



Partnership on Transparency
in the Paris Agreement



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement in collaboration with FAO and Ricardo E&E

Post-workshop webinar: ETF Roadmaps





Webinar



- Welcome & Introduction (Kirstin Hücking, PATPA & Mirella Salvatore, FAO)
- Presentation on ETF Roadmap (James Harries, Ricardo Energy & Environment)
- Survey and Q&A
- Closing (Kirstin Hücking, PATPA)



Background



- Follow-up activity for PATPA regional groups of the Anglophone African & the Asian Cluster
- First webinar supported by FAO in the context of the global CBIT-AFOLU project



Getting ready for the ETF



- Deadline for first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) under the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement, is 31st December 2024.
- The ETF is the 'enhanced transparency framework' – it builds on the existing reporting framework. Therefore all countries will already be meeting some of the requirements of the ETF.
- But there will be some aspects of the ETF that countries are not yet meeting.
- Still over 5 years until the deadline for the first BTR – therefore there is time to address any such gaps.
- Now is a good moment to take stock of the current situation in the country, identify the gaps and develop a roadmap for how they will be addressed between now and 2024.



Why do I need a roadmap?



- Will ensure a smooth transition to the ETF and allow for certain aspects of the ETF reporting to be introduced over time.
- Will avoid a mad rush nearer to 2024.
- Will allow for some learning-by-doing before the ETF is in place.
- Many countries are currently developing NDC implementation plans – developing a roadmap now will allow the key actions needed to become ‘ETF-ready’ to be integrated into the NDC implementation plans.



Step 1 - stocktaking



- Carry out a stocktaking exercise to map out what the current reporting arrangements are. This should include:
 - Institutional arrangements for reporting.
 - Frequency of reporting.
 - Methodologies used.
 - Content of reports (e.g. Biennial Update Reports, National Communications, any relevant climate change reporting for domestic audiences etc).



Step 1 – stocktaking (cont)



- Typical questions:
 - Institutional: Are processes in place for coordination of the compilation and submission of NCs and BURs on a regular basis?
 - GHG inventory:
 - Has a regular inventory compilation process been defined?
 - Is a QA/QC process for the inventory process in place?
 - Have the most relevant emitting sources (“key categories”) been identified?
 - MRV of mitigation actions:
 - Does a domestic MRV system for reporting and data collection related to mitigation already exist?
 - Do methods for the quantification of direct and indirect effects of mitigation actions exist?
- Possible resource – GIZ Stocktaking Tool (<https://www.transparency-partnership.net/documents-tools/stock-taking-tool>)



Step 2 - mapping the requirements of the ETF against the status quo



- Review the contents of the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPG).
- How mandatory are they?
 - Shall?
 - Should?
 - May?
 - Encouraged to?
 - To the extent possible?
- Are there any reporting requirements under domestic climate change policy that need to be implemented over the next five years?
- Are there specific benefits to a country in non-mandatory aspects of the MPGs? For example, developing countries are only encouraged to report GHG projections. But doing so may help in improving policy development and decision-making.



BTR vs BUR vs NC: What to report?



Topic	BR	BUR	BTR (for developing countries)
<i>General</i>		Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements	Tracking progress in implementing NDC – National circumstances and institutional arrangements
<i>GHG emissions</i>	GHG emissions and trends ^a	GHG inventory ^a	National Inventory Report ^a
<i>Target</i>	Quantified Economy-Wide Emission Reduction Target (QEWERT)		Tracking progress in implementing NDC – description of NDC
<i>Actions</i>	Progress in achievement of the QEWERT) – mitigation actions and their effects	Mitigation actions and their effects	Tracking progress in implementing NDC – mitigation policies and measures
<i>Progress</i>	Progress in achievement of the QEWERT) – emissions reductions and removals ^b		Tracking progress in implementing NDC – progress indicators
<i>GHG projections</i>	Projections		Tracking progress in implementing NDC – projections*
<i>Adaptation</i>			Climate change impacts and adaptation
<i>Support</i>	Support provided to developing country parties	Support needed and received	Support needed and received
<i>MRV</i>		Information on domestic measurement, reporting and verification	^c

