

2018 CGE webinar series #1

Introduction to MRV process and cross-cutting issues

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Outline of the webinar

- I. Introduction to 2018 CGE webinar series
- II. MRV process for developing country Parties
- III. Some cross-cutting issues
 - 1. Institutional Arrangements
 - 2. Gender
- IV. Q&A



- Objective
- Theme/topics
- Schedule – the first & third week of each month
- Short description of how this kick-off session will be embedded in the subsequent webinars

2018 CGE Webinar Series

Your resource for climate change action and reporting

The CGE invites you to 2018 webinar series, where you can get in-depth knowledge and ask questions on the implementation of MRV and climate action

*How can a country better implement the current MRV arrangements?
How can a country better showcase its climate action on mitigation and adaptation?
What are the methodologies and tools available?
What are the lessons learned and good practices from other developing countries?*

The CGE and the UNFCCC secretariat invite you to the **2018 CGE webinar series**, which will provide a platform for the national experts & practitioners to take an in-depth focus on key issues to effectively participate in the current **MRV arrangements** under the Convention, as well as get ready for the enhanced **transparency framework** of action and support under the Paris Agreement.

The webinars will be held on the first and third week of each month.

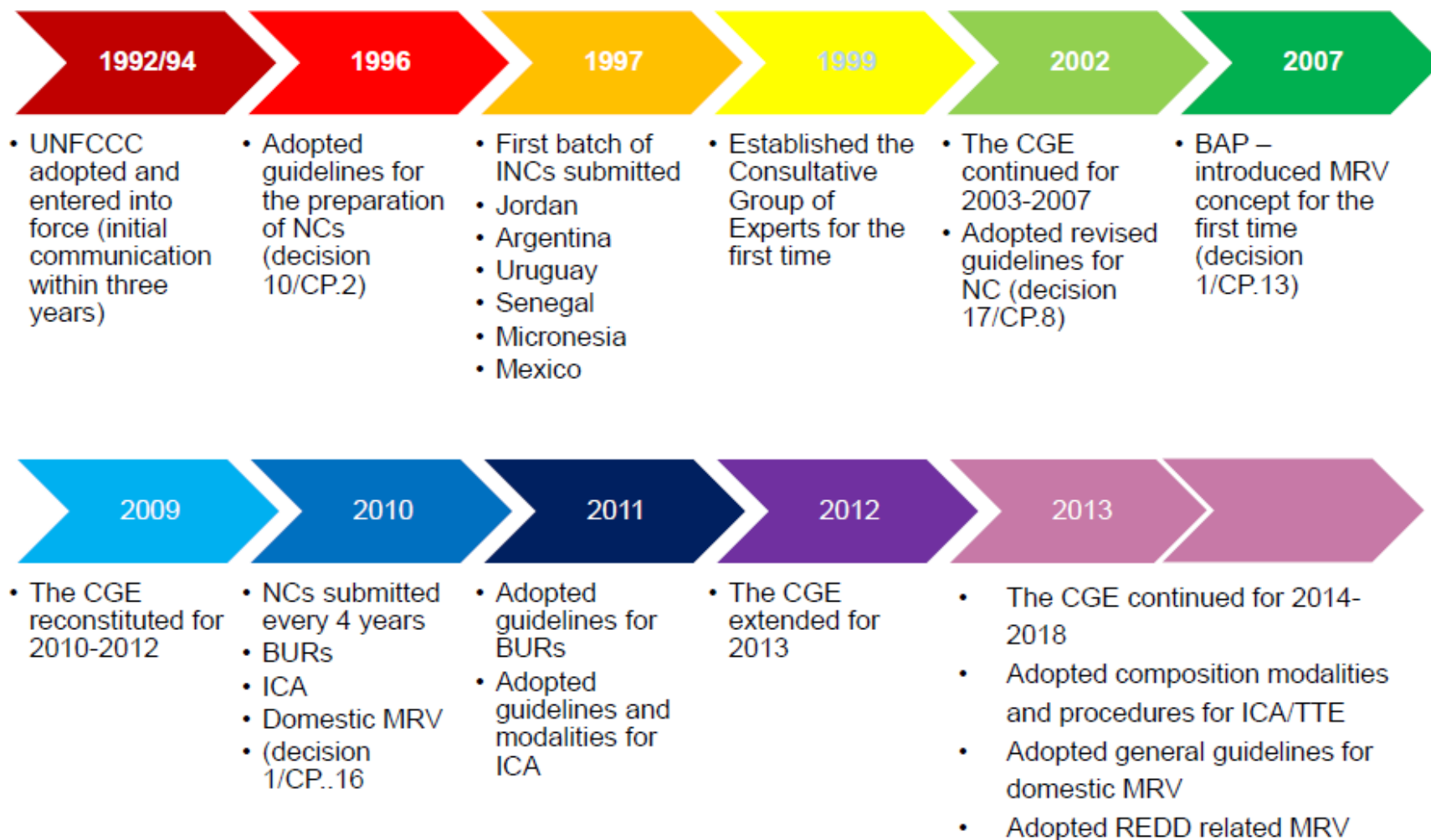
Check out [the CGE site](#) for the detailed schedule!



