

International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) Process – implementation update and information reported by Parties

COP 24 – Room 6

Katowice, Poland

5 December, 2018



**International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) Unit
Mitigation Data Analysis programme, UNFCCC secretariat**



Transparency

Presentation Outline

Implementation update:

- *Submissions of biennial update reports*
- *Technical analyses*
- *Facilitative sharing of views*
- *CGE Training program*
- *Secretariat support*

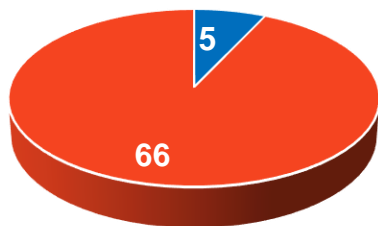
Information reported by Parties:

- *Institutional arrangements and domestic MRV*
- *GHG inventories*
- *Mitigation actions*
- *Financial, technical and capacity-building needed and received*



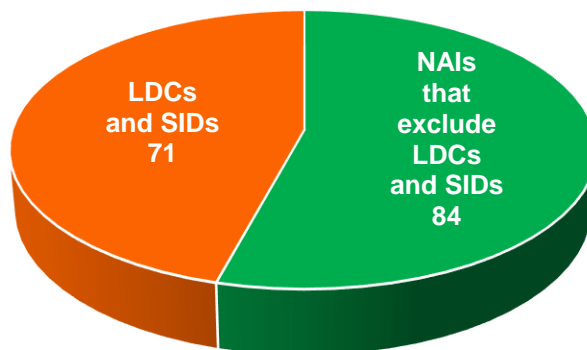
Status of Parties that have submitted BURs (Dec. 2014 to Dec 2018)

Submissions from LDCs and SIDs



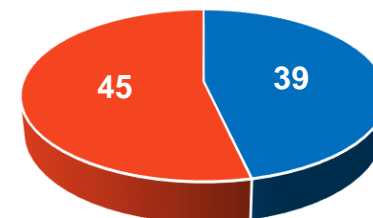
■ Submitted ■ Not submitted

Total NAI Parties (155)



■ NAIs that exclude LDCs and SIDs

Submission from NAIs that exclude LDCs and SIDs



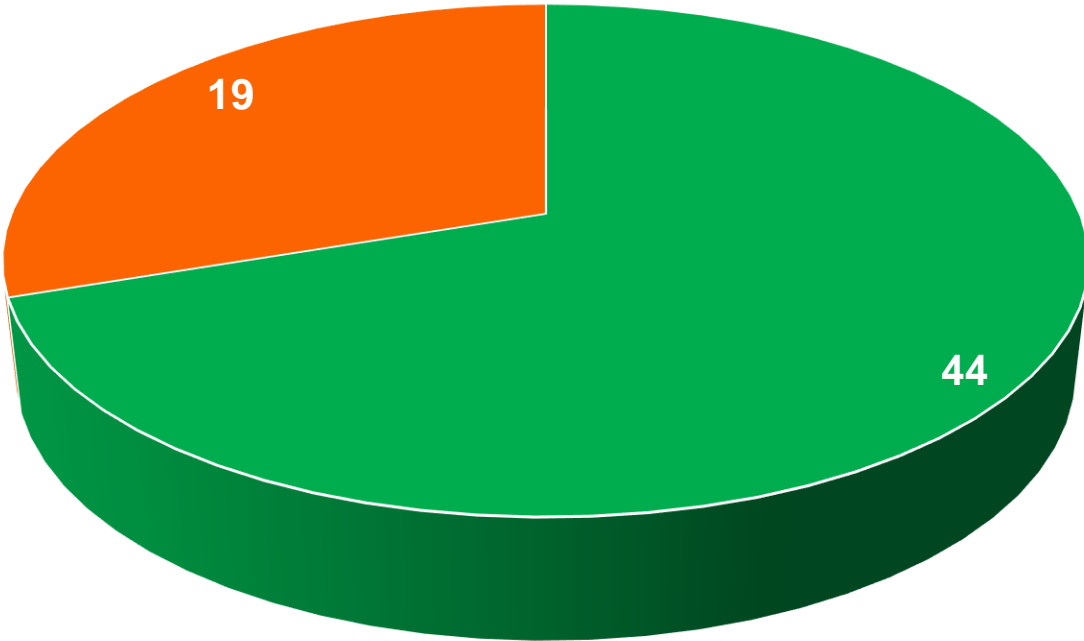
■ Submitted
■ Not submitted

Elements of BURs: GHG inventory; Mitigation actions; FTC needs and support received; REDD plus activities for some Parties



