



International Partnership
on Mitigation and MRV

Annual Partnership Retreat (APR) 2016

'From MRV to an enhanced transparency framework in the context of NDC implementation'

Cape Town, South Africa, 31 August – 7 September 2016



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of:



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany



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All photos: Werner Ryke





Introduction

The International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV

The International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV was launched at the Petersberg Climate Dialogue in May 2010 by Germany, South Africa and South Korea. The objective of the Partnership is to support a practical exchange on mitigation-related activities and measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) among countries, developing and developed, in order to help close the global ambition gap. Over 90 countries have taken part in the Partnership's various activities, and more than half of these are developing countries. The Partnership has no formalised arrangements and is open to new countries.

Annual Partnership Retreat (APR)

The Annual Retreats of the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV are one of the Partnership's key formats for supporting negotiations and promoting ambitious implementation of the Paris Agreement. These meetings bring together a range of negotiators and practitioners from around the world. They provide a space for discussing some of the most pressing issues in the negotiations, gathering inputs from the latest work by specialists and experts in the field, and learning from one another in a trusting and collaborative spirit. Topics vary from year to year and are based on the members' needs and interests as well as on the discussions within the international negotiations.

Overview of the previous Retreats:

- Berlin, Germany, from 15-23 October 2012: 'MRV - today, tomorrow and the future'
- Hanoi, Viet Nam, from 20-28 August 2013: 'Tracking Progress and MRV for GHG emission reductions'
- Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, from 3-10 September 2014: 'Intended Nationally Determined Contributions: Preparation and implementation'
- Cuernavaca, Mexico, from 9-15 September 2015: 'Transparency and Implementation – Future Proof Rules for International Climate Policy'

The purpose of the 2016 Retreat was to discuss the route 'From MRV to an enhanced transparency framework in the context of NDC implementation' among country participants and with representatives from the Secretariat of the



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the field of science and research, and implementing organisations. The Retreat was designed to:

- enable analysis of the latest developments in the UNFCCC negotiations and help understand the implications of the Paris Agreement for national policy implementation;
- provide a space for open exchange on political positions and for sharing experience with national implementation;
- facilitate sharing and dissemination of good practice in the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and transparency systems among countries, science and research and implementation agencies, while at the same time encouraging more ambitious climate action and advancing its implementation;
- deliver insight for UNFCCC negotiations, including through lessons learned.

This year's Annual Partnership Retreat was hosted by the South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and organised by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).

Participants



The 2016 APR included 32 participants from 22 different countries: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, United States of America and Viet Nam, plus the EU. Speakers from the University of

Melbourne, the Energy Research Centre, SouthSouth North, the World Resources Institute (WRI), the United Nations Development Programme



(UNDP), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the UNEP DTU Partnership, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), GIZ, and independent consultancies contributed to the exchange.

Main findings

During the six intense days of the workshop, the input, discussions and group work sessions centred on the following topics:

- taking stock after the Paris Agreement, focusing on the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) and nationally determined contributions (NDCs)
- financing NDC implementation;
- NDCs: transparency, features and accounting;
- global stocktake (GST);
- ETF;
- flexibility and capacity building related to transparency,

In the sessions, participants reflected on the content of the Paris Agreement, exchanged perspectives on the decisions, discussed topics to address in coming negotiations, and shared experiences related to national implementation.

Participants also learned about South African climate initiatives at different levels. On the evening of 1 September 2016, the German Embassy and DEA invited the Retreat participants and stakeholders from the national climate policy arena to a reception. Here, representatives at national government level, as well as representatives from the Provincial Government of the Western Cape and the City of Cape Town, shared information on their climate initiatives.

On Sunday, 4 September, the participants also visited three climate projects on greening social housing, smart agriculture and renewable energy in the Cape Town area. All the projects are supported by WWF South Africa.



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Schedule and methods

Reflection on the Paris Agreement and NDCs: Where do we stand on NDCs, ambition and transparency			Free day and field trip		Implementing the ETF: Sharing experience, developing guidelines and procedures		Wrap-up
31 Aug	1 Sept	2 Sept	3 Sept	4 Sept	5 Sept	6 Sept	7 Sept
Paris Agreement; latest progress on NDCs	Financing NDC implementation; transparency of NDCs	Accounting; global Stocktake			Enhanced transparency framework; flexibility	Capacity building for transparency	Key messages from the APR; stimuli for the Partnership

The Retreat was based on a combination of expert inputs, group work and facilitated discussions. The speakers' inputs provided a good starting point for very interesting discussions among participants. The group work activities were particularly dynamic and productive, bringing many new ideas and experiences to the table and providing important added value to the Retreat.