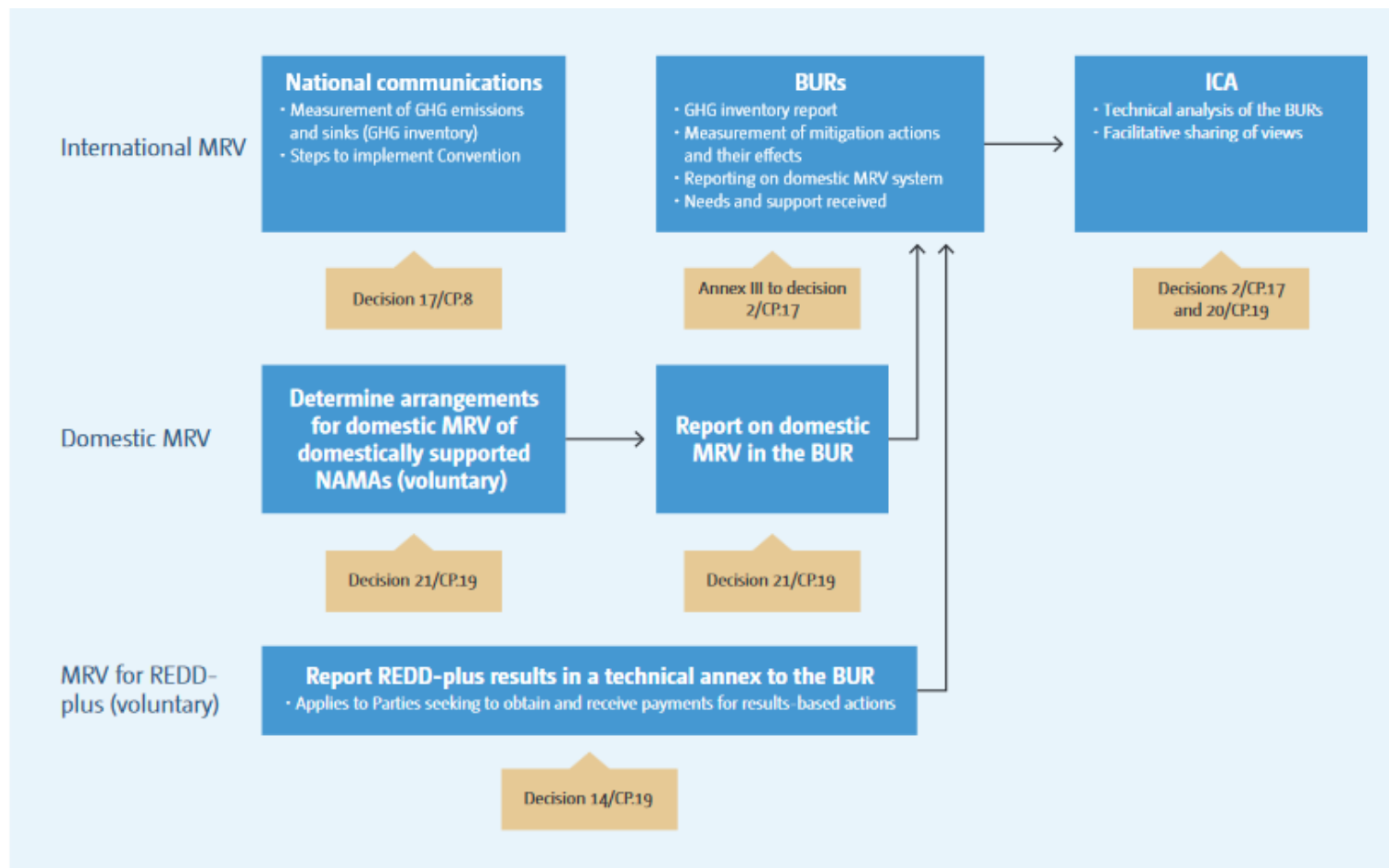
MRV process for developing country Parties



Evolution of MRV arrangements for developing country Parties



Key elements of the existing MRV arrangements



Reporting through national communication and biennial update report

Scope of national communications (decision 17/CP.8, annex)

National circumstances

National GHG inventory

Programmes containing measures to
facilitate adequate adaptation to climate
change

Programmes containing measures to
mitigate climate change

Any other information

- Transfer of technologies
- Research and systematic observation
- Education, training and awareness
- Capacity-building
- Information and networking

Constraints and gaps, related financial,
technical and capacity needs

Scope of biennial update reports (decision 2/CP.17, annex III)

National circumstances and institutional
arrangement

National GHG inventory

Mitigation actions and their effects –
methodologies and assumptions

Constraints and gaps, related financial,
technical and capacity needs – support
needed and received