Status of BUR Submissions

BUR Submissions: (2014 to Nov.2018)

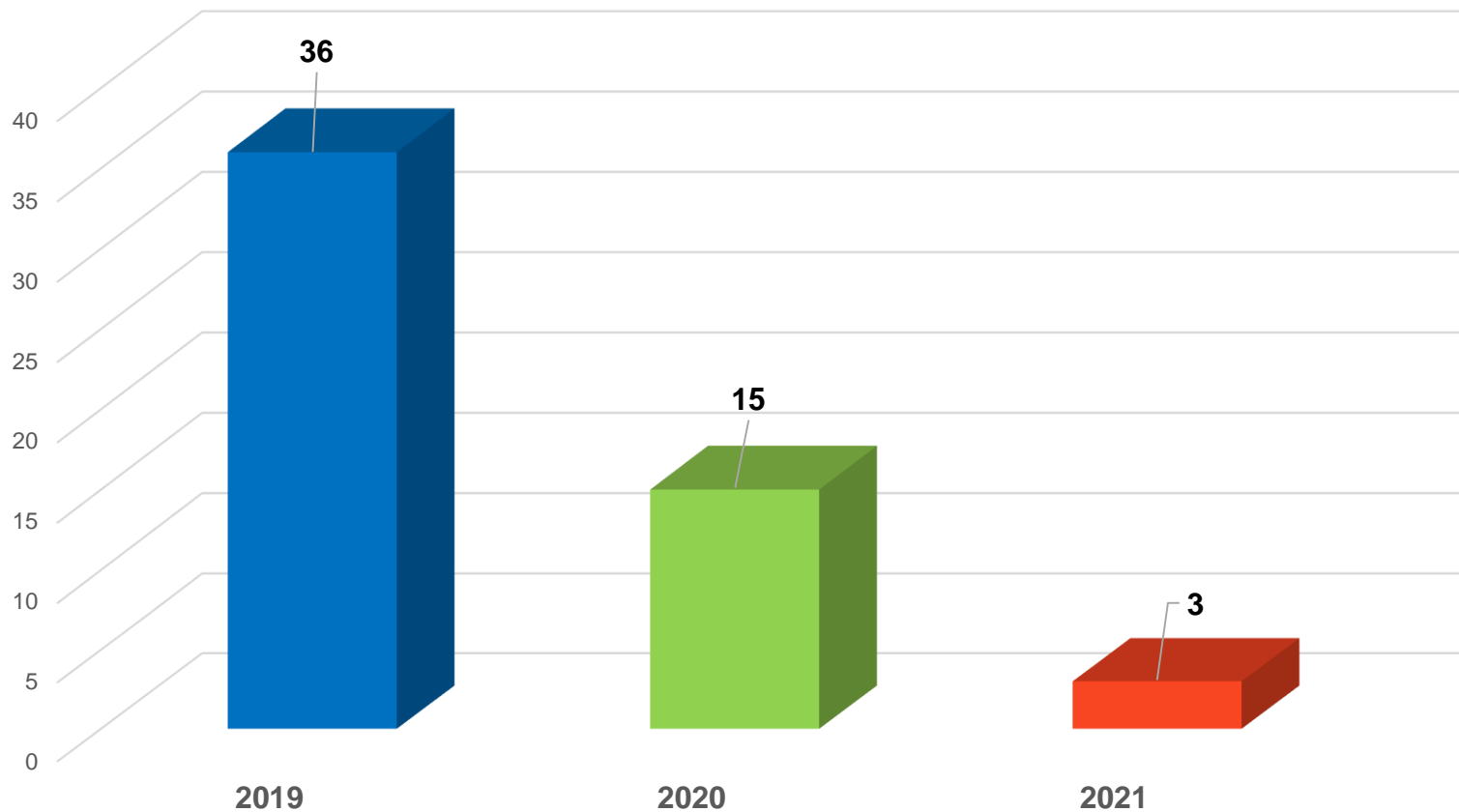


■ BUR1 ■ BUR2



GEF BUR submission forecast

GEF BUR Submission Forecast (2019 – 2021)



Update on the rounds of technical analysis (May 2015 to Dec. 2018)

❖ **Submissions since Dec.2014 (63 from 44 Parties)**

✓ **44** BUR 1

✓ **19** BUR 2

❖ **Five REDD technical annexes (10 experts)**

❖ **11** rounds (May 2015 – August 2018)

❖ **23** Teams (English, Spanish and French)

❖ **151** experts (including **46** CGE)

❖ **50** Published summary reports