A brief account of the main discussion topics is given below. For three main topics – NDCs, transparency, and the global stocktake – participants jointly drafted a message from the 2016 Annual Partnership Retreat. They are highlighted in blue boxes in the respective chapters. These statements provide a summary of key issues that were discussed during the Retreat but they are not final statements that have been agreed on by participants.

Presentations, including those on climate activities in South Africa, and some photos from the Retreat can be found at:

<https://mitigationpartnership.net/annual-partnership-retreat-discussions-ndcs-and-transparency-31-august-7-september-cape-town-south-a>



Status of international negotiations related to nationally determined contributions and the enhanced transparency framework



Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) are the key mechanism for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement (PA), which represents a **new level of conversation**: it is now time for leaders and champions at different levels to translate the PA into national realities.

The PA provides a new framework where **ambition, national sovereignty and flexibility are key concepts**. The discussions emphasized that building capacity is fundamental for the full and effective implementation of the PA and that determining how to measure success in building capacity is both important and challenging.

The **enhanced transparency framework (ETF)** will provide **input for global stocktake (GST)** and ultimately **inform NDCs**. Generally, capacity building, flexibility, modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs), and features of NDCs are key concerns to Parties and will be the focus of the upcoming negotiation meetings. Participants felt that there is an increasing sense that negotiations on MPGs will be very hard work and need to be sped up.

Related presentation:

- Katia Simeonova, (UNFCCC Secretariat): [NDCs and the Enhanced Transparency Framework](#)

INDCs submitted with a view on the global goal

The discussion started by highlighting that the (I)NDCs submitted will **not be sufficient to help us meet the 1.5 and 2-degree targets**. The current (I)NDCs will use the 1.5°C and 2°C emissions budget by 2025 and early 2030 respectively. Starting phase-out now will make it possible to meet the 2°C goal, but there is a need to achieve net negative emissions after 2050. Enhanced pre-2030 ambition is required to avoid double costs resulting from steeper



reductions. One approach to drive ambition could be to channel support in a way that rewards front-runners.

Related presentation:

- Malte Meinshausen, (University of Melbourne): [INDCs submitted with a view to the global goal](#)

Putting the Paris Agreement into practice

The PA could be described as a **'hybrid agreement'** where 'bottom-up' NDCs are linked to a legal treaty ('top-down'). The ETF is the link between the PA's top-down and bottom-up approaches. Unpacking what the PA means for national implementation indicates that some of the **key aspects** to work on in the future include: building on existing systems for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) to establish enhanced transparency arrangements, building capacity, including for transparency, reporting and methodologies, linking NDCs to global stocktake (GST), and developing further guidance on transparency of support and of adaptation activities.

Discussions among participants highlighted the need to work on **transparency requirements for adaptation**. Along with indicating that **financial support** is required to put the PA into practice, participants also emphasised **that capacity building should be understood as an ongoing process** not as a series of one-off activities.

Related presentations:

- Harald Winkler, (Energy Research Centre): [Putting the Paris Agreement into practice](#)
- Adelard Mutombo (Democratic Republic of the Congo): [Status of NDC \(re-\) submission and operationalising of the \(I\)NDC](#)
- Nguyen Khac Hieu, (Viet Nam): [Submit and implement \(I\)NDC](#)

Financing NDC implementation

The discussion outlined the two types of funding sources as **public (domestic and international) and private**.

Important issues related to **domestic and international public finance**:



- Financing climate policies needs **innovative approaches** and 'thinking outside the box'.
- There is a need to shift the focus from large numbers and **focus on outcomes** instead, i.e. to change the narrative from 'Did you deliver USD 100 billion' to 'What did the USD 100 billion deliver?'
- Countries should move away from project-based finance to a **programmatic approach** that is better suited to financing transformational change.
- When assessing financing needs and setting up financial instruments, it is important to consider the **full costs** (not only incremental costs).
- The **Global Climate Fund (GCF)** finances full costs, including through loans and other forms of debt. Along with other public entities, it takes on the higher risks associated with innovative climate investments. It provides highly concessional windows for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and less concessional instruments for others.
- **Climate change and development** issues need to be seen as one.
- Many countries need **assistance** to set up programmes and plans to secure funding (e.g. GEF, GCF, etc.).



Important issues related to **private finance**:

- **Barriers for mobilizing private finance**, such as:
 - policy uncertainty – lack of commitment to enforce policies;
 - regulatory burden;
 - low capacity of financial entities, project developers and governments to develop, structure and negotiate bankable climate projects;
 - perceived risks for investors.





- As a way forward, it will be crucial to **strategically demonstrate the feasibility of climate projects** by using international public funds to mobilise private investment and adapting more to the perspective of the private sector.

