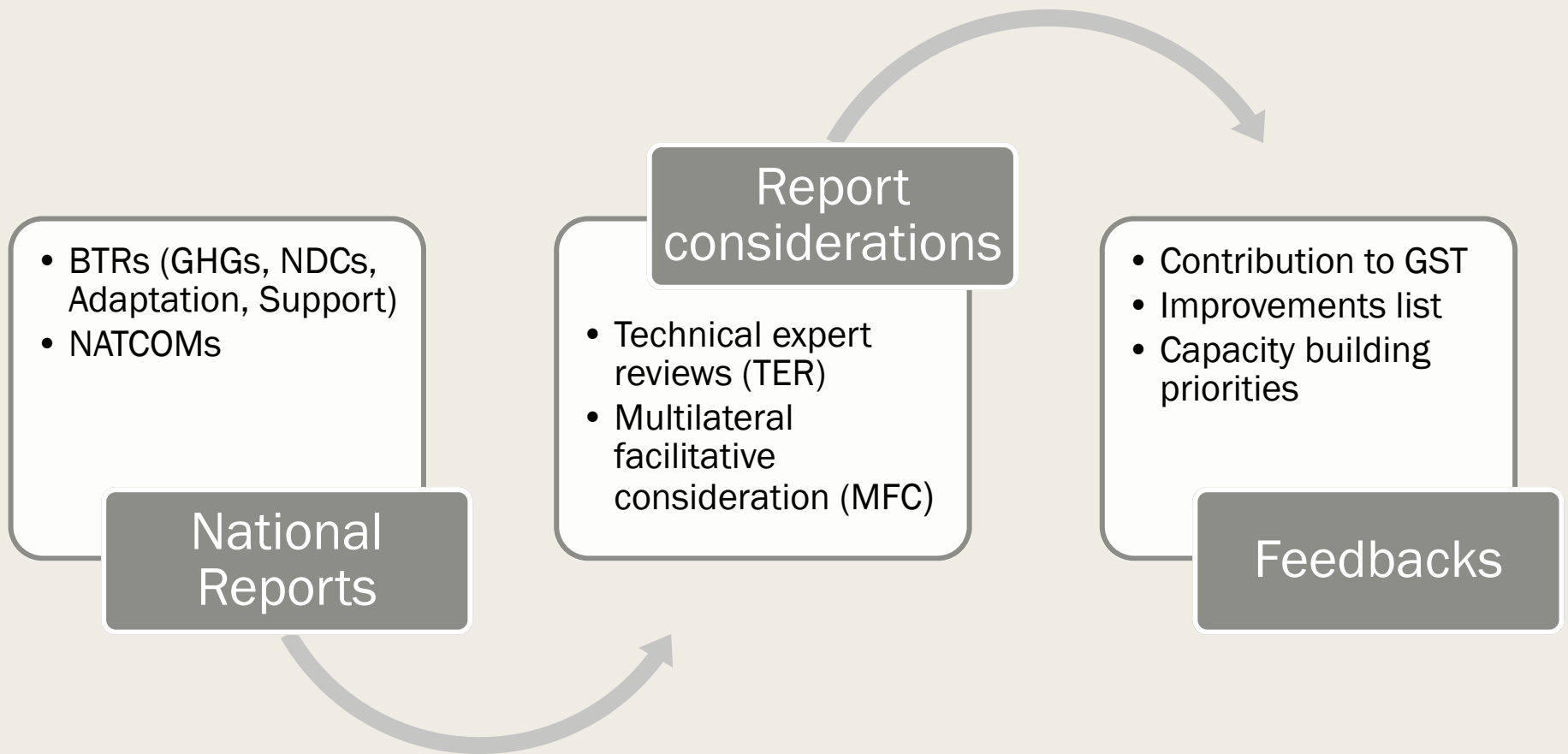


Lessons from existing MRV arrangements in Ghana: getting ready for ETF

Daniel Benefoh
Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana



What is stake under ETF and the Convention?