Round 12: 25 February to 1 March 2019

- **6** BURs (*Azerbaijan, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ghana, Malaysia and Yemen*)
- **2** teams of technical experts
- **Experts: 16** experts
- **Languages: English, French and Spanish**

Round 13 and 14: planned for May/June and October (subject to BUR submissions)



37 Parties participated
in 5 rounds

COP 24 : 10 Parties

2 rounds in 2019 (SB
50 and COP 25)

Update on the CGE Training Programme 1: (Training rounds)

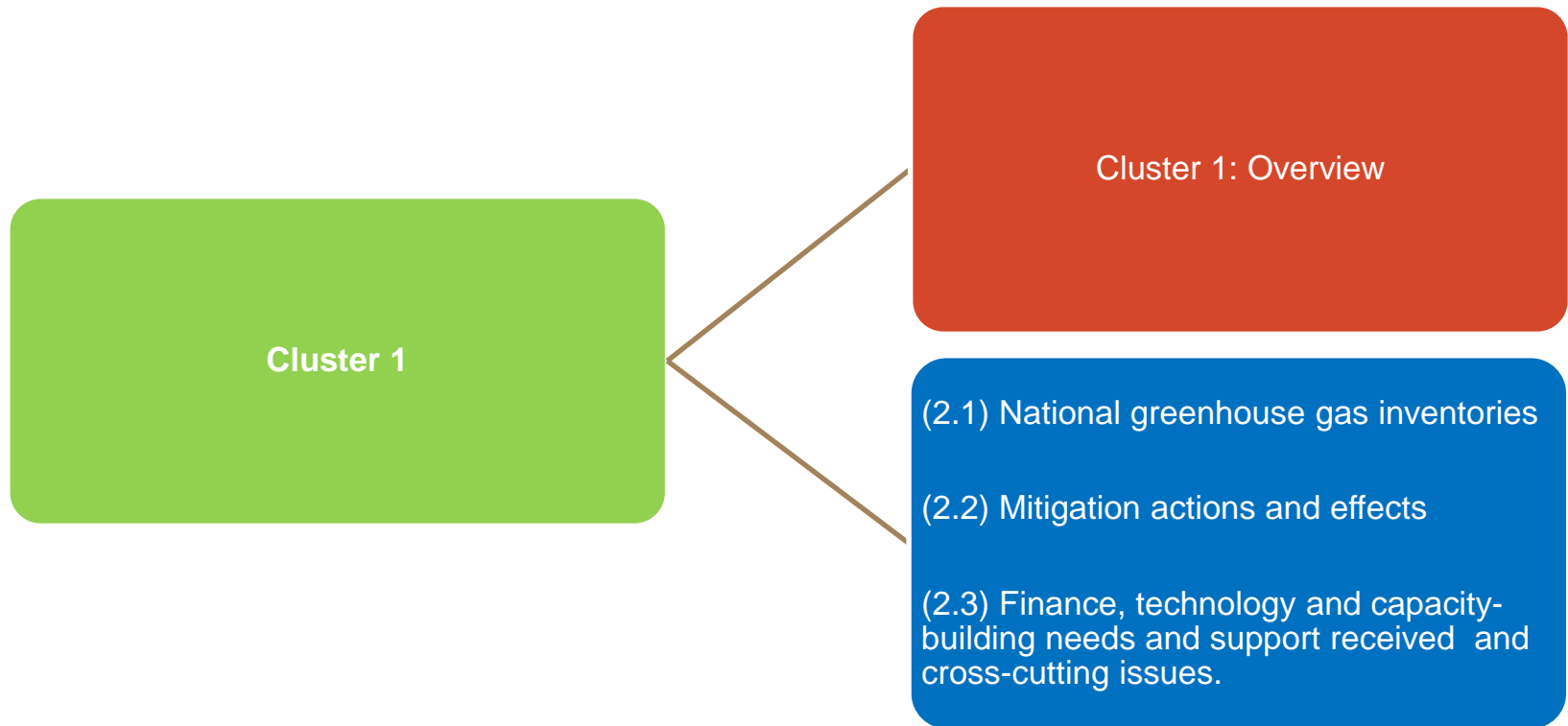
- ✓ Total number of experts: 385
- ✓ Annex I: 240
- ✓ Non-Annex 1: 145

