

BUILDING CAPACITY FOR TRANSPARENCY – STATUS, CHALLENGES, AND SUPPORT NEEDS

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ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK

- ✘ Countries are universally required to report their progress
 - a) reducing greenhouse gas emissions (enhanced reporting on mitigation)
 - b) Building climate resilience
 - c) Better tracking support received/provided (enhanced transparency framework for support provided/received/mobilized)

ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK

- ✘ Established a process to verify data and information on climate change actions and support
- ✘ Established a committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance
- ✘ Established five-year cycles of NDCs (in Article 4 of the Paris Agreement).

ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK

- ✘ New guidance to be developed on:
 - Features of NDCs
 - Accounting NDCs
 - Track progress implementation

ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- ✘ Under Article 13.10, developing countries should report on support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11. Some reporting provisions are also contained within Articles 9.5, 9.7 and 11.4

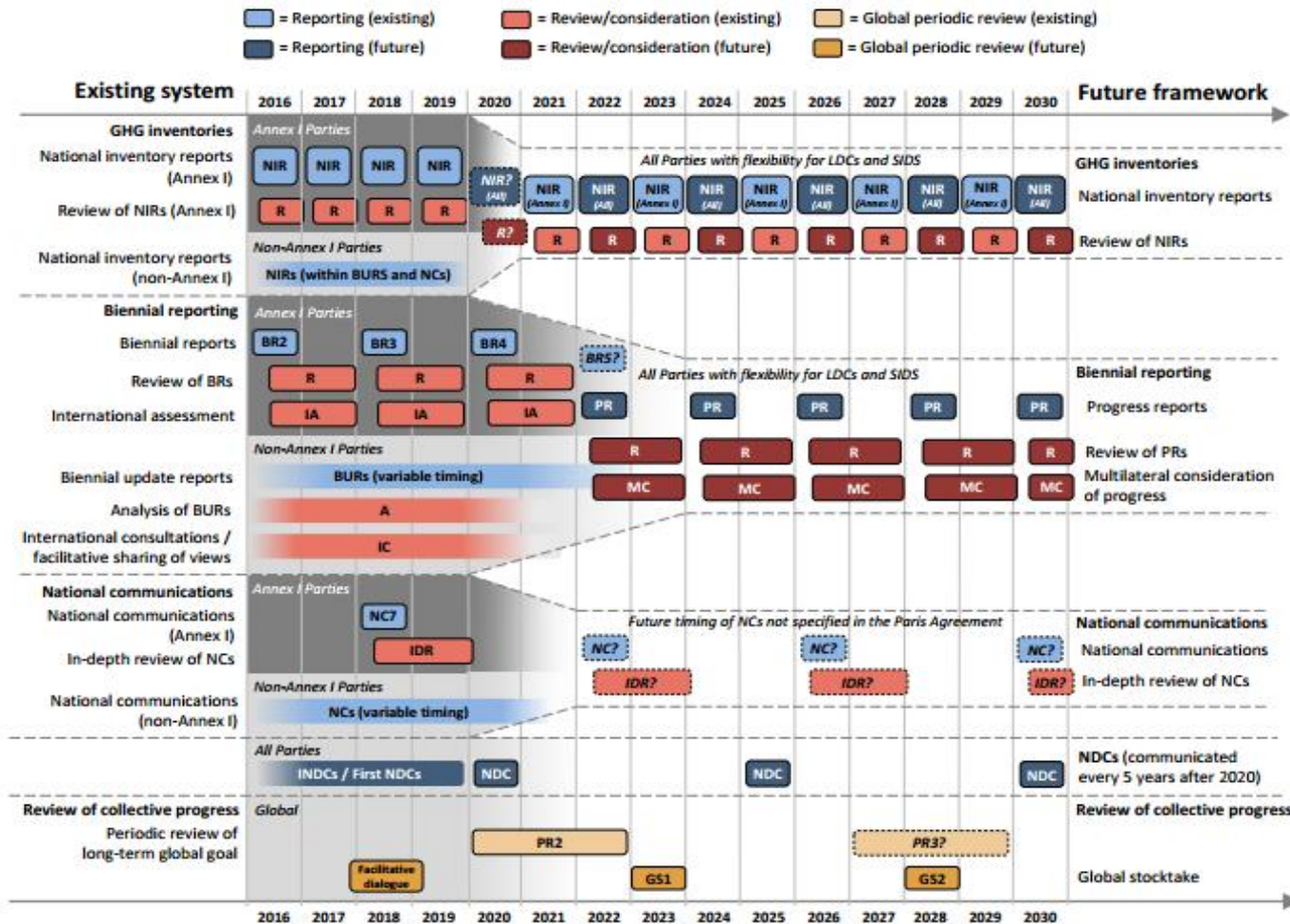
ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK

- ✘ The Paris Agreement and Decision 1/CP.21 emphasize that the modalities, procedures and guidelines of the enhanced transparency framework is to build on the current measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system, and will eventually supersede the MRV system established by COP 16 in Cancun and COP 17 in Durban

REPORTING SYSTEM BEFORE AND AFTER PARIS AGREEMENT

COM/ENV/EPOC/IEA/SLT(2016)2

Figure 1. Possible timeline for a smooth transition from the existing transparency system to the enhanced transparency framework



Notes: Annex I Kyoto Protocol Parties have supplementary reporting and verification arrangements under the Kyoto Protocol. Developed countries are also requested under the Durban work programme on long-term finance to report biennially on their strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020. The first periodic review of the long-term global mitigation goal took place in 2013-15. Note that processes to agree long-term climate finance goals are not shown in the figure.

CHALLENGES

- ✘ Lack of capacity while developing modalities and procedures that should address lack of capacity?!
- ✘ no system on which to build a new transparency framework
- ✘ Establishment of a new system has to both comply with MRV requirements and enhanced transparency framework needs
- ✘ A new system should (ideally) include information on mitigation, adaptation and support received

CHALLENGES CONTINUED

The gaps identified so far include:

- a) Lack of capacity in key stakeholders
- b) Lack of coordination mechanisms
- c) Lack or absence of information relevant to reporting
- d) Difficulty in tracking financial support received or mobilized for climate change activities

ADDRESSING LACK OF CAPACITY

- ✘ Two ongoing projects that aim at building institutional capacity:
 - ✘ A) GIZ/information matters
 - ✘ B) UNDP/enhancing environmental monitoring and reporting in Georgia
- ✘ Activities under BUR
- ✘ Proposed activities in upcoming 4th national communication of Georgia

ADDRESSING CHALLENGES CONTINUED

- ✘ First stage – identify key stakeholders: Ministries, NGOs, industry sector, forestry, waste etc.
- ✘ Ministry of Environment taking a lead in establishing MRV system
- ✘ Setting up coordination mechanism (LEDS Committee)
- ✘ Information gaps (past and present)
- ✘ Developing 4th NATCOM/2nd BUR including by establishment of domestic MRV system

Thank you for your attention 😊!
And on a famous Japanese haiku note:

*We all need to deliver,
A house or a hut,
Wolves are always out there....*