a – despite the different descriptions, these are all the same thing, namely a GHG inventory (although the expectations for level of detail may differ)

b – this is sometimes reported on elsewhere, for example in the GHG emissions and trends chapter, rather than the chapter on progress in achievement of the QEWERT

c – whilst there is not a specific requirement in the BTR to report on domestic MRV arrangements, this could be covered under ‘National circumstances and institutional arrangements’

* - optional





Step 3 – identifying dependencies and timing



- Are any of the required actions dependent on other actions? Is there a critical path?
- How long will it take to implement the different actions? Some may be relatively quick, others may take much longer.
- What milestones are there between now and 2024?
 - Are any further BURs or NCs planned? If so, when?
 - Are there any requirements for domestic reporting between now and 2024 (e.g. under a climate law, or to track progress in implementing a national climate change strategy)?



Example of questions on the MPGs



1. What do the MPGs say?
2. Is the specific provision mandatory?
 1. If yes, is there a benefit in reporting this information before 2024?
 2. If no, would it be desirable to report the information anyway, and if so, by when?
3. What needs to be done to enable reporting of the required information?
4. When does this need to be done by?
5. How long will it take?
6. Based on the above, when should the work be started?
7. Who needs to be involved?



Paragraph 65 of the MPGs



- What does the MPGs say?
 - “Each Party shall identify the indicator(s) that it has selected to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC [...]. Indicators shall be relevant to a Party’s NDC [...], and may be qualitative or quantitative.”
- Is it mandatory?
 - Yes – it is a ‘shall’ requirement with no flexibilities. So the data to support this needs to be reported from December 2024.
- Is there a benefit in reporting on the indicator before December 2024?
 - Yes. It will allow for some learning by doing and will be a useful metric to report on to domestic stakeholders who are interested in progressing in implementing the NDC. It is therefore recommended that reporting on the selected indicator(s) is first done in the countries 3rd BUR, which is planned for December 2022.
- What needs to be done?
 - A decision needs to be taken on which indicator(s) to select.
- By when?
 - Sufficiently early to allow for data to be collected for reporting that indicator.
- How long will it take to agree the indicator?
 - It should be discussed first by officials and then agreed by ministers – possibly up to 6 months.
- How long will it take to collect the data to be able to report on the indicator?
 - Depends on the indicator, but if the indicator is GHG emissions, it is assumed the data will be readily available so will only take a few months to compile and check (e.g. 3).
- So when should this be done?
 - It is therefore recommended that discussions on the appropriate indicator(s) starts **January 2022** (Jan-Jun 2022 = discussions on which indicator(s) to select, Jul-Aug 2022 = collection and checking of data, Sept-Dec 2022 = drafting of BUR and ministerial sign-off).



Paragraph 85 of the MPGs



- What does the MPGs say?

- “Each Party shall provide, to the extent possible, estimates of expected and achieved GHG emissions reductions for its actions, policies and measures in the tabular format referred to in paragraph 82 above; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision are instead encouraged to report this information.”

- Is it mandatory?

- No. It is a ‘shall’ requirement but ‘to the extent possible’, and there are flexibilities for developing countries.

- When would it be desirable to report this information by?

- Even though not mandatory, the information on GHG impacts of policies will be an important element of NDC implementation and the fact that it is a ‘shall’ requirement, albeit with flexibilities, suggests that there will be some pressure on countries to meet the requirement. It is therefore recommended that the information is reported in the first BTR from 2024, but that initially at least this is only done for priority mitigation measures.

- What needs to be done?

- Decide on appropriate methodologies to calculate GHG impacts from policies (6 months – 1 year).
- Carry out a review of currently available information to allow these calculations (6 months).
- Primary data collection to create new data where gaps exist (1 year).