Support received for BURs preparation and
submission

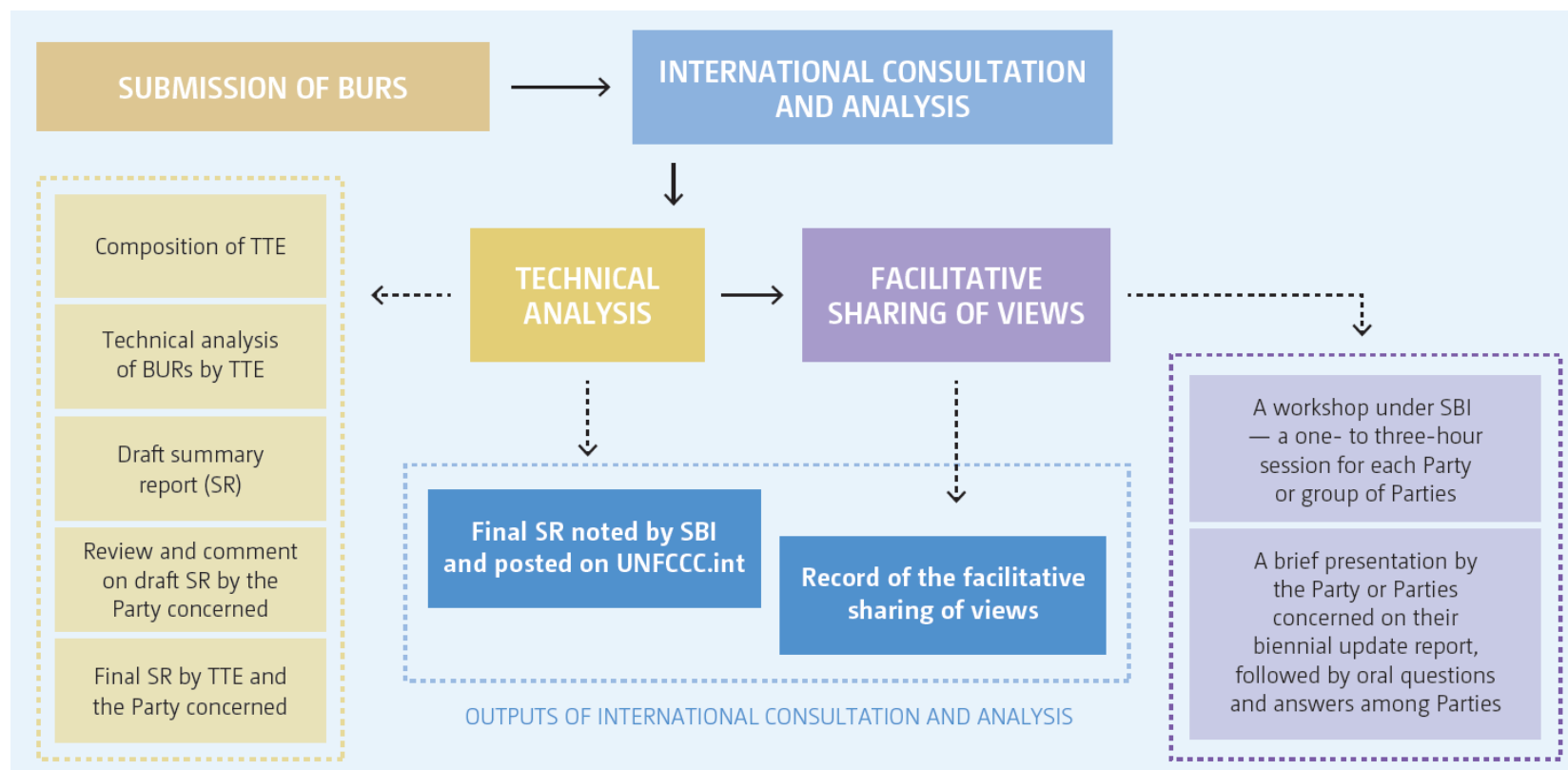
Domestic MRV

Any other relevant information



International Consultation and Analysis

What happens once the biennial update reports are submitted?



MRV implementation of developing country Parties

- Overview of submissions of NCs/BURs by developing country Parties *(as at 19 Mar 2018)*

NC cycle	# of countries	Most recent submissions	
NC1	151	Andorra (2 Aug 2017) Brunei Darussalam (23 Aug 2016)	Palestine (11 Nov 2016)
NC2	134	Tuvalu (19 Mar 2018) Brunei Darussalam (25 Nov 2017)	Venezuela (25 Jan 2018)
NC3	47	Guinea-Bissau (9 Mar 2018) Indonesia (31 Jan 2018)	Sierra Leone (4 Mar 2018)
NC4	3	Republic of Moldova (9 Feb 2018) Mexico (14 Dec 2009)	Uruguay (28 Oct 2016)
NC5	1	Mexico (6 Dec 2012)	

BUR cycle	# of countries	Most recent submissions	
BUR1	40	Nigeria (17 Mar 2018) Togo (27 Sep 2017)	Jordan (8 Nov 2017)
BUR2	15	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (5 Mar 2018)	Thailand (29 Dec 2017) Uruguay (29 Dec 2017)



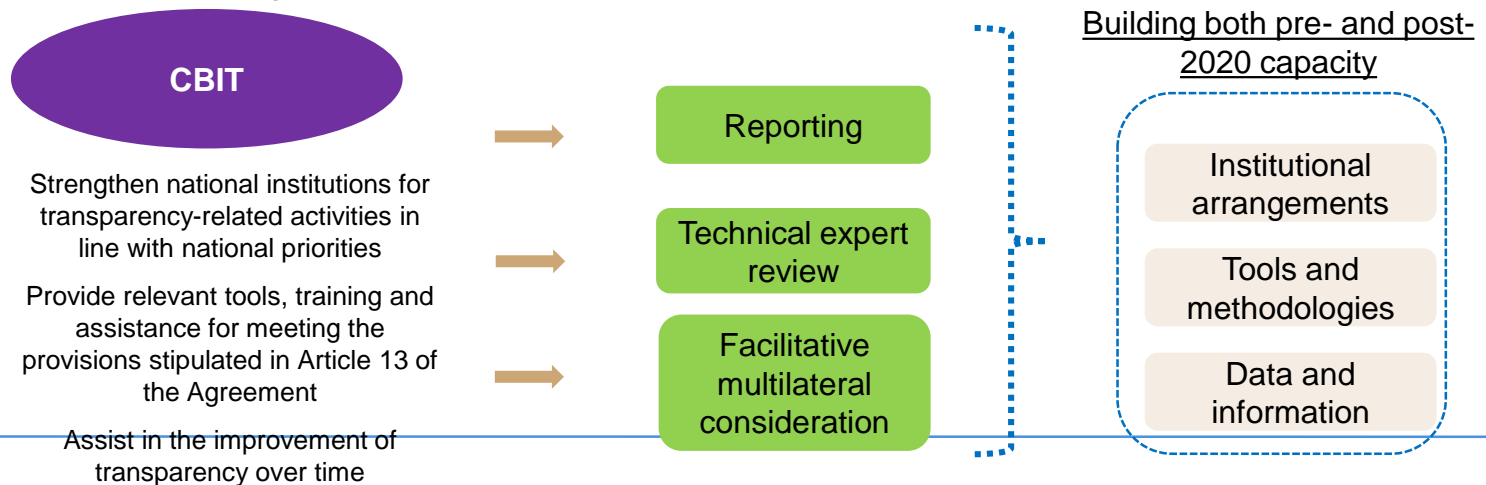
Support arrangements

- Financial support under the Convention



GEF plus other external sources

- ✓ NCs: The GEF can provide up to US\$ 500,000 to each developing country Parties to finance activities related to the preparation of NCs
- ✓ BURs: Countries can access up to US\$352,000 through a GEF Agency or via direct access for the preparation of BURs. If a country requires more than US\$352,000, then the resources will be deducted from the countries STAR Allocation
- ✓ Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)



Support arrangements

- Technical advice and support



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Secretariat + Consultative
Group of Experts



**GLOBAL SUPPORT
PROGRAMME**

UNDP and UNEP



Other multilateral and bilateral
agencies, programmes and
initiatives



Tools and training materials for developing country Parties reporting

- CGE training materials and tools

Training materials for the preparation of NCs http://unfccc.int/349.php	Training materials for the preparation of BURs http://unfccc.int/7915.php	Training for the technical analysis under the ICA process http://unfccc.int/9279.php
Vulnerability and adaptation assessment	Institutional arrangements	Technical tool to facilitate Parties prepare for and participate in ICA
National GHG inventories	Reporting on mitigation actions and its effects	
Mitigation assessment	Reporting on FTC needs and support received	Training programme for technical experts