CGE TTE Training programme: Experts passing one examination or more, by round in 2015–2018

<i>Round</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Annex I</i>	<i>Non-Annex I</i>	<i>Total</i>
Round 1	2015	43	26	69
Round 2	2015	45	30	75
Round 3	2016	18	15	33
Round 4	2016	20	11	31
Round 5	2017	31	15	46
Round 6	2017	43	15	58
Round 7	2018	40	33	73



Update on the CGE Training Programme 2 (Revision)



Key recommendation: **Align the relevant training materials to more accurately reflect the experiences, observations and lessons learned, of both the secretariat and TTEs, from the technical analyses process.**



Secretariat support to the ICA process

Support the intergovernmental process

- **SBI** : Negotiations on ICA and FSV sessions; provision of financial and technical support for reporting by developing countries and the work of the CGE
- **APA**: Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support

Enhance the pool of expert resources/communication and outreach (Party Survey, ICA Tool kit, newsletters, webinars and side-events)

Provide inputs to develop and update the training material/training on the ICA process

Develop ICA support tools to improve efficiency and consistency of the process

- **IT tools**: BUR-VTR and FSV Portal
- **Non-IT tools**: BUR checklist, summary report template, BUR analysis practice guidance, step-wise guide for ICA, FSV record template



Publications

Booklets and brochures to facilitate participation to the ICA process by developing country Parties

<http://unfccc.int/8621.php>



Handbook on
**MEASUREMENT,
REPORTING AND
VERIFICATION**
FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTIES



**INTERNATIONAL
CONSULTATION
AND ANALYSIS**



**TECHNICAL TOOL TO
FACILITATE PARTIES
PREPARE FOR AND
PARTICIPATE IN THE
INTERNATIONAL
CONSULTATION AND
ANALYSIS**

Consultative Group of Experts on
National

Communications from Parties not
included in Annex I to the
Convention



How can you get involved in ICA process?

- ✓ **Remain updated – access ICA website**

<https://unfccc.int/process/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review-under-the-convention/biennial-update-reports-and-international-consultation-and-analysis-non-annex-i-parties/international-consultation-and-analysis-for-non-annex-i-parties>>

- ✓ **Contact the ICA team and express interest in conducting technical analyses** (ica@unfccc.int)

- ✓ **Register/ successfully complete the CGE training programme and become eligible for BUR analysis!**

Training in 2019 <https://unfccc.int/node/11774>>



Summary of information reported in the BURs

As of 30 November 2018, a total of 63 BURs have been submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat (44 first and 19 second biennial update reports (BURs)). In their BURs, Parties report updated information in areas such as GHG inventories, mitigation actions and support needed and received, among other thematic areas.