- By when?

- Sufficiently early to allow for data to be collected for reporting that indicator (6 months).

- So when should this be done?

- It is therefore recommended that the process is started in **January 2022** (Jan-Dec 2022 = decisions on methodologies, Jan-Jun 2023 = review of data, Jul 2023-Jun 2024 = primary data collection, Jul-Dec 2024 = data collection and write up).



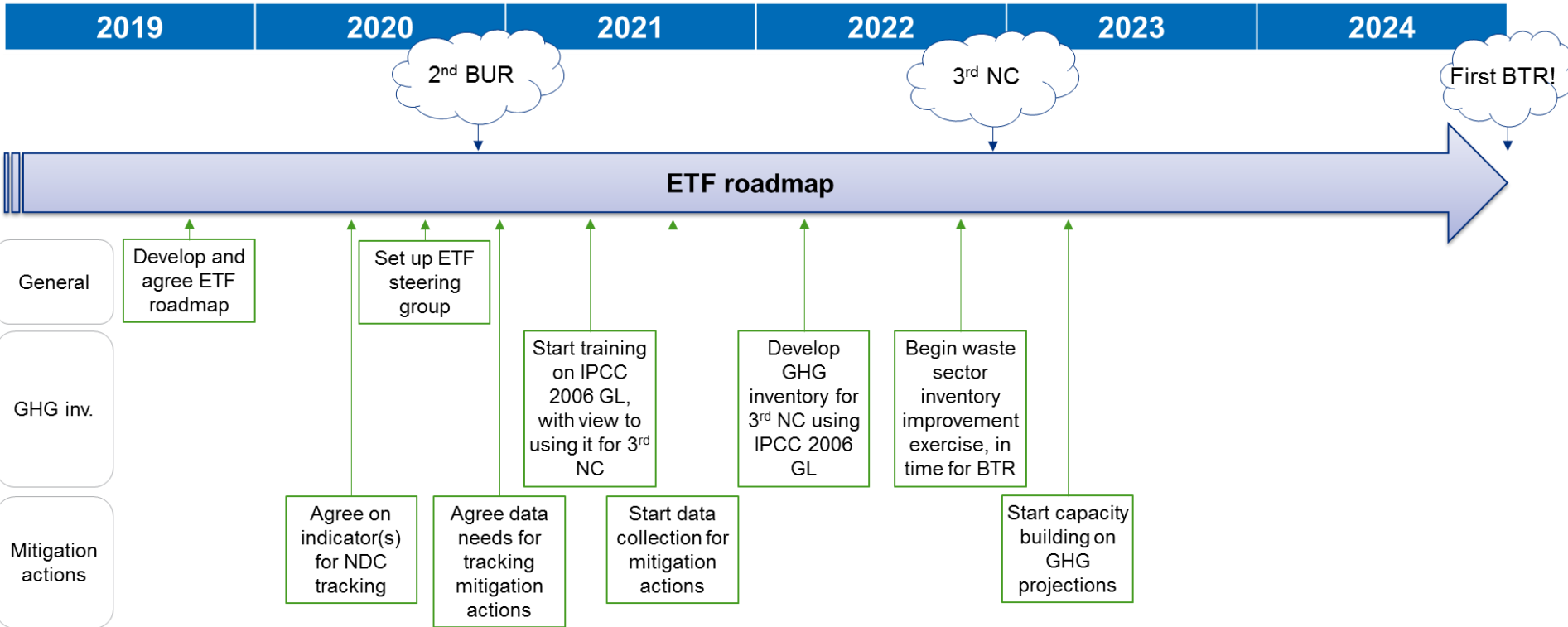
Paragraph 20 of the MPGs



- What does the MPGs say?
 - “Each Party shall use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and shall use any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA).”
- Is it mandatory?
 - Yes, it is a ‘shall’ requirement.
- When would it be desirable to report this information by?
 - The country already uses 2006 IPCC guidelines in its inventory reporting.
- What needs to be done?
 - Nothing (until new guidelines are issued).