Related presentations:

- Richard Sherman, (SSN): [Financing NDC implementation](#)
- Antwi-Boasiako Amoah (Ghana): [Challenges and solutions for mobilising the private sector](#)

Transparency of NDCs, features and accounting

Transparency of NDCs applies to different aspects: reference point and time frames, scope and coverage, planning processes, assumptions and methodologies, use of market mechanisms, inclusion of the land sector, policies and actions, fairness and ambition, and adaptation, for example. Several participants expressed the view that **comparability** is not the main function of transparency of NDCs, but the ability to understand the **aggregated impact of the INDCs and build trust and confidence among parties**. The benefits of a transparency system for domestic planning purposes were also highlighted.

Further guidance on features of NDCs, information to be included in NDCs and accounting for NDCs will be discussed in the upcoming negotiations.

Accounting guidance is needed at the international level to ensure the implementation of the PA principles (promote transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency; avoid double-counting; promote environmental integrity). At the national level, accounting guidance enables a Party to determine and demonstrate in a clear and transparent way whether or not it has achieved its contribution. Existing (I)NDCs already implicitly contain a number of accounting aspects. They provide a set of parameters against which countries will report, e.g. base year/reference year, gases, sectors, metrics, methodologies, use of markets, inclusion of land use.

Discussions strongly focused on working out the **differences and linkages between features, information and accounting; features** are the characteristics of NDCs and determine what counts. Countries do not need to select the same features, but they do need to explain what they are and how



they impact the achievement of the NDC. **Accounting rules** determine how to (ac)count, and add an additional layer to transparency. While it was acknowledged that features and accounting rules are critical for NDC implementation and increasing ambition, adding new mandatory features is controversial and may be perceived as decreasing the national determination aspect of NDCs. **Information** is what makes an NDC and progress towards its achievement transparent. Upfront information (UFI), as defined in Lima, focuses on mitigation; more guidance on adaptation and support is needed. Information needs to address features/accounting requirements of (I)NDCs.

Related presentations:

- Rebecca Carman, (UNDP): [Transparency of \(I\)NDCs](#)
- Katia Simeonova, (UNFCCC Secretariat): [Status of developing further guidance on features of the NDC](#)
- Anke Herold, (Öko-Institute): [Analysing \(I\)NDCs\): what options for accounting arise?](#)

Draft message on NDCs

All Parties have gained experience in submitting (I)NDCs. These experiences and the sharing thereof are important to build upon when engaging in the discussions ahead. Experience also showed that inputs on guidance for adaptation are needed, along with more guidance on up-front information, accounting and features of NDCs.

Guidance on accounting is important to ensure a robust system not only for those Parties using market mechanisms but for all Parties. However, because Parties have very diverse experiences, there is a need to engage on how we will build upon these experiences and also what accounting guidance is needed besides from the existing. Parties will also need to engage in providing further clarity on up-front information to make sure Parties reach a common understanding in the future. Information, features and tracking progress are not only essential for individual contributions but also to inform the GST and need to be aligned with the enhanced transparency framework.

(This message is the result of group work; it is not a final statement that has been agreed on by participants.)





Global stocktake and the 2018 facilitative dialogue

The 2018 facilitative dialogue and the GST are distinct processes with a different scope (the facilitative dialogue will mainly on mitigation). However, the **2018 facilitative dialogue** may provide useful insights into the 2023 GST and could provide crucial information and impetus for increasing ambition in the next rounds of NDCs. The **GST** has been characterised as an **ambition and cooperation mechanism** and a top-down element of an otherwise bottom-up regime ('hybrid regime'). It has been said that the GST introduces **common knowledge**¹ to the process as a special kind of knowledge for a group of agents. The success of GST depends on **clear, transparent, understandable information** being provided, and on a **clear purpose**. Sources for the information needed could include national reports and verification reports, NDCs, non-party information (e.g. UNEP GAP, Climate Policy Initiative reports), Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)/Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) and other support-related reports. The GST does not seek to compare **countries' efforts, but to assess where they are collectively** and provide them with information about updating and enhancing their various climate actions, without making direct recommendations on what they should do. The GST could include a two-stage process, focusing on both the **technical consideration** of information with a technical report as outcome and on the **political discussion** with a political statement as outcome. However, the challenge would be how to **link this with national policy processes** and drive up ambition.

Related presentations:

- Yamide Dagnet, (World Resources Institute): [Effectively undertaking the global stocktake \(part 1\)](#)
- Brian Mantlana, (South Africa): [Effectively undertaking the global stocktake \(part 2\)](#)

¹ There is common knowledge of p in a group of agents G when all the agents in G know p , they all know that they know p , they all know that they all know that they know p , and so on ad infinitum.