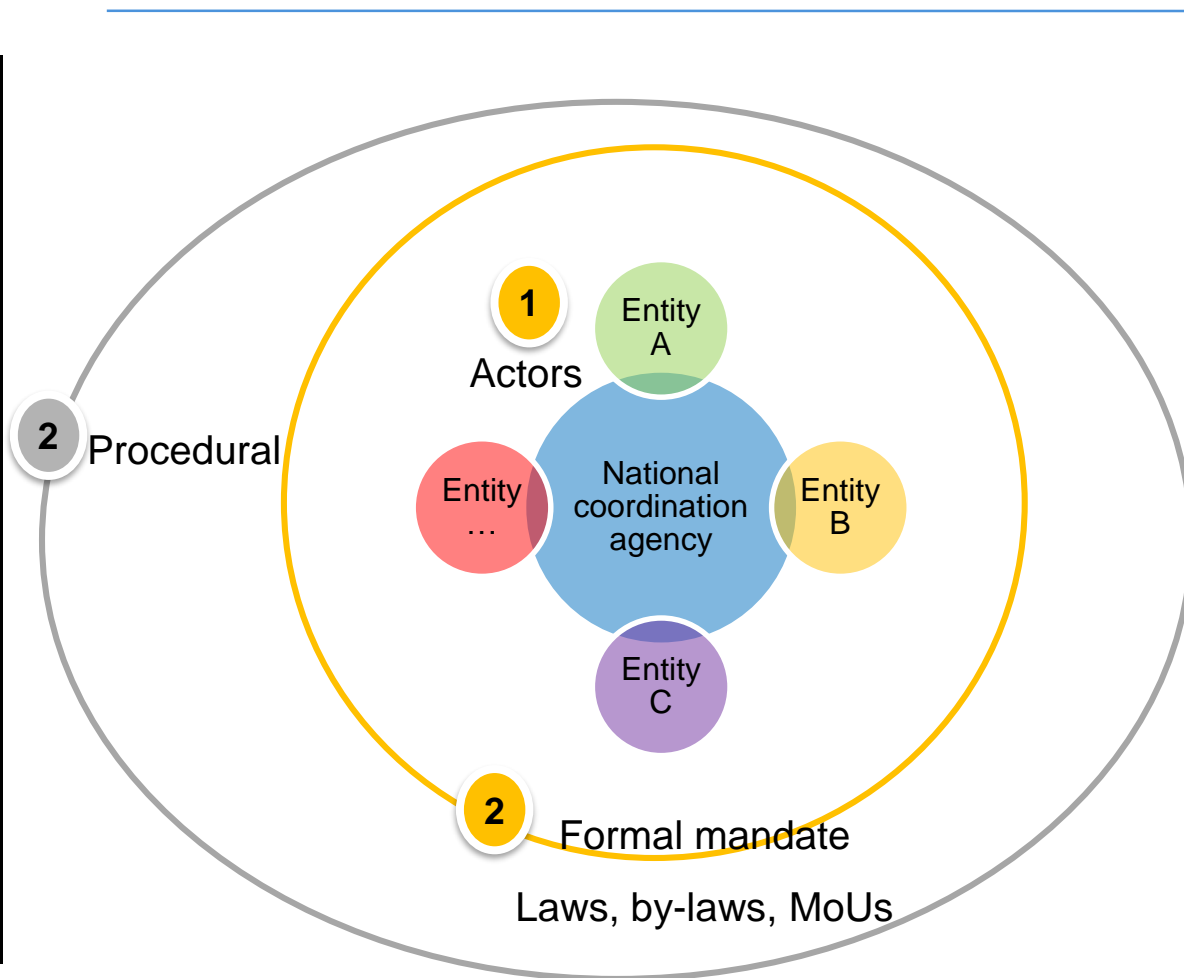
- [Handbook on MRV for developing country Parties](#)
- [Toolkit for non-Annex I Parties on establishing and maintaining institutional arrangements for preparing NCs and BURs](#)
- [E-network collaboration platform](#)
- [E-learning courses](#)
- [UNFCCC Climate Action and Support Transparency Training \(UNFCCC-CASTT\)](#)