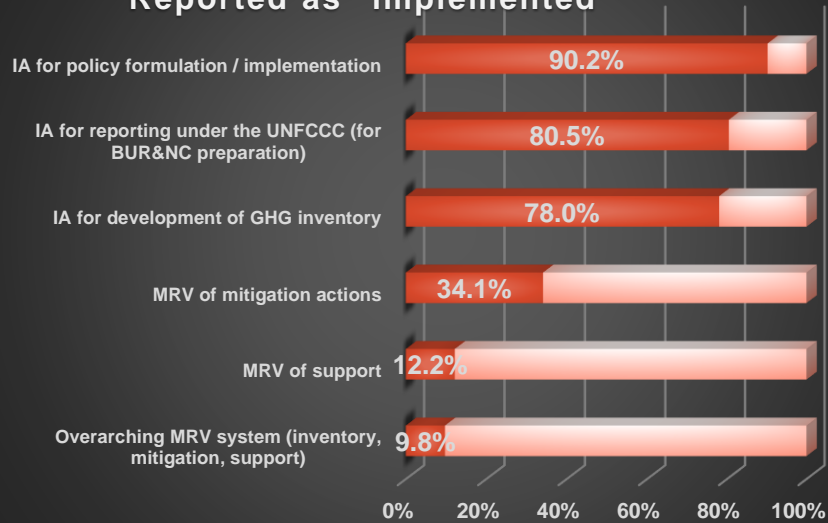
The secretariat would like to share a brief summary of information reported in these BURs, to inform on the progress and great efforts made by developing countries in the areas of institutional arrangements, GHG inventories, mitigation actions and FTC.

The scope of the work prepared by the secretariat covers **41 BURs** (most recent BUR, either BUR1 or BUR2 submitted by developing country Parties).

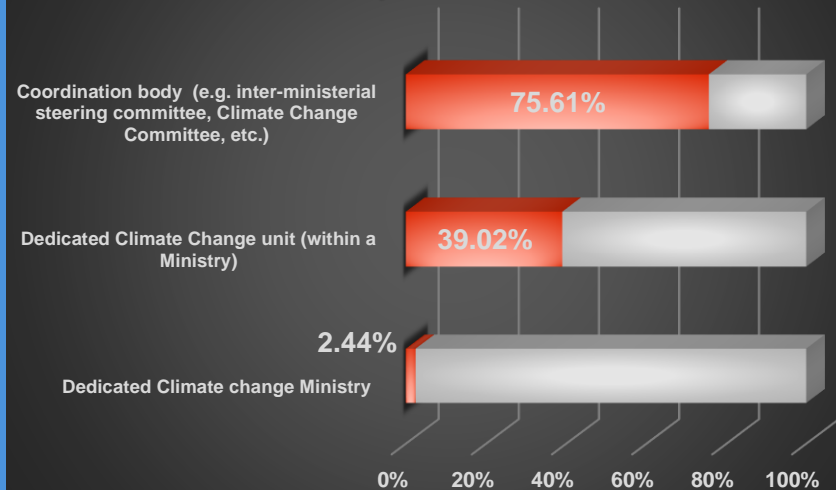


Institutional arrangements

Institutional Arrangements (IA) Reported as "implemented"

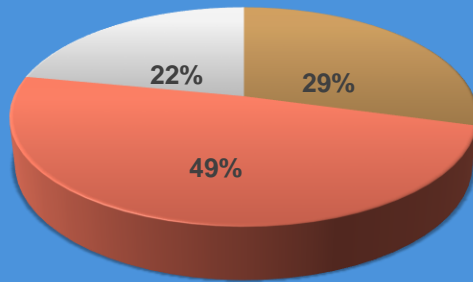


Type of institutions reported as "implemented"