Draft message on the GST

Objectives

Develop comprehensive and transparent (mitigation, adaptation and support) big picture of our collective progress

Functions

- Mechanism for global cooperation on climate action
- Mechanism to increase ambition

Modalities

- Technical aspects – snapshots of current action (qualitative and quantitative)
- Recommendations/conclusions on best practices/lessons learned and gaps
- Political aspects - provides a political statement on the way forward

(This message is the result of group work; it is not a final statement that has been agreed on by participants.)

Enhanced transparency framework

In Article 13 (paragraphs 1 and 13), the PA established an enhanced transparency framework with **common modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs)** and built-in flexibility. The current MRV guidelines provide the basis for developing future MPGs, but the MPGs will need to reflect specific requirements for different types of NDCs. Discussions addressed the need for and nature of MPGs. The opinion was voiced that there is



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limited need for **further methodological guidance** and that Parties should be free to choose methodologies, provided they are transparent about their choice. It might be more useful to focus on defining what to report instead of focusing on details of how to report. However, more guidance on transparency of adaptation activities and support may be relevant. The MPGs should be enabling rather than prescriptive and could be more process-oriented than results-oriented. Participants acknowledged the great urgency of making progress in negotiating the MPGs. They highlighted the fact that the **technical expert review (TER)** could be a mechanism to facilitate improvement of transparency over time, but also of policy design and of national transparency systems themselves. It could help to prioritise countries' areas for improvement as well as capacity building needs.

The question of how the system can accommodate **flexibility** was repeatedly raised. One area of discussion was the argument that it cannot be a question of blanket flexibility, applied across the board, but that flexibility should apply to different aspects of transparency as and when it is needed (e.g. to scope and frequency of reporting, or the scope of review). The participants further agreed that flexibility is strongly linked to a country's **capacity** and that both are at the core of the ETF. Participants expressed the view that prescriptive guidance with too little flexibility combined with weak capacity would lead to poor transparency. It was discussed that Parties should select flexibility options in accordance with their capacity (self-determination) and explain their choice.

A **path to improve transparency** over time that would reflect countries' capacities and national circumstances could be as follows: the provision in the PA determines the common floor for all Parties, but each Party's starting point is set by the last Biennial (Update) Report (BR/BUR) it submitted. The path is determined by the continuous improvement made since the last submitted report (no backsliding).

Related presentations:

- Ana Danila, (European Union): [The enhanced transparency framework: an analysis of the Paris Agreement](#)
- Gonçalo Cavalheiro, (CAOS): [Provisions on flexibility in the enhanced transparency framework](#)
- Edwin Saliba (Lebanon): [Flexibility in the enhanced transparency framework](#)





Draft message on transparency

Why is transparency important?

- Enhanced transparency is a game changer and a crucial factor of success: it will build trust and help track our progress in implementing the Paris agreement.

What will it help us with?

- It will help facilitate and incentivise ambition over time and point out where there is room for improvement.
- It will help increase and direct support to key climate activities, strengthen country ownership and facilitate partnerships.
- Transparency is an opportunity: the more you know, the more you are empowered as policy-makers and broadly as implementers.

What is needed to enhance transparency?

- Capacity needs are vast and the support will have to be fast and flexible.
- Some support options already exist. There are strong opportunities for learning between countries.
- Stakeholders will play a crucial role in spreading the message and in making MRV institutions sustainable over time.

Message to negotiators

Do your job. Start simple; use the tools we have as a basis, noting the existing gaps. The design of the MPGs should not result in overburdening the process but empower countries to implement climate action more effectively. Flexibility should be an enabler for improvement over time and for increased transparency.

(This message is the result of group work; it is not a final statement that has been agreed on by participants.)





Capacity building for transparency

Using [GIZ's Stock Taking Tool](#), participants assessed their **capacity building needs** related to transparency. In summary, these needs are often related to institutional arrangements, budget constraints and limited human and institutional capacity, the wish to set up efficient MRV processes, and to data quality (more detailed feedback from the participants can be found in Annex III).

New initiatives have been established to address countries' capacity building needs for transparency at different levels (national, regional, global). Two of the most important ones are the **Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)** and the **Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)**. The **CBIT** funding focuses on providing long-term capacity building support to increase the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries needed to meet the PA's enhanced transparency requirements. It operates on three levels – global, regional and national – and the major share of the budget is dedicated to national-level support. Countries should have identified their capacity building support needs when applying for these funds. **ICAT** is a multi-donor fund that provides developing countries with tools and support to measure and assess the impacts of their climate actions. The key outputs of ICAT will be a methodological framework, capacity building for selected countries and a platform for peer exchange and learning. So far, a set of criteria has been used to select and fund a first tranche of 20 countries. The fact that the two initiatives are meant to complement each other and that Parties can apply for both was highlighted.

