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

COP 24 – Room 6
Katowice, Poland
5 December, 2018
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)

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: 44
- BUR2: 19

[Diagram showing the number of BUR Submissions: 44 for BUR1 and 19 for BUR2]
GEF BUR Submission Forecast (2019 – 2021)

- 2019: 36
- 2020: 15
- 2021: 3
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)
Update FSV Workshops (May 2015 to Dec. 2018)

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Annex I</th>
<th>Non-Annex I</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Round 1</td>
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<td>43</td>
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<td>Round 2</td>
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<td>Round 6</td>
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<td>Round 7</td>
<td>2018</td>
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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
How can you get involved in ICA process?

✓ Remain updated – access ICA website

✓ 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>
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"**

- IA for policy formulation / implementation: 90.2%
- IA for reporting under the UNFCCC (for BUR&NC preparation): 80.5%
- IA for development of GHG inventory: 78.0%
- MRV of mitigation actions: 34.1%
- MRV of support: 12.2%
- Overarching MRV system (inventory, mitigation, support): 9.8%

**Type of institutions reported as "implemented"**

- Coordination body (e.g. inter-ministerial steering committee, Climate Change Committee, etc.): 75.61%
- Dedicated Climate Change unit (within a Ministry): 39.02%
- Dedicated Climate change Ministry: 2.44%
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

- Sector specific target: 61.0%
- Economy-wide (reduction below baseline): 41.5%
- Economy-wide (Intensity target): 14.6%
- Economy-wide (Fixed target): 7.3%
- Economy-wide (reduction below base year): 4.9%

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

- in place: 46.3%
- planned: 26.8%
- being established: 12.2%
Mitigation actions and their effects

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

- Energy: 70.7%
- LULUCF: 51.2%
- Waste: 43.9%
- Agriculture: 36.6%
- IPPU: 19.5%

Parties with measures reported as planned (per sector)

- Energy: 65.9%
- Waste: 48.8%
- Agriculture: 36.6%
- LULUCF: 26.8%
- IPPU: 26.8%
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!!