UNDERSTANDING INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION AND ANALYSIS (ICA)

Coordinating international consultation and analysis

UNFCCC Side Event; COP 22, Marrakesh, Morocco; 15 November 2016



Mitigation, Data and Analysis Programme

Content

Overview and guiding principles of ICA

- Achievements
 - Technical analysis and support activities (CGE training programme and updating UNFCCC roster of experts)
 - Support to the facilitative sharing of views workshop
- Challenges encountered in coordinating the ICA



International Consultation and Analysis





Guiding principles for conducting the ICA process



Objective

Aims to increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects

Principles

The ICA will be conducted in a manner that is:

- Non-intrusive;
- Non-punitive and;
- Respectful of national sovereignty.



Coordinating the technical analysis process

TTE to conduct the technical analysis of BURs this week TTE to prepare a draft summary report (within 3 months from the technical analysis) Party concerned to review and comment on the draft summary report (within 3 months from the time the draft summary report has been shared)

TTE to incorporate comments from the Party concerned (within 3 months from time the Party concerned provided its comments)



Mandate of the TTE: – operational guidance from annex to decision 20/CP.19

- Paragraph 15 (a): <u>Identifying the extent</u> to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 3(a) of the guidelines contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, are included in the BUR of the Party concerned;
- Paragraph 15 (b): <u>Undertaking a technical analysis</u> of information contained in the BUR, and any additional technical information that may be provided by the Party concerned;
- Paragraph 15 (c): <u>Identifying, in consultation with the Party</u> <u>concerned, capacity-building needs</u> in order to facilitate reporting in accordance with annex III to decision 2/CP.17, and participating in international consultation and analysis in accordance with annex IV to decision 2/CP.17, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention.



Coordinating the technical analysis





Team composition: Criteria 1

Criteria 1 Paragraph 3 A TTE shall be composed of experts nominated to the UNFCCC roster of experts, taking into consideration the expertise needed to cover the areas of information contained in the BUR, and as outlined in paragraph 3(a) of annex IV to decision 2/CP.17, taking into account the national circumstances of the Party concerned.

- ✤ All TTE members were on the roster of experts;
- In general, each team is composed by experts covering the following areas:
 - a) Mitigation experts;
 - b) National GHG inventory experts;
 - c) Cross cutting experts: national circumstances and institutional arrangements; needs and support received and;
 - d) As needed, LULUCF experts for the analysis of those BURs that contain technical annex on REDD plus.



Team composition: Criteria 2

Criteria 2: Paragraph 4 Once the CGE training programme is established, only those nominated experts who have successfully completed the CGE training programme referred to in paragraph 4 of decision 20/CP.19 shall be eligible to serve in the TTE. A TTE shall include, as a high priority and to the extent available, at least one CGE member and up to one third of the TTE. For other experts on the TTE, priority will be given to experts who served as the members of the CGE.

- All non-CGE TTE members successfully completed the CGE training programme;
- Of the 82 experts who participated, 24 were CGE members, including both current and past members. On average, depending on the availability, each team was comprised of at least two CGE members – one each from an Annex I Party and non-Annex I Party.



Online Learning Management System (LMS) Platform





Total number of experts eligible for TTE composition





Team composition: Criteria 3

Criteria 3: paragraph 4 The TTE shall be composed with a view to ensuring in the overall composition of the TTEs that the majority of experts come from non-Annex I Parties. All effort should be made to ensure geographical balance among the experts selected from non-Annex I Parties and Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties). Each TTE shall be co-led by two experts: one from an Annex I Party and another from a non-Annex I Party. The co-lead experts should ensure that the technical analyses in which they participate are performed in accordance with this annex, and annex IV to decision 2/CP.17



Each team led by two Co-Leads: one from Annex I and another from non-Annex I.

To extent possible, CGE members are assigned as Co-Leads.



Output of the technical analysis: summary report

Technical analysis round	Status summary report	Countries
1 st	Published	Andorra, Chile, Brazil, Macedonia, Namibia, Peru, Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Tunisia, Vietnam.
2 nd	Published	Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina
3 rd	Published	Ghana
4 th	Published	Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Lebanon, Mexico, Uruguay
5 th	Published	Paraguay
	Ongoing	India, Indonesia, Mauritania, Montenegro, Thailand, Malaysia
6th	Ongoing	Armenia, Israel, Morocco, Republic of Moldova and Serbia









The facilitative sharing of views (FSV) workshop

Interaction between Parties during the FSV process



Modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis (Annex IV to decision 2/CP17):

- The SBI shall, at regular intervals, convene a workshop for the facilitative exchange of views, open to all Parties, for all Parties for which there is a biennial update report and a final summary report;
- The outcome of the ICA will be a summary report and a record of the facilitative sharing of views.