Related presentations:

- Anwar Hossain Howlader, (Bangladesh): [Building capacity for transparency](#)
- Ekaterine Mikadze (Georgia): [Building capacity for transparency – status, challenges and support needs](#)
- Dustin Schinn (Global Environment Facility): [The Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency](#)
- Karen Holm Olsen, (UNEP DTU): [Information on the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency](#)



- Tuangporn Prasertsin (Thailand): [Building capacity for transparency – planning and coordination](#)

Support tools for NDC implementation

Different support tools that are useful for NDC implementation and transparency were presented and demonstrated by GIZ, UNDP, UNEP DTU and WRI.

GIZ tools:

- [Good Practice database](#)
- [INDC knowledge products](#)
- [INDC Webtool](#)
- [NAMA Tool](#) and [NAMA E-learning](#)
- [LEDS Tool](#)
- [MRV Tool](#)
- Reporting tools developed by [Information Matters](#)



UNDP tools: <http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/lecbp/events/global-events/eventdetail/90/-/undp-support-tools-for-the-ipmm-annual-retreat>

UNEP DTU Partnership tools and support for NDC implementation & transparency: <http://www.namapartnership.org/PUBLICATIONS/NAMAs-and-Sustainable-Development>

WRI tools:

- [Mitigation Goal Standard](#)
- [Policy and Action Standard](#)
- [WRI Blog](#)
- [Maps & Data](#)



Stimuli for the Partnership

At the end of the Retreat, participants provided feedback on the role the International Partnership on Mitigation could play in the near future as well as some ideas about possible topics that could be included in upcoming retreats or other capacity building formats of the Partnership.

1. What role could the IPMM play in the context of implementing the Paris Agreement?

General feedback

- After the Paris Agreement, this Partnership is needed more than ever

Networking & trust-building

- More practitioner-negotiator interaction (allows political & technical discussions)
- Networking & building trust & understanding
- Platform for dialogue
- Frank & formal discussion forum
- Relationship-building

Bundling of information/knowledge platform

- Source of tools & information
- Combine existent tools/programmes into one platform to avoid duplication
- Aggregate knowledge -> generic capacity building

Capacity building

- Provision of in-country technical support
- Support NAMA development
- Implementation of the mitigation component in NDCs
- Help countries establish an MRV system
- Help countries identify what capacity they need for NDC implementation & transparency



2. Which topics should the IPMM focus on next year?

- Follow-up of the support initiatives presented (ICAT, CEBIT)
- Continue talking about key topics such as accounting, UFI, and transparency/MRV, and include more discussion on adaptation
- Exposure to tools in addition to enhancing informal interaction (builds friendship and trust)
- Expert inputs
- Platform: capacity building + enhanced understanding
- Institutional arrangements for transparency & NDC implementation
- Case studies/best practice
- NDC revision/implementation process
- MRV for adaptation
- Sharing technical skills/tools/experience
- ETF
- Linkages in the PA (-> capacity building) -> NDC (tracking & transparency)
- Facilitative dialogue
- Transform INDCs into NDCs
- How to have an input into the global stocktake at the national level
- MRV at sector level & links to national level MRV system/GHG inventory
- Training on tools & guidance available
- More time for practical exercises, e.g. MRV tool & assessment software
- Development of new tools & guidance addressing capacity needs, e.g. transformational change & sustainable development & GHG impacts





Annex I – Agenda

Part 1: Reflection on the Paris Agreement (PA): Where do we stand on NDCs, ambition and transparency?

Wednesday, 31 August 2016		
9:00 15'	Welcome	Judy Beaumont, South Africa
9:15 30'	Introduction to the Annual Partnership Retreat and its objectives, introduction to the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV	Alexander Fisher, Germany and Brian Mantlana, South Africa
9:45 15'	Introduction of trainers, experts, support team and logistics	Hanna Reuter, GIZ
10:00 60'	Group exercise/ game: Introduction of participants including their expectations and special interests	Kgaugelo Chiloane (facilitator)
11:00	Coffee break	
11:30 15'	Input: Re-cap and main take-aways from last year's Retreat	Gonçalo Cavalheiro (facilitator)
11:45 45'	Input: Status of international negotiations related to NDCs and the enhanced transparency framework (30 min) Q&A/discussion	Katia Simeonova, UNFCCC Secretariat
12:30	Lunch	
13:30 15'	Energizer	
13:45 40'	Key note speech: INDCs submitted with a view on the global goal	Malte Mainshausen, University of Melbourne
14:25 20'	Comments	Monica Echevoyen, México Michael Ochieng' Okumu, Kenya
14:45 30'	Q&A / Discussion	Facilitation: Gonçalo Cavalheiro
15:15	Coffee break	