Institutional Arrangements



Building sustainable institutional arrangements



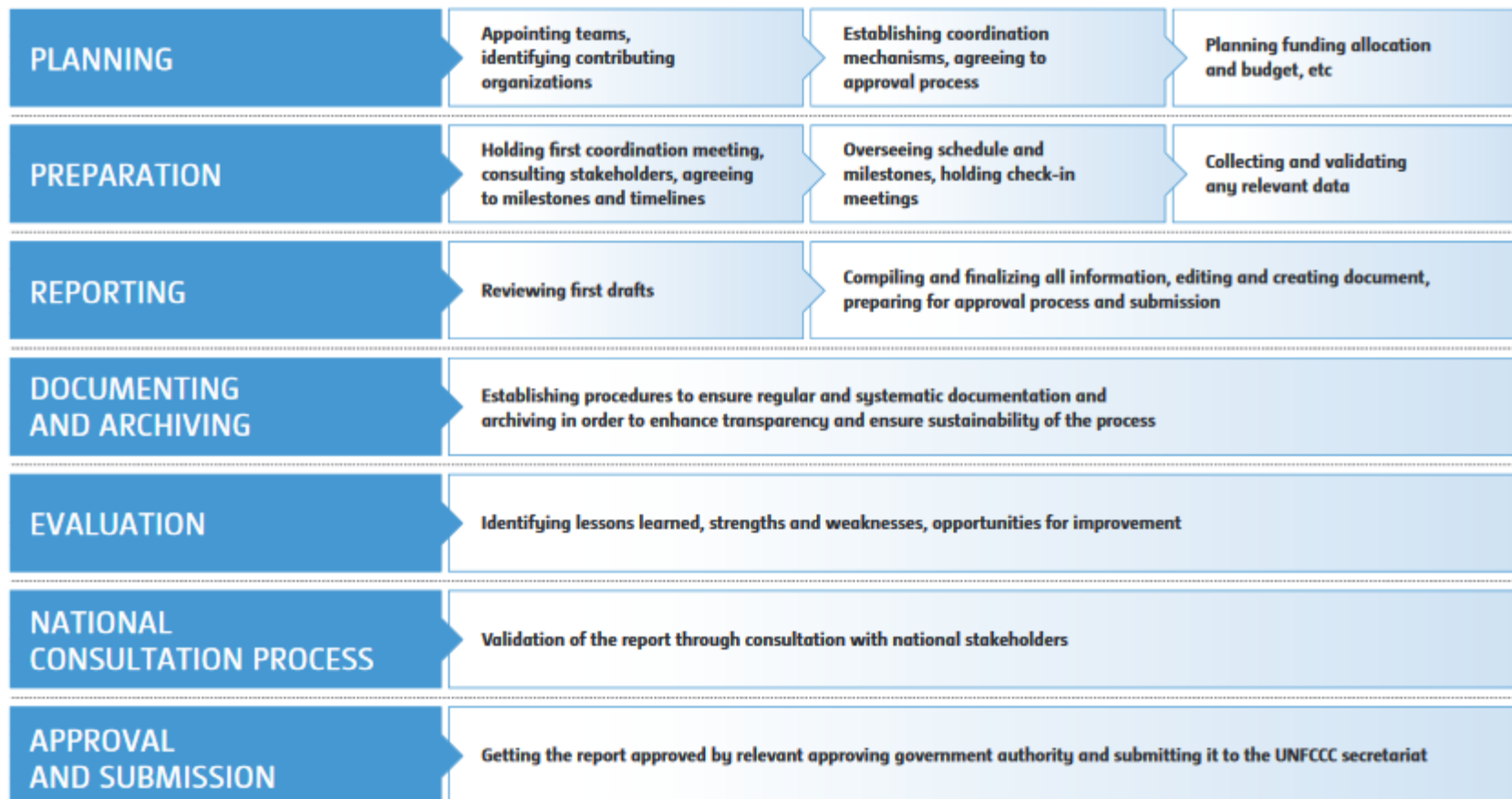
- Support effective participation in the MRV arrangements under the Convention
- Inform national and international policymakers, at different levels
- Further build national capacities and ensure sustainability of national MRV processes
- Assist in institutionalizing activities relating to reporting on climate change.

- ❖ **No “one size fits all”**
- ❖ **Building on and enhancing existing arrangements**
- ❖ **Buy-in and ownership**
- ❖ **Political leadership**
- ❖ **Capacity-building**
- ❖ **Resources incentive**
- ❖ **Incremental approach**
- ❖ **Learning by doing**

Key stages of sustainable institutional arrangements

Figure III-1.

Key stages of sustainable institutional arrangements



Setting up effective and sustainable arrangements

Institutional setup

Single body
key tasks: Plan and coordinate; Identify all institutions and teams; Allocate responsibilities for NC/BUR components; Develop and monitor NC/BUR schedule; Other responsibilities (information sharing, QA/QC strategy)

Official setup

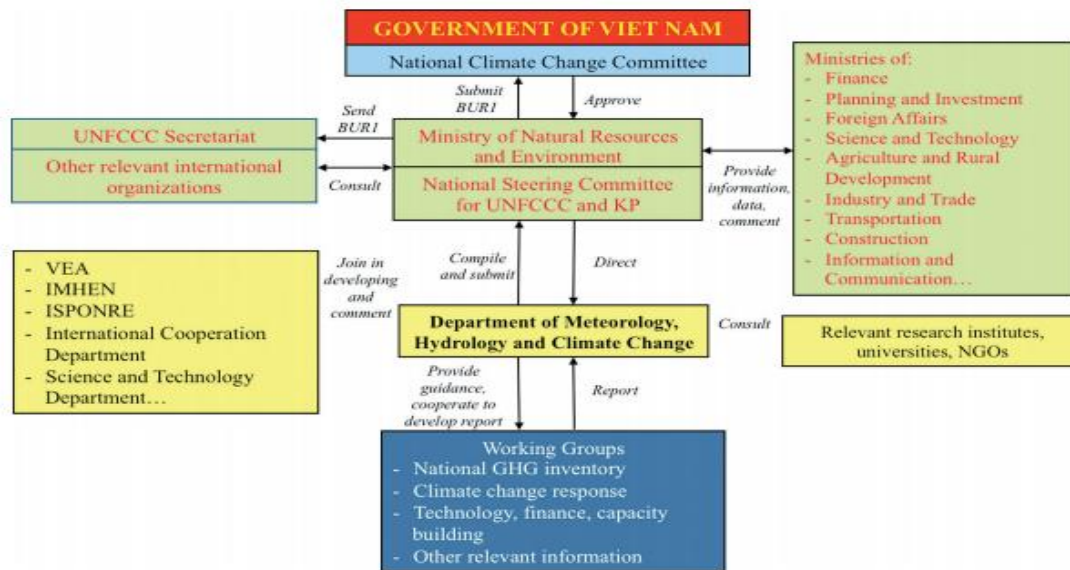
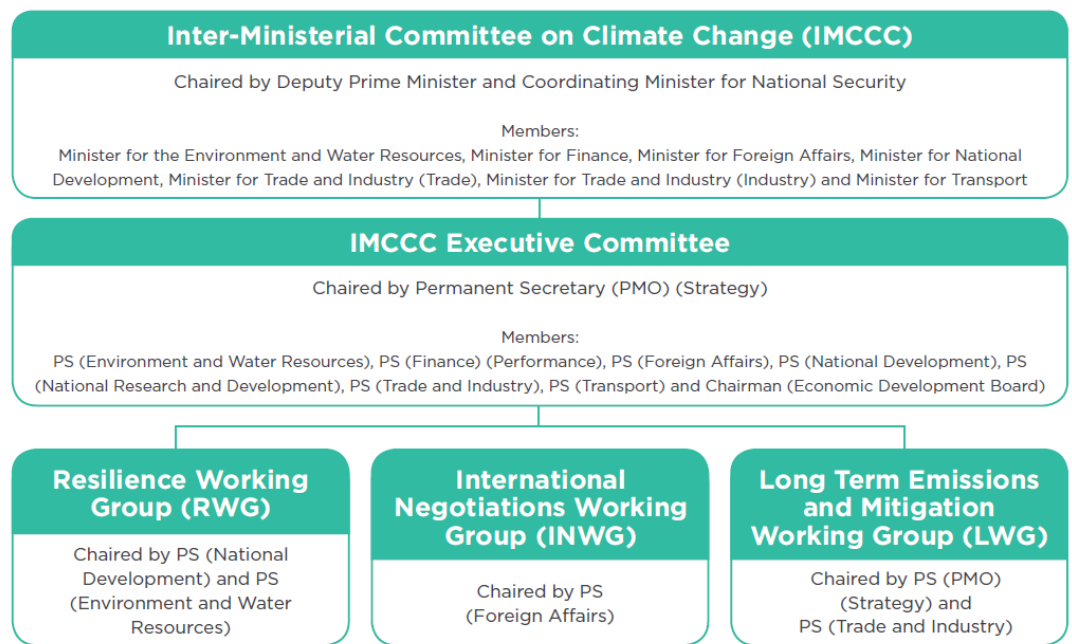
Possible structure of agreement:
(a) Objectives;
(b) Brief description of stakeholders and related activities;
(c) Provisions outlining, in detail, the roles and responsibilities and accountabilities;
(d) Contact details of key actors;
(e) Duration of the agreement.