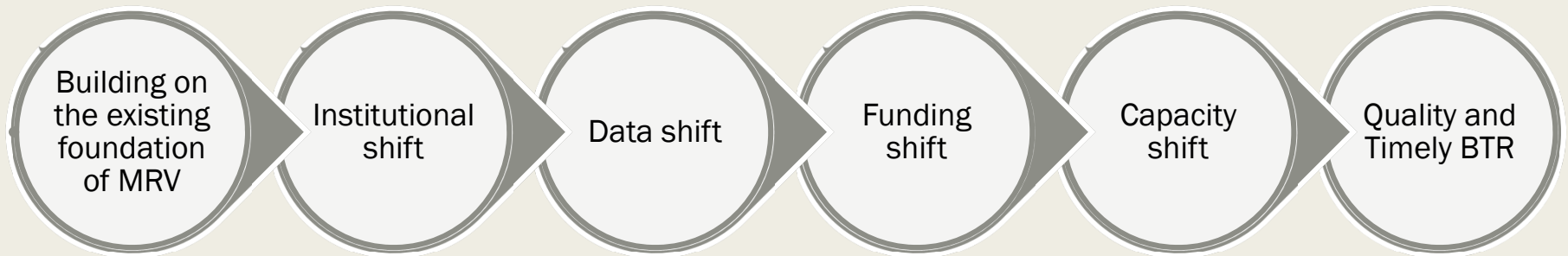
What is new or not new

- **Content (rigorous and greater transparency)**
 - What to report – GHG, NDC implementation and achievements, support & adaptation.
 - In-depth report, justification for not being able to report elements, plans to fix them, progress in fixing them and positive impacts on reporting.
 - Links to Article 6 (Corresponding adjustment)
 - Links to GST or Periodic Reviews and Raising Ambition of NDCs ????

- **Frequency of submission of report (continuous reporting)**
 - 2 years (BTR, Adaptation Communication – Paris Agreement reporting)
 - 4 years (Convention reporting)

- **Considerations (stricter scrutiny)**
 - Technical reviews (will check beyond capacity needs and transparency.....???)
 - Multilateral Facilitative Consideration

Reporting under ETF require a shift by 2021



Ghana's approach – big, meaningful but gradual shift

- Government-wide system to deliver relevance, high-quality reports on time.
- Leverage on existing workable systems
- Capable, well-coordinated and functional institutions.
- Adequate funding
- Simple but workable data management systems
- Quality data
- Capacity development plan

Involve all

Share

Automate

Integrate

Embed

Value-addition

Example of institutional approaches (we're considering)

Public institutions (streamlining, new law on right to information law is game changer)

- Central government-sanctioned (legitimacy and authority)
- Staff appraisal (staff time on ETF must account)
- Career development (incentive).
- Workplans and strategic plans of institutions involved in ETF.
- Annual budget of institutions involved in ETF
- MoUs? Agreement? Or simply invoke institutional legal authority of EPA
- Involvement of local governments and the Academia (research data is key)

Other institutions (EPA Act 490 deals with them)

- Involvement of industry or facility level or corporation
- Access to research data need relook (cost and sharing research data, publication of research data)

Lessons from the existing MRV arrangement

- Full implementation of “domestic MRV” can be a **slow and “tough” endeavor**.
- Limited funds (**donor-dependent and no/low national budgetary allocation**)
- **Low visibility of MRV results** for policy decision-making.
- Inadequate access to good quality data (missing data, non-existing data)
- Capacity gap (involvement local government and private sector)
- General lack of awareness
- **Slow operationalisation** of planned institutional arrangement (it takes time to get what is on paper to become a reality).

Lessons from existing MRV arrangement

- MRV in practice works better with M & E systems.
- It is expensive and difficult to start all afresh by introducing new data collection regimes.
- There is **no need to reinvent the wheel**, what is needed is a **sustained orientation** and **continuous capacity**.
- What is important is to **pay attention to existing data systems** that are already working and strengthen it to work better.
- **Involving the national statistics offices** in data collection is a crucial success factor but there are real challenges with this approach (periodicity of data collection, entry points, gaps, cost, legal mandate.....).
- **Continuous investment in data collection** and putting in place data exchange system is indispensable.

Critical success factors

- Integration approach – build MRV into existing M&E system
- Phase-out approach – progressive improvements
- Decentralisation of MRV tasks to line ministries (long-term sustainability & ownership)
- Incentive for career development (acquire new skills)
- Continuous training of team members
- Dedicated team (leadership, commitments, motivation, consistent team)

Thank you