15:45 60'	Key note speech: Putting the Paris Agreement into practice (focus on NDCs and transparency) – What does this mean for national implementation? (30 min)	Harald Winkler, Energy Research Centre
	Facilitated discussion	
16:30 45'	Country inputs: Status of NDC (re-) submission and operationalising of the (I)NDC (2 examples a 10 min)	Nguyen Khac Hieu, Viet Nam Adelard Mutombo, DR Congo
	Facilitated discussion: What are major barriers for operationalising (I)NDCs?	Facilitation: Steffen Menzel, GIZ
17:30	Wrap-up of the day	Gonçalo Cavalheiro, Kgaugelo Chiloane
19:00	Welcome dinner	

Thursday, 1 September 2016

9:00 15'	Start of the day: Summary of previous day and preview of the day's programme	Gonçalo Cavalheiro, Kgaugelo Chiloane
9:15 60'	Key note speech: Financing NDC implementation (20 min)	Richard Sherman, SSN
	Country presentation: Challenges and solutions for mobilising the private sector (10 min)	Antwi-Boasiako Amoah, Ghana
	Facilitated discussion (30 min)	
10:15 90' (incl. break)	Group work on approaches for shifting investments towards financing a low carbon and climate resilient future	Facilitation: Richard Sherman + Gonçalo Cavalheiro
	Coffee break (groups decide when to break)	
11:45 30'	Report back from group work	
12:15	Lunch	
13:30 15'	Energizer	
13:30 30'	Input: Transparency of (I)NDCs (20 min) Q&A (10 min)	Rebecca Carman, UNDP
14:00 60'	Group work on assessing and addressing transparency in (I)NDCs	Participants Facilitation: Rebecca Carman,





		Allison Towle and Kgaugelo Chiloane
15:00	Report back from group work	Participants
15:30	Group photo and coffee break	
16:00 30'	Input: Status of developing further guidance on features of the NDC (15 min) Q&A	Katia Simeonova, UNFCCC Secretariat
16:30 10'	Comment	Alexander Fisher, Germany
16:30 45'	Exercise: Recommendations from APR on further guidance on features of the NDC (via Writeshop ²)	Participants Facilitation: Gonçalo Cavalheiro
17:15	Wrap up of day	Gonçalo Cavalheiro, Kgaugelo Chiloane
18:00	Departure for dinner reception with German Embassy	

Friday, 2 September 2016

9:00	Start of the day: Summary of previous day and preview of the day's programme	Gonçalo Cavalheiro, Kgaugelo Chiloane
9:15 30'	Report back from NDC recommendation Writeshop	Participants
9:45 45'	Input: Effectively undertaking the global stocktake	Brian Mantlana, South Africa; Yamide Dagnet, WRI
10:30 20'	Comments (10 min each)	Santhosh Manivannan, Singapore Andrew Rakestraw, USA
10:50 25'	Q & A / discussions	Facilitation: Kgaugelo Chiloane
11:15	Coffee break	
11:45 60'	Facilitated group work: What should the global stock take process and its outcomes look like?	
12:45	Lunch	

² <http://www.kstoolkit.org/Writeshops>



Friday, 2 September 2016		
13:45	Energizer	
14:00	Report back from group work	
14:30 45'	Input: Analysing (I)NDCs – what options for accounting arise? What challenges exist? (30 min) Q&A (15 min)	Anke Herold, Öko-Institute via Skype
15:15 10'	Comment	Peer Stiansen, Norway
15:25 20'	Discussion	Facilitation: Gonçalo Cavalheiro
15:45	Coffee break	
16:15 60'	Group work: Addressing key accounting issues	Gonçalo Cavalheiro
17:15	Report back from group work	Participants
17:45	Wrap up of day	Gonçalo Cavalheiro, Kgaugelo Chiloane

Saturday, 3 September 2016

Free time

Sunday, 4 September 2016

Field trip

Part 2: Implementing the ETF: Sharing experiences, developing guidelines and procedures

Monday, 5 September 2016		
9:00	Start of the day: Summary of previous day and preview of the day's programme	Gonçalo Cavalheiro, Kgaugelo Chiloane
09:15 30'	Input: The enhanced transparency framework: an analysis of the Paris Agreement (20 min) Q&A (10min)	Ana Danila, EU