Procedural setup

Variety of tools e.g. pre-defined “templates” (US EPA adapted by CGE):
Document essential information in a concise format; Standardize tasks; Ensure roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders are clearly defined; Accommodate varying levels of national capacity; Provide an objective and efficient system for identifying priorities for future improvements; Allow for the presentation of information in a consistent, transparent, complete and timely manner; Serve as a starting point for future teams; Create transparency in a Party’s institutional arrangements.



Examples



Integrating gender in reporting



Understanding your responsibility for gender mainstreaming

➤ Gender Action Plan was agreed at COP 23, which groups activities under five priority areas:

1. Capacity-building, knowledge sharing and communications
2. Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
3. Coherence
4. Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation
5. Monitoring and reporting

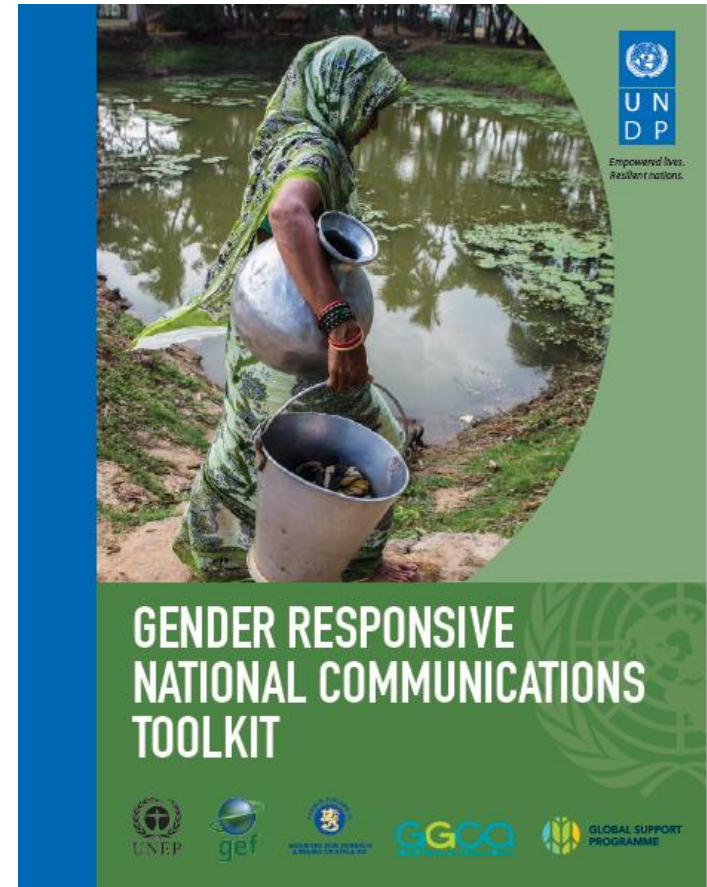
➤ Its objective is to **support** the **implementation** of the gender decisions across various aspects of the Convention



Initiate gender integration into the planning process

Two key areas of work:

- ❑ Gender perspective into the planning process – linkages to the Institutional Arrangements
- ❑ Understand what data needs to be reported



