



Climate change: update on the latest negotiations and their implications on statistics

Mr. Vlad Trusca, UN Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Sixth Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment Statistics (EGES), 2019

☑☑☑ What happened at COP24?

Paris Agreement - framework for climate action by all countries

Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC - supreme body of the Climate Convention-COP24 & first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA.1)

COP24 in Katowice, Poland in December 2018

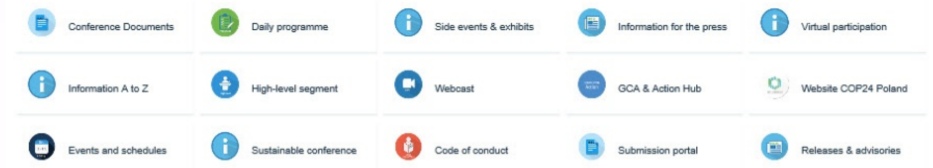
Goal - to adopt the **Paris Agreement Work Programme** - make Paris Agreement fully operational by providing guidelines for all Parties

Katowice Climate Change Conference – December 2018

02 Nov, 2018 - 14 Nov, 2018

[← Previous conference](#)

[Next conference >](#)



<https://unfccc.int/katowice>

☑☑☑ What happened at COP24?



Paris Agreement Work Programme

- Rulebook for Paris Agreement agreed by consensus by almost 200 Parties
- Solid basis for all countries to implement the Paris Agreement
- All institutions/processes work efficiently
- Balance between topics (mitigation, adaptation means of implementation, finance, transparency)
- Differentiation between parties - flexibility
- Path for implementation & increasing ambition



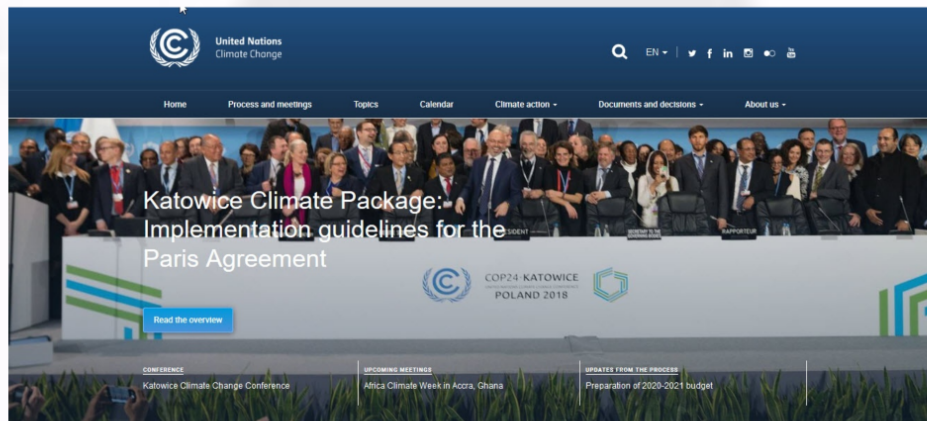
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☰☰☰ Transparency

- **Enhanced Transparency Framework (Art. 13 PA)** - established in order to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation; has built-in flexibility considering Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience



1. Transparency of action - provide clear understanding of climate change action, including tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' NDCs and adaptation actions, to inform the global stocktake

2. Transparency of support - provide clarity on support provided and received by Parties for climate change actions and a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the global stocktake

- provide **flexibility** in implementation to developing countries that need it in light of their **capacities**
- build on and enhance **existing** arrangements (MRV)
- implement in a **facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive** manner, respectful of national sovereignty, and avoid placing undue burden on Parties

☑☑☑ Transparency

- **Modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for enhanced transparency framework (ETF) of action and support:** (a) reporting information under Article 13; (b) technical expert review; (c) facilitative multilateral consideration of progress
- **Transitional arrangements**, including dates for final BRs and BURs, first BTRs, and guidance on streamlining the operation of current MRV
- **GEF to support developing country Parties** in preparing their first and subsequent BTRs
- **CGE to serve the Paris Agreement** to support implementation of ETF



Global Stocktake

Global Stocktake (Art. 14 of PA) - provides for a periodic evaluation of the implementation of Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving its purpose and long-term goals; to be done in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support.