Monday, 5 September 2016		
09:45 60'	Coffee table discussion on the enhanced transparency framework	Facilitation: Gonçalo Cavalheiro Larissa Vilarroel, Brazil; Thapelo Letete, South Africa; Dina Spoerri, Switzerland
10:45	Coffee break	
11:15 60'	Work in small groups: What does 'over time' mean? Facilitated discussion on the previous session	Participants Facilitation: Gonçalo Cavalheiro
12:15	Lunch	
13:30 15'	Energizer	
13:30 45'	Input: Provisions on flexibility for transparency in the Paris Agreement (15 min) Comments / country perspective on flexibility (10 min each) Discussion (20 min)	Gonçalo Cavalheiro Edwin Saliba, Lebanon Kathryn Sangster, Australia
14:15 120'	Group work: Working out the details – modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework	Facilitation: Gonçalo Cavalheiro
	Coffee break (groups decide when to break)	
16:15 45'	Report back from group work	Participants
17:00	Wrap up of day	Gonçalo Cavalheiro, Kgaugelo Chiloane

Tuesday, 6 September 2016		
9:00	Start of the day: Summary of previous day and preview of the day's programme	Gonçalo Cavalheiro, Kgaugelo Chiloane
09:15 '45	Country inputs: Building capacity for transparency – status, challenges, and needs (2 examples a 10 min) Q&A and discussion	Anwar Hossain Howlader, Bangladesh Ekaterine Mikadze, Georgia



Tuesday, 6 September 2016		
10:00 60'	Individual exercise: Analysis of the existing national systems related to the requirements of the ETF. What is my country's greatest capacity need in relation to transparency? How to address it?	Participants
11:00	Coffee break	
11:30 45'	Summary and discussion of main findings and reflection in the group	Gonçalo Cavalheiro and participants
12:15	Lunch	
13:30 15'	Energizer	
13:30 45'	Input: Information on the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) (30 min) Q&A	Dustin Schinn, GEF
14:15 30'	Input: Information on the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) (20 min) Q&A	Karen Holm Olsen, UNEP DTU
14:45	Coffee break	
15:15 45'	Market place: Support tools for NDC implementation and transparency	Hanna Reuter, Karen Holm Olsen, Yamide Dagnet, Allison Towle
16:00 45'	Facilitated discussion: On identified needs and support options – does the support meet the demand? What is working well, what needs to be different?	Facilitation: Kgaugelo Chiloane
16:45 45'	Country inputs: Building capacity for transparency – planning and coordination (2 examples a 10 min) Q&A	Tuangporn Prasertsin, Thailand
17:30	Wrap-up of the day	Gonçalo Cavalheiro, Kgaugelo Chiloane
18:30	Departure for farewell dinner	

Wednesday, 7 September 2016		
9:00	Start of the day: Summary of previous day and preview of the day's programme	Gonçalo Cavalheiro, Kgaugelo Chiloane
9:15 30'	Short review of the topics and the outcomes of the APR	Gonçalo Cavalheiro, Kgaugelo Chiloane



Wednesday, 7 September 2016		
9:45 60'	World café: defining a joint message from the APR	Participants
10:45	Coffee break	
11:15 15'	Stimuli for the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV	Brian Mantlana
11:30 30'	Feedback and evaluation session	Gonçalo Cavalheiro, Kgaugelo Chiloane
12:00	Closing and farewell	Hanna Reuter, GIZ
12:15	Lunch (optional)	
	Departure	





Annex II – List of participants

Country	Mr/ Ms	Name	Organisation	Position
Country participants				
Australia	Ms	Kathryn Sangster	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Senior Policy Officer
Bangladesh	Mr	Dr. Md. Anwar Hossain Howlader	Department of Environment	Director (Monitoring and Enforcement)
Belgium	Ms	Sarah Kuen	Federal public service Health, food chain security, environment	Climate change policy advisor
Brazil	Ms	Larissa Carolina Loureiro Villarroel	Ministry of Environment	Public policy specialist
Canada	Ms	Laurence Ahoussou	Climate Change International Directorate, Environment and Climate Change Canada/Government of Canada	Policy analyst
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mr	Kazadi Adelard Mutombo	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Expert in Climate change
EU	Ms	Ana Maria Danila	European Commission, DG Climate Action	Policy officer, MRV
Egypt	Mr	Ahmed Abd el Rasoul	Low Emission Capacity Building Programme	Environment specialist
Georgia	Ms	Ekaterine Mikadze	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia	Senior Specialist of the Climate Change Service
Germany	Mr	Alexander Fisher	German Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMUB)	Advisor
Ghana	Mr	Antwi-Boasiako	Environmental Protection Agency	Principal Programme Officer



