

Consultative Group of Experts

**First meeting of the structured expert dialogue
on the second periodic review
27 November 2020**

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CGE Chair



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 team

Vision

- To comprehensively achieve its mandate of assisting developing country Parties improve their capacities to implement the existing MRV arrangements under the Convention and the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement in a timely and sustainable manner.

Mission

- Providing targeted technical support and advice to developing country Parties that responds to their technical assistance needs to implement, in a timely manner, the existing MRV arrangements under the Convention and the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, including putting in place sustainable institutional arrangements and data management systems.



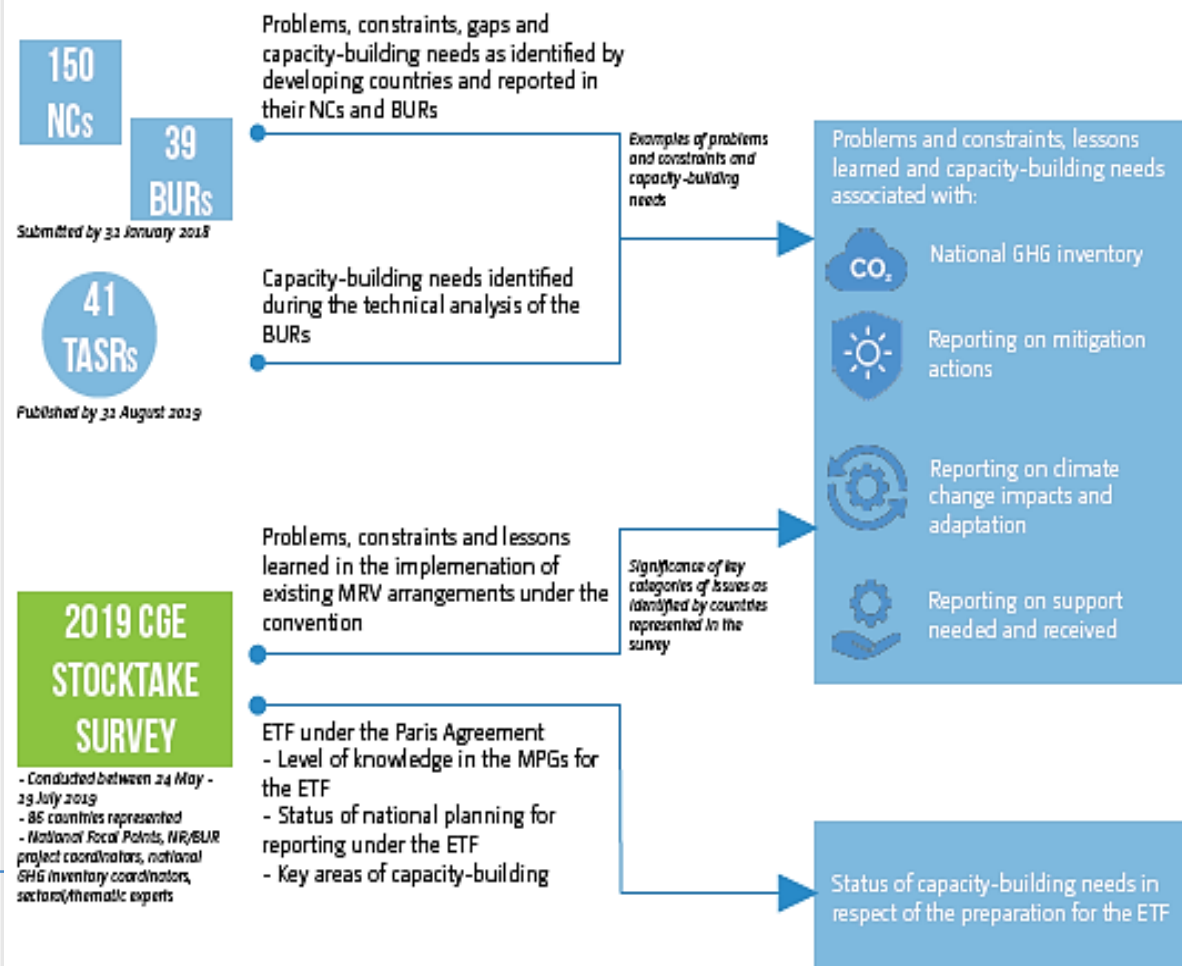
- The CGE conducts an **assessment of the existing and emerging constraints and gaps, lessons learned and capacity-building** needs of developing countries in implementing the existing **MRV arrangements** and **preparing for the ETF**.
- Reports were prepared in 2017 and 2019.
- Updated report being prepared for release in early 2021.



APPROACH TO THE COMPILATION AND SYNTHESIS

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The information on problems and constraints, lessons learned and capacity-building needs identified by developing countries was compiled from various data sources as shown in figure below.



Reporting by Developing Countries on Mitigation Actions

LESSONS LEARNED

Countries are devising various ways of dealing with problems, constraints and gaps identified. Examples of success stories and lessons learned are:

	What has been put in place?	How did it contribute to enhancing the MRV process?
	Building on the existing data collection process in key sectors, for example, revisiting sectoral data collection vehicles, such as an energy survey conducted by the ministry of energy, to incorporate progress indicators for mitigation assessment.	Helps streamline the data collection process and obtain more up-to-date and accurate data from key stakeholders.
	Strengthening coordination with enforcement entities, including ministries and other stakeholders at different governance levels.	Facilitates data collection and use of policy instruments.
	Clearly communicating to key stakeholders the purpose, process and strategic results of data-sharing. Including information on other development benefits (i.e. economic, social and environmental) of mitigation measures, so-called co-benefits.	Facilitates the participation of stakeholders and ensures that the relevant policies and measures of each ministry are incorporated into the national reporting process. Leads to more comprehensive outcomes of mitigation assessments Facilitates communicating the benefits of mitigation measures beyond reducing GHG emissions, which can make mitigation measures more appealing to policymakers.





CAPACITY-BUILDING NEEDS

What are the key areas for capacity-building needs identified by developing countries in respect of reporting on mitigation actions?

Training and guidance to enhance the technical capacity of experts and institutions to:

- Identify and use appropriate methodologies and relevant assumptions to track the progress and quantify the effects of mitigation actions in key sectors, and assess mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions or economic diversification plans;
- Develop progress indicators;
- Maintain or strengthen the extensive analytical work conducted for developing scenarios and projections, and create a solid analytical base for revising mitigation measures in the future;
- Develop or strengthen a mechanism for tracking and verifying GHG emission reductions resulting from various mitigation actions across all sectors;
- Develop data management and archiving systems (i.e. technology infrastructure, such as a web-based platform or centralized database);
- Develop or strengthen the data collection process by establishing data-sharing protocols or developing standardized data-sharing formats to ensure systemic collection of data that are consistent with IPCC guidelines.



Thank you!