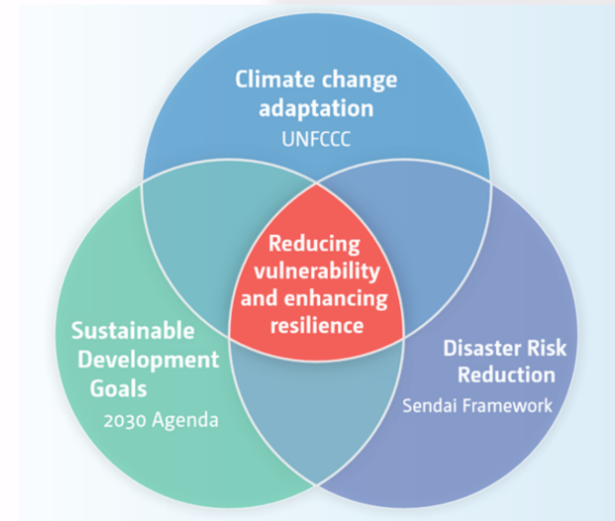
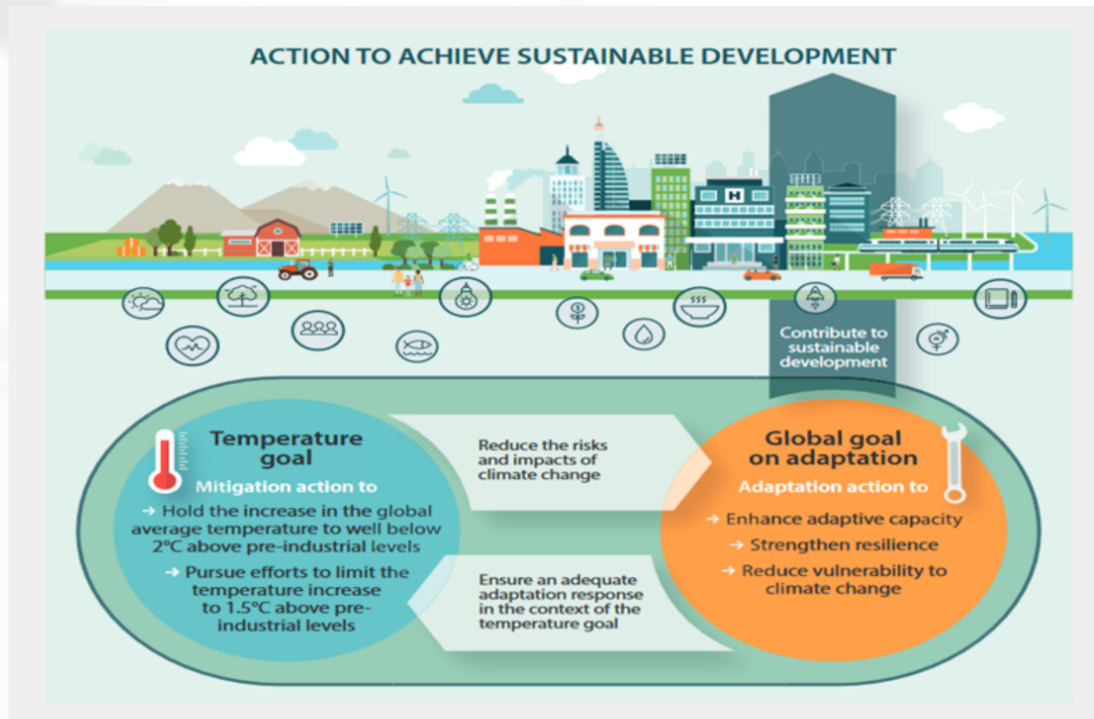
First Global Stocktake - 2023

3 components:

- (a) Information collection and preparation
- (b) Technical assessment, taking stock of the implementation of PA
- (c) Consideration of outputs



Adaptation



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*



UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change



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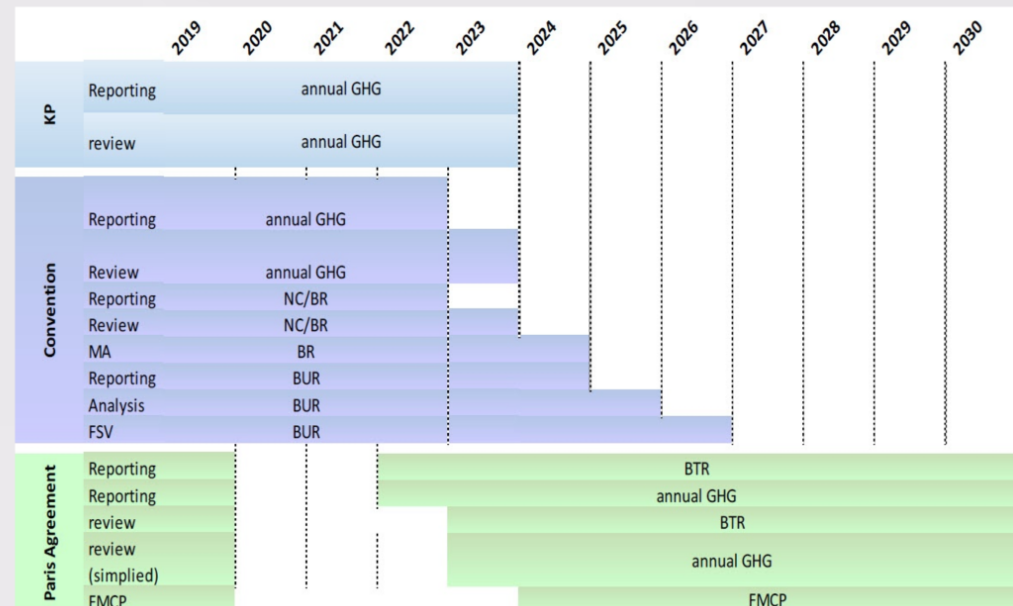
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Implications - Transparency