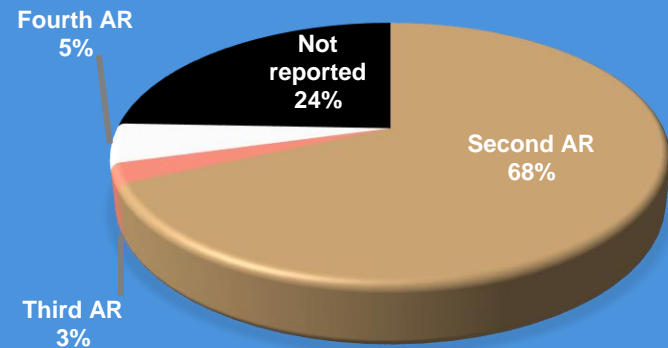
GHG inventories

IPCC GL used



■ 1996 ■ 2006 ■ mix

USE OF GWP

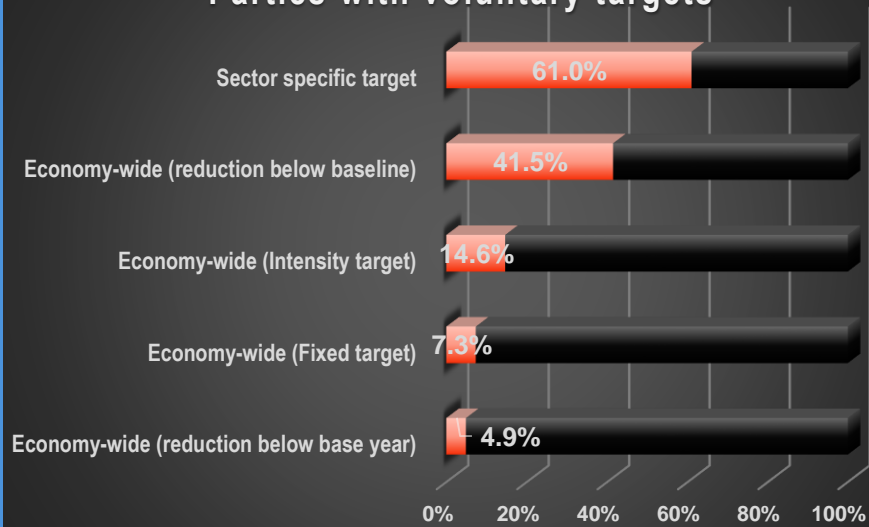


Key findings:

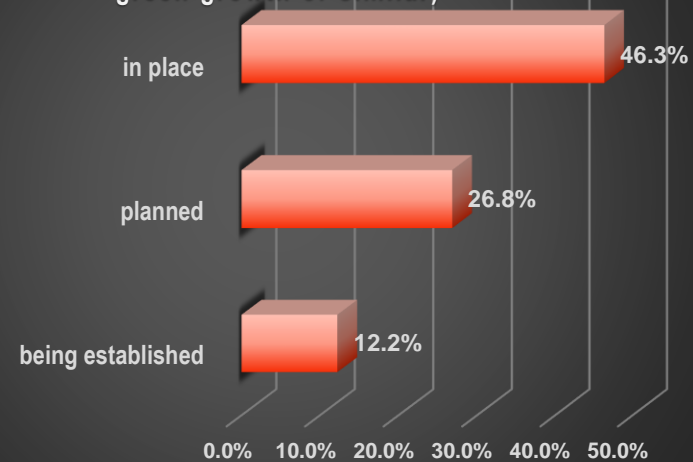
- ❖ **Most Parties (95%) reported all sectors;**
- ❖ **46% reported at least one F gas;**
- ❖ **65% reported emissions from international aviation and marine bunker fuels;**
- ❖ **80% reported recalculation and consistent times series;**
- ❖ **73% reported uncertainty analysis;**
- ❖ **73% reported key category analysis;**