Gender Mainstreaming in the NC and BUR process

FIGURE 2: TRANSPARENT PROCESSES CLARIFY THE BIGGER PICTURE

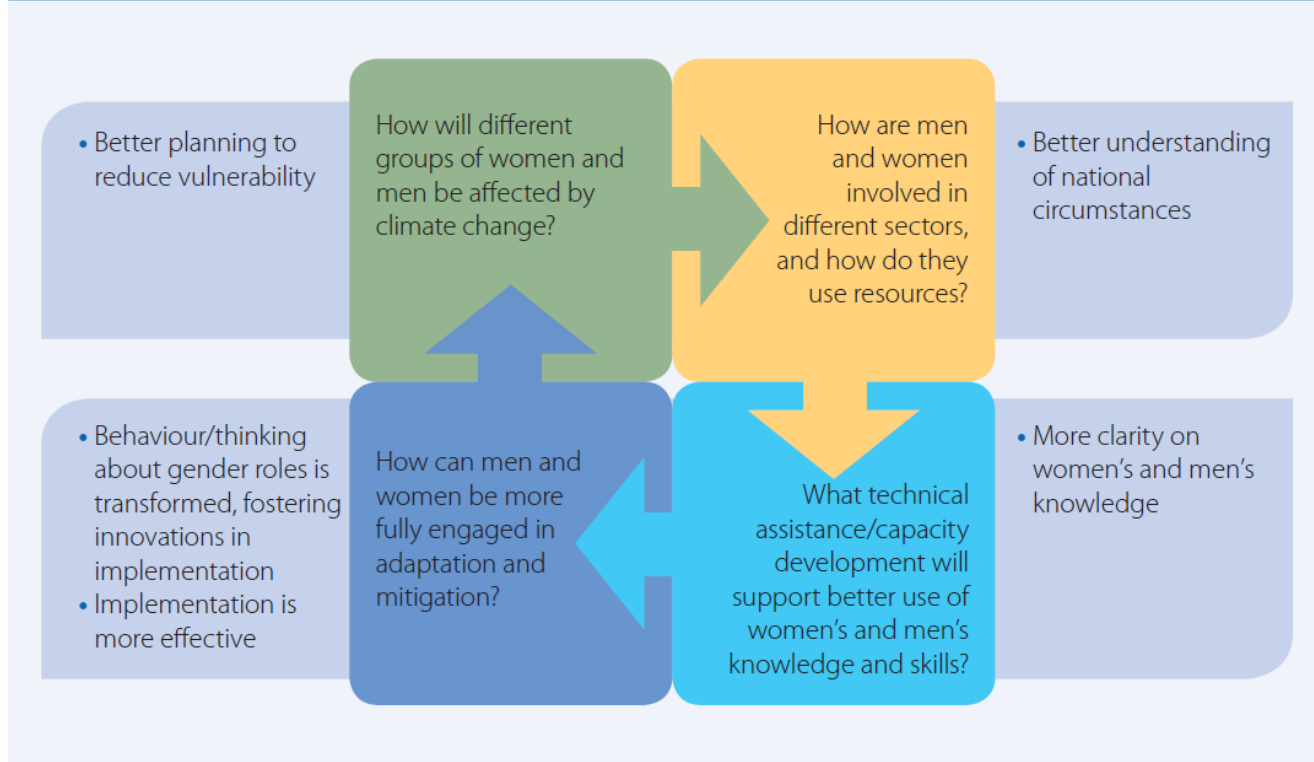


FIGURE 3: BENEFITS OF GENDER-INCLUSIVE PLANNING

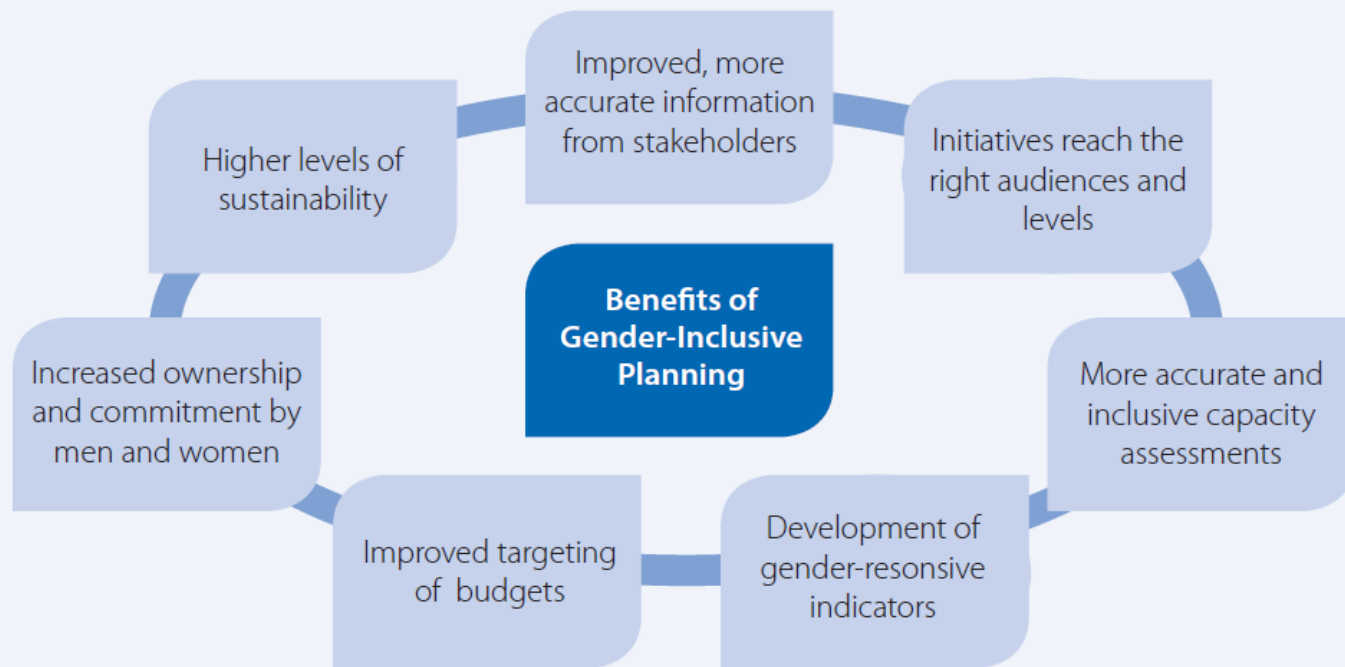


FIGURE 4: ENHANCED EFFECTIVENESS IN IMPLEMENTATION

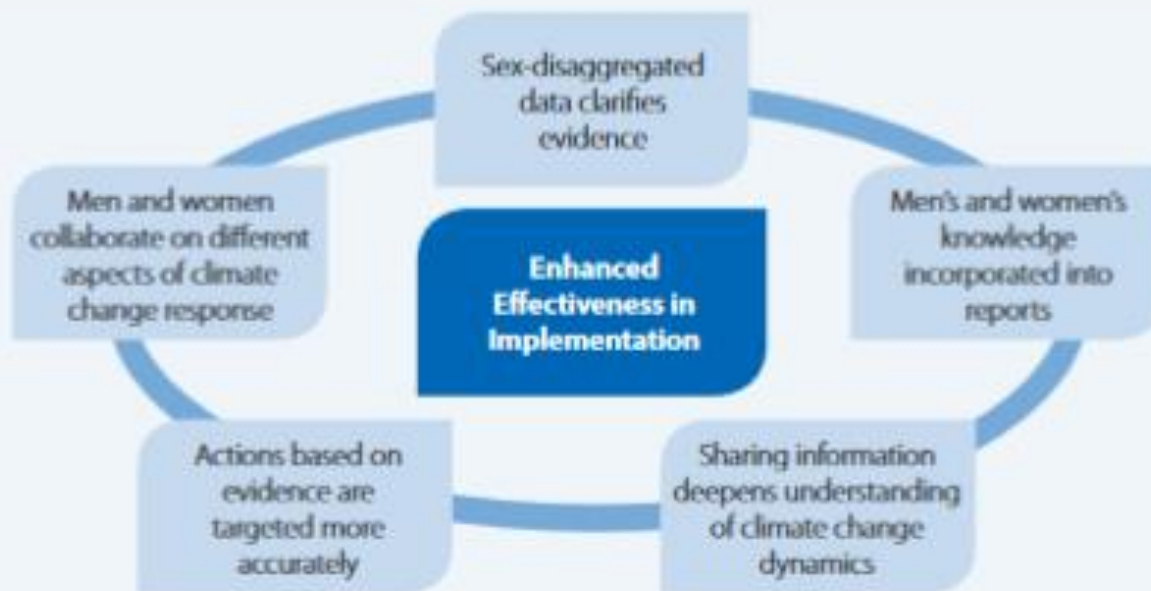
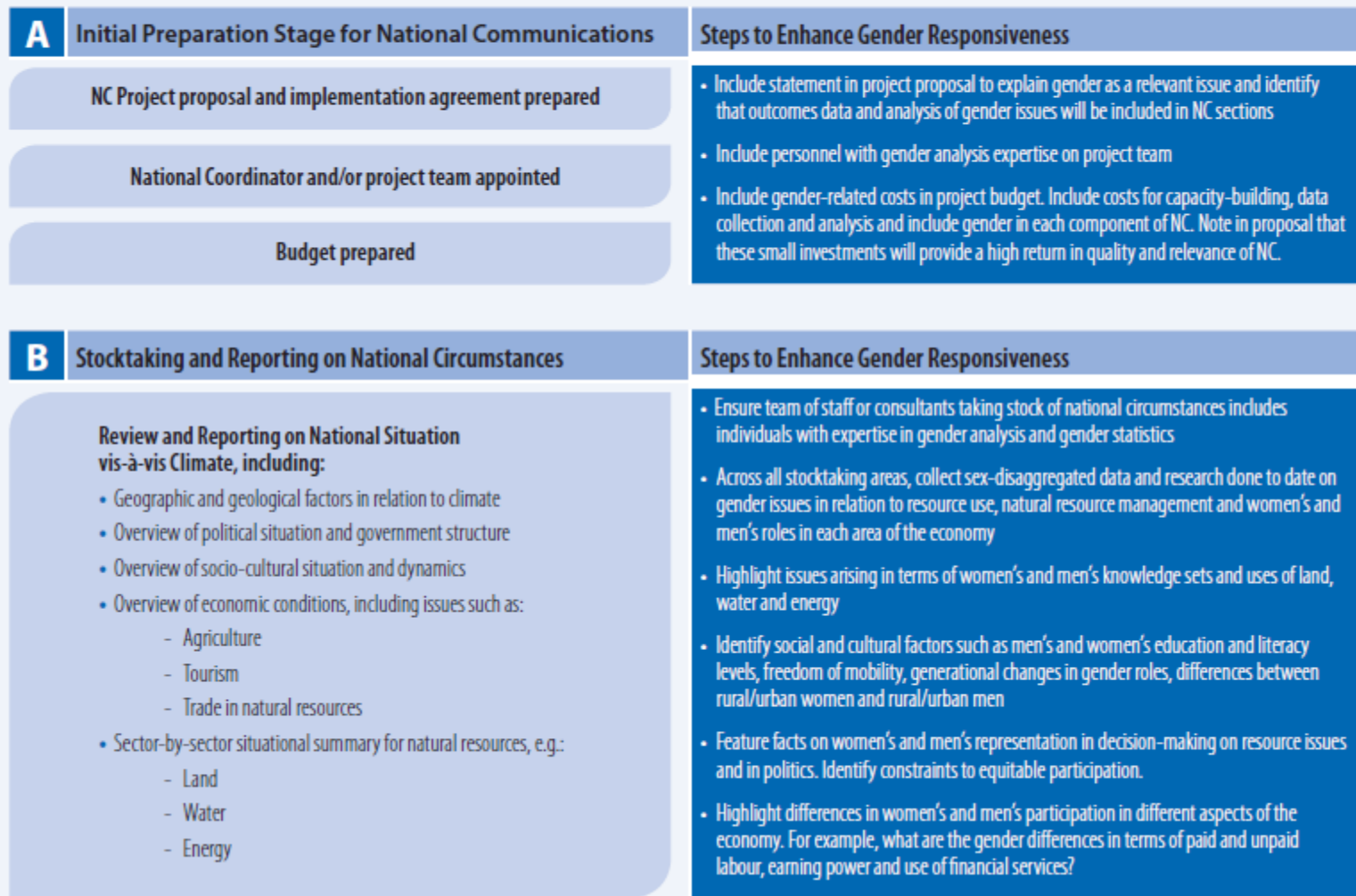


FIGURE 1: MAP OF GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN NC PROCESSES



C**Inception Workshop to Initiate National Communication Process**

Engage key stakeholders from government, civil society, academia and the private sector

Collect and share information from all stakeholders

Establish thematic working groups

Enhance buy-in to National Communication process

Steps to Enhance Gender Responsiveness**Inclusion of Gender Considerations from Inception**

- Work with ministry responsible for gender equality to ensure stakeholders from government, private sector, civil society and academia include those with expertise and interest in gender analysis and gender equality
- Provide capacity-building in relation to NC purpose and content, gender issues in environment and their role in the NC/BUR processes
- Establish criteria to ensure data and information collection includes gender issues in for each sector and each NC reporting component
- Hold at least one workshop session on why gender issues are an important consideration in NCs
- Identify where data and information on gender and climate change is unavailable and what steps are needed to fill gaps
- Establish criteria for working group membership to ensure gender expertise is represented in each group
- Use inception meeting outcome report to specifically identify commitments to gender issues in each component of NC
- Where necessary, hold side meetings to discuss effective gender and climate change advocacy



Q&A



THANK YOU