What might the eventual roadmap look like?

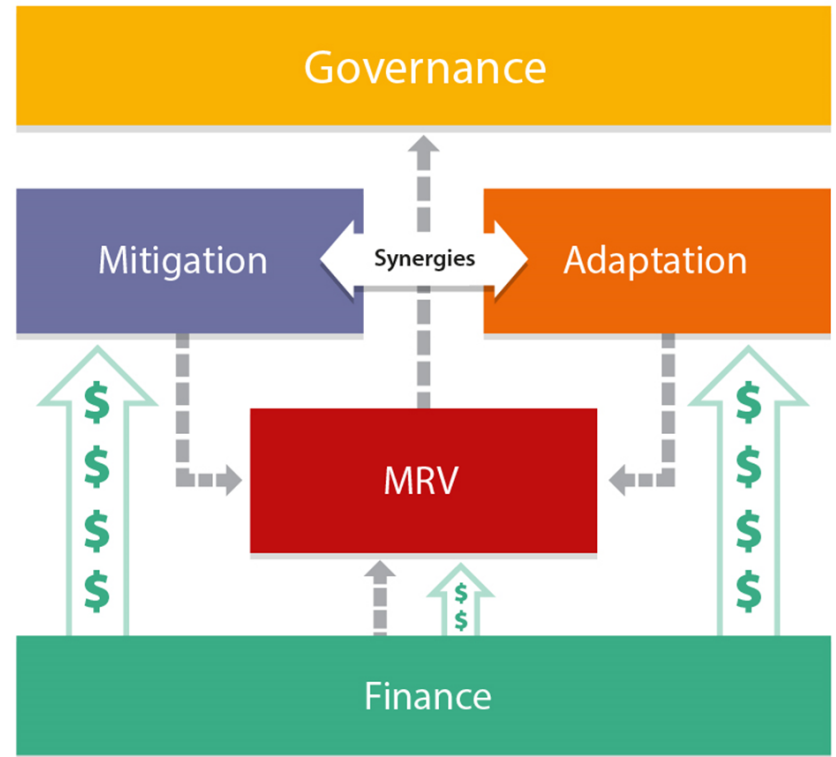




Link to NDC implementation



- Transparency/MRV a key element of NDC implementation.
- Many countries already working on implementing their NDCs.
- This often entails developing NDC implementation roadmaps or action plans, sometimes setting out key next steps and actions, who needs to do them and by when.
- So worth linking in to this – the ETF-ready roadmap could be part of the wider NDC implementation roadmap.



Source: NDC Quick-Start Guide, 2016, Ricardo & CDKN



A quick survey...





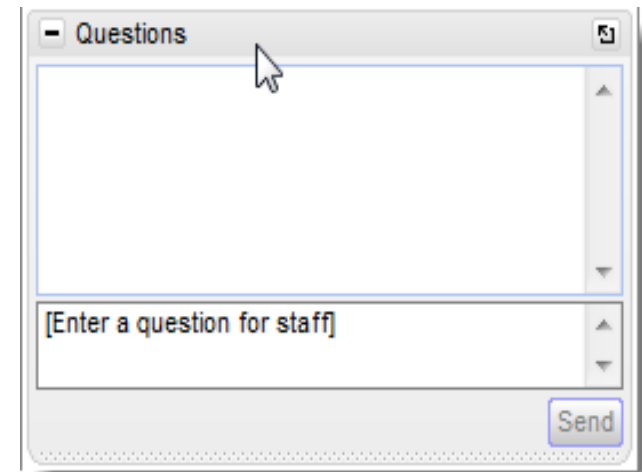
Q&A



- Any other questions? (please write them in the chat window)

If you have any questions during a webinar, you can enter your questions into the Questions pane for the organizer or panellists to answer.

- Type your question into the Questions pane and click **Send**.
- The organizer can choose to answer the question themselves or to assign the question to panellists to answer.





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