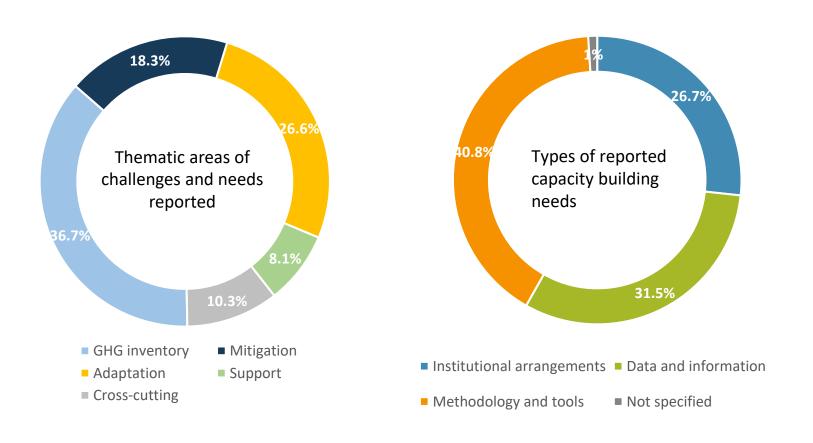
- 7 BURs (Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Malaysia, Singapore (Fourth BUR), Thailand and Zambia)
- 3 teams of technical experts
- Experts: 30 experts
- Languages: English, Spanish

Round 19: June 2021

 2 BURs (Brazil and Chile) and other BURs to be submitted



Key observations – capacity building needs



Source: NCs and BURs submitted by Parties, and TASRs as of July 2020



Key observations – reporting in BURs

- Continuous improvements over time in subsequent BURs with quantitative data
- Gaps have been identified by team of technical experts mostly for the following reporting provisions
 - Comparable information included in tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF
 - Estimation from F-gases and precursors
 - Information on the level of uncertainty associated with inventory data, underlying assumptions and methodologies
 - Information on quantitative goals, progress indicators, methodologies and assumptions for mitigation actions
 - Nationally determined technology needs and technology support received



Key observations – challenges encountered by Parties

- > Lack of sustainable institutional arrangements for reporting
 - In many cases, reporting arrangements are set up on a project basis for the specific reports, and once reports are completed the arrangements are disbanded
 - Lack of consolidated MRV system, in particular MRV for mitigation actions and FTC support
 - Lack of domestic coordination leads to data inconsistency in various reports
- Lack of capacity in applying methodologies and tools, e.g. on estimating effects of mitigation actions and support
- Inadequate data collection and management system
- Need to improve understanding of different reporting requirements and possible linkages
 - The secretariat is making constant efforts to assist Parties, including by developing and rolling out relevant tools, publications and training programmes
 - Need to facilitate continuous improvements based on CBN identified in the ICA process,
 to apply the experience and lessons learned to the ETF



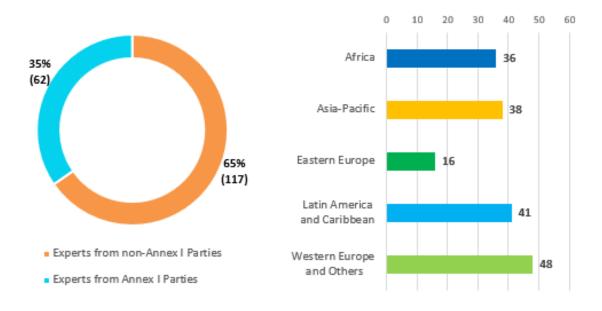
Way forward – ICA as foundation for ETF

- The ETF builds on the existing transparency arrangements under the Convention (including the ICA).
- ➤ Recognising that the ICA process is regarded as a **testing ground** for the implementation of transparency, developing country Parties are encouraged to submit their BURs and **participate in at least one round of the ICA process**, before the ETF becomes fully operational
- ➤ The ICA process (existing MRV arrangements) provides an essential learning opportunity for Parties and stakeholders to better prepare for the ETF, including:
 - The extent and clarity of information reported enables Parties to be better prepared for enhancing the transparency of information reported in their BTR;
 - Identification of capacity-building needs and areas for improvement;
 - Facilitate Parties' understanding of the new reporting requirements under ETF;
 - Facilitates mutual learning among Parties, by sharing best practices and innovative approaches, and help Parties to build confidence and trust for continued efforts on climate change.



Way forward - qualified experts needed

- ➤ Total eligible experts for ICA: 452 (75% non-CGE; 25% CGE members)
 - Limited experts with another UN language
 - A need to increase the pool of REDD+ experts
 - Limited participation by experts from Annex I Parties
- Overview of experts that participated in BUR analysis as of February 2021

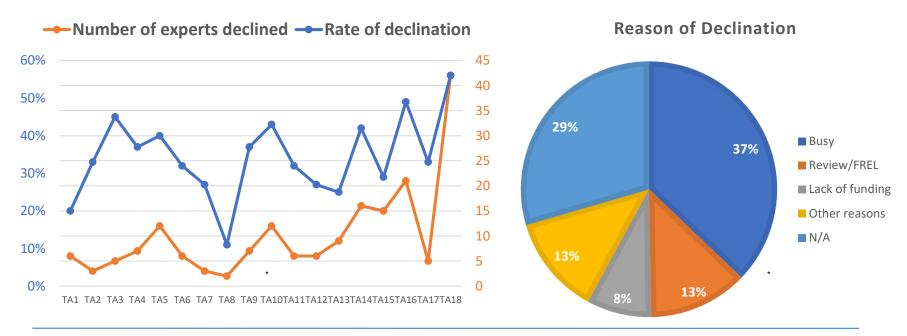






Way forward – declination of participation by experts

- Rising trend of the declination rate in recent rounds of TA
 - Outstanding number of experts declined regarding TA18 scheduled in March.
- In most cases, the reason of declination is unclear (i.e. Busy or N/A), but 21% of the declination is due to commitment for review or FREL, or lack of funding.







How to become an eligible expert

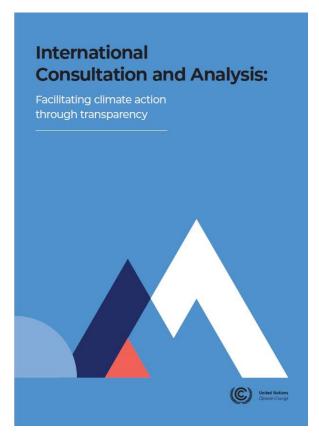
- Enrol in the TTE training programme
 - On-line training, twice a year
 - 13th round, from January March 2021
 - 14th round: August October 2021

http://unfccc.int/national_reports/expert_training/training_for_the_technical_analysis_ of_burs/items/9279.php

Participate in future rounds of BUR analysis







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For more information, please visit https://unfccc.int/ica2020

or use the QR code below





Thank you

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