- **Biennial Transparency Reports**
- **National inventory report of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks** - IPCC meth.
- Info to track progress in implementing **NDCs**
- Info on climate change **impacts** and **adaptation**
- Info on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building **support provided and mobilized** by developed countries
- Info on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building **support needed and received** by developing countries
- Technical expert **review**
- Facilitative, **multilateral** consideration of progress





Implications - Transparency

All countries shall report on their:

1. national entity with overall responsibility for the national GHG inventory
2. inventory preparation process, including division of responsibilities by institutions to ensure activity data collection, choice of methods and emission factors in accordance with IPCC guidelines
3. archiving of information for entire time series, including quality assurance/quality control
4. processes for official consideration/approval

All countries shall or should:

- use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines & new versions
- use same methods and a consistent approach
- use surrogate data, extra/intra-polation, other IPCC techniques to estimate missing values
- quantitatively estimate and qualitatively discuss the uncertainty of data
- report seven gases CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃; developing countries that need flexibility can report at least first 3 gases plus any of the others if included in their NDC or previously reported

& other requirements



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Next Steps



Parties to develop by end 2020 (CMA.3):

- a. Common reporting tables for national GHG inventories
- b. Common tabular format tables for tracking progress towards NDCs
- c. Common tabular format tables for finance (support)
- d. Outlines of BTR, inventory document and technical review report
- e. A training programme for the technical experts

Transitional period until 2024 - 2 systems (MRV and ETF) in parallel

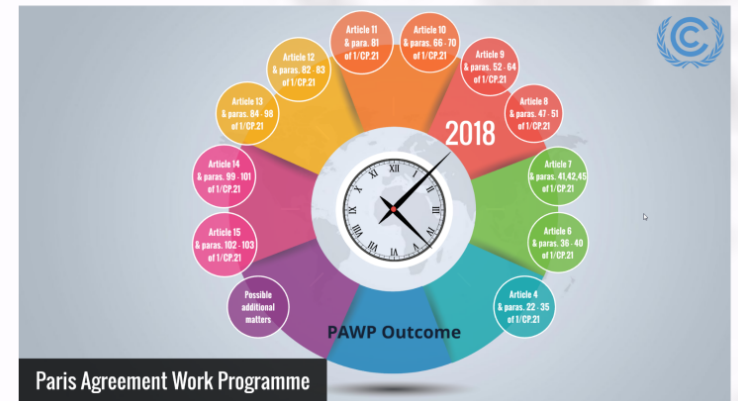
Scale-up work to **support developing countries** implement ETF

Transitioning the **IT infrastructure/tools, training programmes** and **guidance** to Parties to operationalize the ETF



Next Steps

- Countries submit a large **amount of data** about all aspects of national activities - **publicly available on UNFCCC website**
- Data needed from **national statistical offices** is complex and require - expertise & resources
- Understand the link between statistics and climate-change data **is key in reporting accurately**
- Enhance cooperation between **national statistical offices & national authorities** reporting climate change
- GHG emission inventories use official **statistical** data
- Expect an **increase of data reporting/needs**





Next Steps

UNFCCC Project: Strengthen the capacity of developing countries to prepare and manage national GHG inventories for implementing ETF

- Assist developing countries to establish sustainable national GHG inventory management systems and apply the 2006 IPCC guidelines
- **5-day in-country workshops** “Quality Assurance of National GHG Inventory Management System” - sharing of data and analysis of emission estimates
- **7.5 million EUR for 4-years** (2018 -2021) - Swedish ID Agency
- Workshops in collaboration with FAO and UNDP/UNEP
- **Countries volunteered:**
 - **2018:** Ghana, Belize, Namibia, Côte d’Ivoire, Vietnam, Benin, Nigeria, Montenegro
 - **2019:** Serbia, Trinidad and Tobago, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, Philippines, Argentina, Lebanon, Armenia





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