



ALLIANCE OF SMALL ISLAND STATES

# SUBMISSION

**TOPIC:** AOSIS INPUTS ON THE REPORTING AND INFORMING ON EFFORTS TO ASSESS AND ANALYZE THE IMPACTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESPONSE MEASURES

## MANDATE(S)

Decision 4/CO.25, 4CMP.15 AND A4/CMA.2 mandated the KCI to receive inputs from the experts and practitioners and relevant organizations in order to implement the workplan Activity 10 “*Share experience and best practices in reporting and informing on efforts to assess and analyse the impacts of the implementation of response measures*”.

*26th February 2024*



SAMOA AOSIS CHAIR 2023 - 2024



AOSIS would like to commend the work of the Katowice Committee of the Experts on the Impacts of implementation of Response Measures and would like to submit its views on the guiding questions provided as agreed at the eighth meeting to implement the activity 10 at its tenth meeting.

## **GUIDING QUESTIONS**

1. What are processes in place in your country or organization to systematically identify or collect information on social and economic consequences of impacts of implementation of response measures?

In some AOSIS member countries, governments have established legal and policy frameworks that mandates organisations to collect official information that can be used to guide governments undertake assessments. Some regional institutions and scientific bodies also have this capacity and do provide support to AOSIS members in this regard.

There should be funding, and technical resources made available to improve the capacity of parties to improve their reporting capacity, in particular SIDS and LDCs and regional institutions to undertake more work in this area.

2. How are the qualitative and quantitative information on impacts of implementation of response measures prepared for reporting, in your reports, the social, economic, and environmental impacts, including those on other Parties?

Most parties including AOSIS members have strived to capture minimum information on the impact of response measures in their reporting requirements under the UNFCCC including their current and subsequent NDCs.

3. In your view, how does the information provided in existing reports contribute to: (i) the assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures; (ii) understanding the actions taken to minimize the impacts of implementation of response measure; and (iii) the support provided to minimize the adverse impacts and maximize the positive impacts of the implementation of response measures.

The KCI will need to provide clarity on what existing reports it is referring to? Is it the current reporting tools under the UNFCCC process, or some other reporting processes?

In assessing the current 39 NDCs submitted by AOSIS members; most members have tried to capture some information. However the information captured are only limited to the vulnerability impact assessment section of the reports provided. Some members may have reflected similar information with their NAPs and BURs. However, in order to give a full visibility on all impact assessments, parties must be allowed the opportunity to reflect this specifically under a separate reporting requirement or an added section of the current reporting tools under the UNFCCC process.



4. In your view, how does the information provided in existing reports contribute to understanding the specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects and the opportunities arising from the positive effects of the implementation of response measures.

Existing report of different parties may differ slightly and the need for assessment tools and methods may also differ according as the positive impacts of the implementation of response measures. Some tools and methods may be country/ region specific.

Most SIDS members are geographically located in areas where extreme impacts of climatic events frequently affect them. Due to this, they may have existing reporting mechanisms for their own development purposes. This awareness is important in realising how existing systems can be considered in producing the much-needed information required. The only thing required maybe a space for these country parties to provide such information officially under the UNFCCC process.

5. What challenges were encountered in preparing your reporting on impacts of implementation of response measures or economic and social consequences of response measures?

One of the most obvious challenge would be requirements. The UNFCCC process has to ensure that parties are officially required to provide these reports mandatorily. It cannot be a section of a NAPs report, a section of a BUR report nor a section of an NDC report. It has to be a requirement.

Once it becomes an official requirement for such information to be mandatorily provided; it would also be easy for parties to identify and highlight any issues and challenges they have with regards to reporting.

6. What are the lessons learned from the existing/old/previous reporting framework under the UNFCCC or from your reporting exercise outside the UNFCCC reporting framework that can be useful in the future reporting on response measures, including in the reporting framework under the Paris Agreement, in particular in order to able to inform the global stocktake process?

The only important lesson would be that some parties have tried their best to report on the impact of response measures. Information found in 39 NDCs submitted by all AOSIS members have reflected this. The other thing identified from such is the vast divergence between how the information is being reported. Some have captured them under the sections on vulnerability assessments, which is mostly adaptation. Others have captured them in various other sections of the document.

In moving forward and to inform the second global stock take process; reporting on the impact of response measures have to be made mandatory. Some regional institutions and bodies who provide technical support and capacity building to countries, in particular SIDs and LDCs must also be strengthened with financial assistance so they can extend this support to the



regions. For SIDs, this is important because of the adaptive and resilience capacity of its member countries where they economies are built around.



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