First FSV workshop

The first FSV was successfully conducted on **20 to 21 May 2016**, giving developing countries the opportunity to showcase their actions taken to reduce GHG emissions, highlight the associated challenges and gaps, and provide an overview of international support received and needed.

13 Parties undertook the first FSV at the first workshop:







SBI 44 – FSV Question period



- Every Party under FSV received at least 4 questions from Japan
- 8 (General), 31 (National circumstances), 53 (National GHG inventories),
 48 (Mitigation actions), 25 (Constraints, Gaps, FTC needs) and 11
 (Domestic MRV) questions were asked
- No Party undergoing FSV also asked questions
- All questions were asked by Annex I Parties

Questions per Category



Questions to Parties under FSV



Questions by submitting Parties





Second FSV workshop

The second workshop was held in Marrakesh on **10 November 2016, with 7 Parties** presenting their BUR and exchanging views with other Parties.

Parties which undertook to the FSV during COP 22 were:





United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

SBI 45 – FSV Question period

- 139 questions submitted by 9 countries to 7 Parties undergoing FSV
- 14 (General), 12 (National circumstances), 52 (National GHG inventories),
 23 (Mitigation actions), 26 (Constraints, Gaps, FTC needs) and 18
 (Domestic MRV) questions were asked
- No Party undergoing FSV also asked questions
- 88 % of all questions were asked by Annex I Parties
- Questions by Switzerland (8) and Norway (4) were submitted after 31
 October



Questions to Parties undergoing FSV



Questions by submitting Parties





Coordinating the FSV workshop

- The SBI, with support from the secretariat, has successfully launched the first cycle of FSV workshops in 2016, with a total of 20 Parties participating in the process. The FSV records of 13 Parties were published on the UNFCCC website. The design and implementation of the workshops were planned on the basis of the ICA modalities and guidelines and output from additional informal consultations among Parties, which were convened in 2015;
- The FSV is perceived to be a very constructive process, which facilitates transparent exchange of information between developing countries and other Parties, regarding their reporting under the Convention; the feedback received by the secretariat indicates that Parties are satisfied with the manner in which the FSV has been conducted thus far;
- In their presentations, most of the countries expressed the need for continued international support to enable them to improve their national systems for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) among others; they also shared the challenges encountered during the BUR preparation and ICA process and their lessons learned;
- With the aim improving the efficiency of the FSV workshop, the secretariat introduced a cut-off date of the question period¹, to enable Parties to have sufficient time to respond to FSV questions posed by other Parties.



Overall challenges in coordinating the ICA process

- 1. **Planning** is based on the GEF forecast with a large degree of uncertainty, making it difficult for the secretariat to allocate/ mobilize secretariat/ expert resources efficiently. Early communication by Parties will be helpful;
- 2. Limited **availability of experts** due to competing demands from other similar processes, and limited funding available for Annex I Parties to support participation of their experts in the technical analysis;
- 3. The **broad guidance** from the BUR reporting guidelines and Modalities and procedures of the ICA results in different ways of reporting and analysis, as well as operationalization issues for the FSV workshop;
- 4. Some Parties have requested **financial support** to facilitate their participation in the FSV; however, due to financial constraints and the lack of a specific mandate to allocate resources for this purpose, the secretariat at the moment is unable to facilitate this request;
- 5. TTEs are funded from the secretariat's **supplementary budget**, and the limited funding is also depleted; under such a scenario, **planning and scheduling projected rounds of technical analysis is unpredictable**.



Implications of unpredictable funding for the ICA in 2017

Technical analysis rounds for 2017	Biennial update reports			
·,	BUR 1	BUR 2		
TASR - 8th round (BURs submitted from 21 September to 21 December 2016)				
	Botswana	Argentina		
Time TBD	China	Chile		
	Cote D'Ivoire	India		
	Jamaica	Namibia		
	Nigeria	Peru		
		South Africa		
ASR - 9th round (BURs submitted from 22 December 2016 to 22 April 2017)				
Time TBD	El Salvador	Brazil		
		Macedonia		
ASR - 10th round (BURs submitted from 23 April to 23 August 2017)				
	Egypt			
	Jordan			
Time TBD	Mongolia			
	Togo			
	Yemen			
ASR - 11th round (BURs submitted from 24 August to 23 December 2017)				
	Benin	Armenia		
Time TBD	Honduras	Azerbaijan		
	Panama	Tunisia		
	Saudi Arabia	Uruguay		



Thank you