Mitigation actions and their effects

Parties with voluntary targets

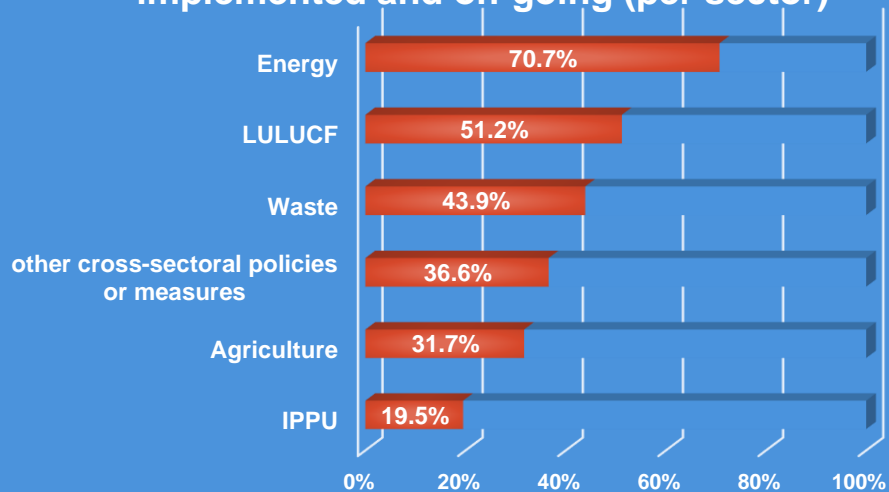


Parties with Overarching climate strategy (Climate change strategy, low-carbon strategy, green growth or similar)

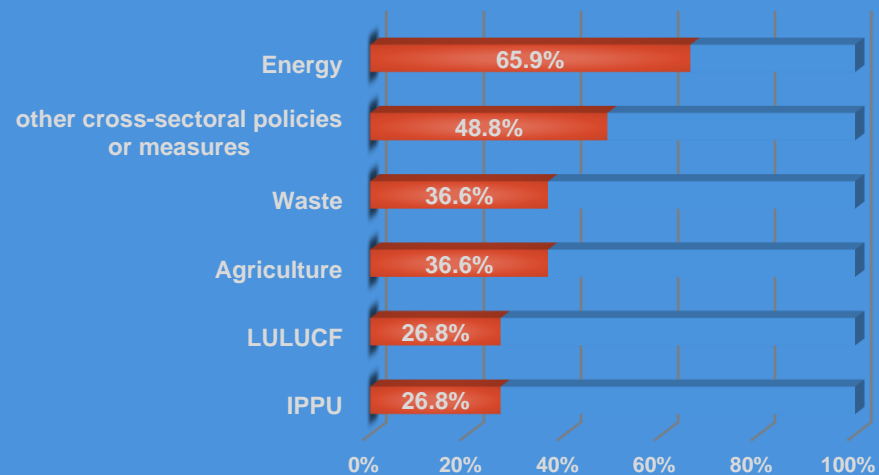


Mitigation actions and their effects

Parties with measures reported as implemented and on-going (per sector)



Parties with measures reported as planned (per sector)



Mitigation

- For most of the countries, the energy sector is the largest source of emissions, therefore this sector attracts the largest share of mitigation actions.
- Other sectors, which are also targeted by mitigation action, are industry, buildings, transport, forestry, waste and agriculture.
- These actions comprise regulations, fiscal incentives, voluntary actions, and information and education programmes.
- Cross-sectoral mitigation actions have gradually gained interest.



- In their BURs, many developing countries report persisting gaps in individual and institutional capacity in government ministries and agencies. Specifically, more and better capacity is necessary to coordinate relevant agencies and ministries across government levels and sectors, and for better mainstreaming of climate considerations into national planning and budgeting.
- With respect to the implementation of mitigation measures, developing countries report capacity gaps and needs for GHG emission accounting, research and systematic observation, data collection.
- In BURs, developing countries also report on their financial needs. Among those, some identify needs per economic sector, while others focus on financing needs related to capacity and technology. A few countries include detailed analysis of financial needs per activity, with information on preferred financial instrument and priority level (high vs low).
- Usually, countries do not provide detailed information on the methodologies used to estimate financial needs or whether and when a country needs assessment was conducted. It is also not always clear how countries define "needs".

Thank you!!