Country	Mr/ Ms	Name	Organisation	Position
Country participants				
		Amoah		
Japan	Mr	Kazumasa Nagamori	Ministry of the Environment	Deputy director
Kenya	Mr	Michael Ochieng' Okumu	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Senior Assistant Director, Negotiations and Finance
Kenya	Mr	Peter Omeny	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Climate Change Directorate	Senior Assistant Director, Climate Change Mitigation
Lebanon	Mr	Edwin Saliba	Ministry of Finance / UNDP Project for Fiscal Management and Reform	Junior Economic Officer
Mexico	Ms	Monica Paola Echegoyen Lopez	SEMARNAT- Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources	Deputy Director General for Climate Change Projects
Norway	Mr	Peer Stiansen	Ministry of Climate and Environment	Senior Adviser
Singapore	Mr	Santhosh Manivannan	National Climate Change Secretariat	Assistant Director (International Policy)
South Africa	Mr	Brian Mantlana	Department of Environmental Affairs	Chief Director: Climate Change M&E
South Africa	Mr	Thapelo Letete	Department of Environmental Affairs	Director: Mitigation M&E
South Africa	Ms	Judy Beaumont	Department of Environmental Affairs	Deputy Director General: Climate Change and Air Quality
South Africa	Ms	Mudzunga Thagavhuelelo	Department of Environmental Affairs	Deputy Director: Mitigation M&E
South Africa	Ms	Boitumelo Motshwanedi	Department of Environmental Affairs	Deputy Director: Change Information
South Africa	Ms	Deborah Ramalope	Department of Environmental Affairs	Chief Director: Climate Change Mitigation



Country	Mr/ Ms	Name	Organisation	Position
Country participants				
South Africa	Mr	Mactavish Makwarela	Department of Environmental Affairs	Director: Transport Mitigation
South Africa	Mr	Mkhuthazi Steleki	Department of Environmental Affairs	Director: International Climate change financial mechanisms
Switzerland	Ms	Dina Spoerri	International Affairs Division, Federal Office for the Environment	Policy Adviser for Climate Change
Thailand	Ms	Tuangporn Prasertsin	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning	Environmentalism
Thailand	Ms	Chontichaprin Nithitsuttibuta	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning	Technical Coordinator
USA	Mr	Andrew Rakestraw	U.S. Department of State	Lead Transparency Negotiator
Viet Nam	Mr	Nguyen Khac Hieu	Department of Meteorology Hydrology and Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Deputy Director General

Mr/ Ms	Name	Organisation	Position
Speaker / consultants / support team			
Mr	Dustin Schinn	GEF	Climate change analyst
Ms	Hanna Reuter	GIZ	Policy advisor
Mr	Steffen Menzel	GIZ	Policy advisor
Ms	Nicole Kranz	GIZ	Advisor



Mr/ Ms	Name	Organisation	Position
Speaker / consultants / support team			
Ms	Annelie Janz	GIZ	Advisor
Mr	Richard Sherman	SouthSouthNorth	Technical advisor
Ms	Karen Holm Olsen	UNEP DTU	Senior researcher
Ms	Rebecca Carman	UNDP	Technical climate specialist
Ms	Allison Towle	UNDP	Programme analyst
Mr	Harald Winkler	Energy Research Centre, University of Cape Town	Director
Mr	Malte Meinshausen	University of Melbourne	Professor
Ms	Katia Simeonova	UNFCCC Secretariat	Manager, Reporting and Analysis Programme
Ms	Yamide Dagnet	WRI	Senior associate
Mr	Goncalo Cavalheiro	CAOS	Consultant
Ms	Kgaugelo Chiloane	KECES	Consultant





Annex III – Capacity building needs

Participants were asked to give the top 3 capacity building needs for their countries. The following needs were highlighted (summary):

- **GHG inventory**
 - Setting up functional GHG inventory system and management system
 - Land sector inventory and projections
 - Quantifying the GHG impacts of specific policies and measures
 - How to link MRV system to existing GHG inventory system
- **Data quality**
 - Improving data quality / obtaining high quality data
- **Processes/systems**
 - Setting up MRV system/ process
 - Defining validation processes for all sectors
 - Process for the validation/ verification of MRVed mitigation action impacts
 - Operationalising the mandatory reporting on GHG emissions by sectors and subsectors
- **Budget and human capacity**
 - Assigning (national) budget and human resources for MRV activities
 - Capacity building for staff, e.g. on setting-up of MRV system, indicators/methodology, MRV of support...
 - Increasing institutional capacity for enhancing cooperation among agencies to develop and implement NAMAs
- **Institutions**
 - Improving existing institutions for the development of GHG inventories, BURs and NC
 - Defining overarching institution for climate change mitigation activities
 - Setting up institutional arrangements for governmental coordination of the whole MRV & NDC process
 - Improving cooperation between various ministries involved in MRV
 - Increasing institutional capacity for enhancing cooperation among agencies to develop and implement NAMAs
 - Putting in place systems to coordinate support received
 - Identifying relevant stakeholders

