

Linking climate change policy and statistics

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UN Climate Change (UNFCCC)



Who are we?

- UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992
- Kyoto Protocol, 1997 & Doha Amendment, 2014
- Paris Agreement, 2015



“We are in deep trouble with climate change, as it is running faster than we are and we must catch up sooner rather than later before it is too late.”
Dec. 2018 (COP24)

“It is absolutely essential that countries commit themselves to increase what was promised in Paris because what was promised in Paris is not enough”
UN Secretary General, Antonio Guterres, Aug. 2019



What do we do?

- Negotiations
- Technical support
- Analysis of info & data

- MRV/Transparency - reporting, review and multilateral consideration
 - Inventories of GHG emissions
 - National Reports
- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
- Adaptation Communications

Data Interface: <https://di.unfccc.int/>

Adaptation and resilience

Capacity-building

Climate Finance

Climate Technology

Education & Youth

Gender

Land Use

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

Mitigation

Pre-2020 Ambition and Implementation

Science



What is the Paris Agreement?

Objective

Strengthen the global response to the CLIMATE CHANGE CRISIS

Long-term temperature goal
(2°C/1.5°C)

Climate resilient and low
emissions development

Financial flows

Action

* Adaptation

* Mitigation

Means of implementation

* Finance

* Tech dev. & transfer

* Capacity-building

Accountability (individual and aggregate level)

* Transparency of action
and support

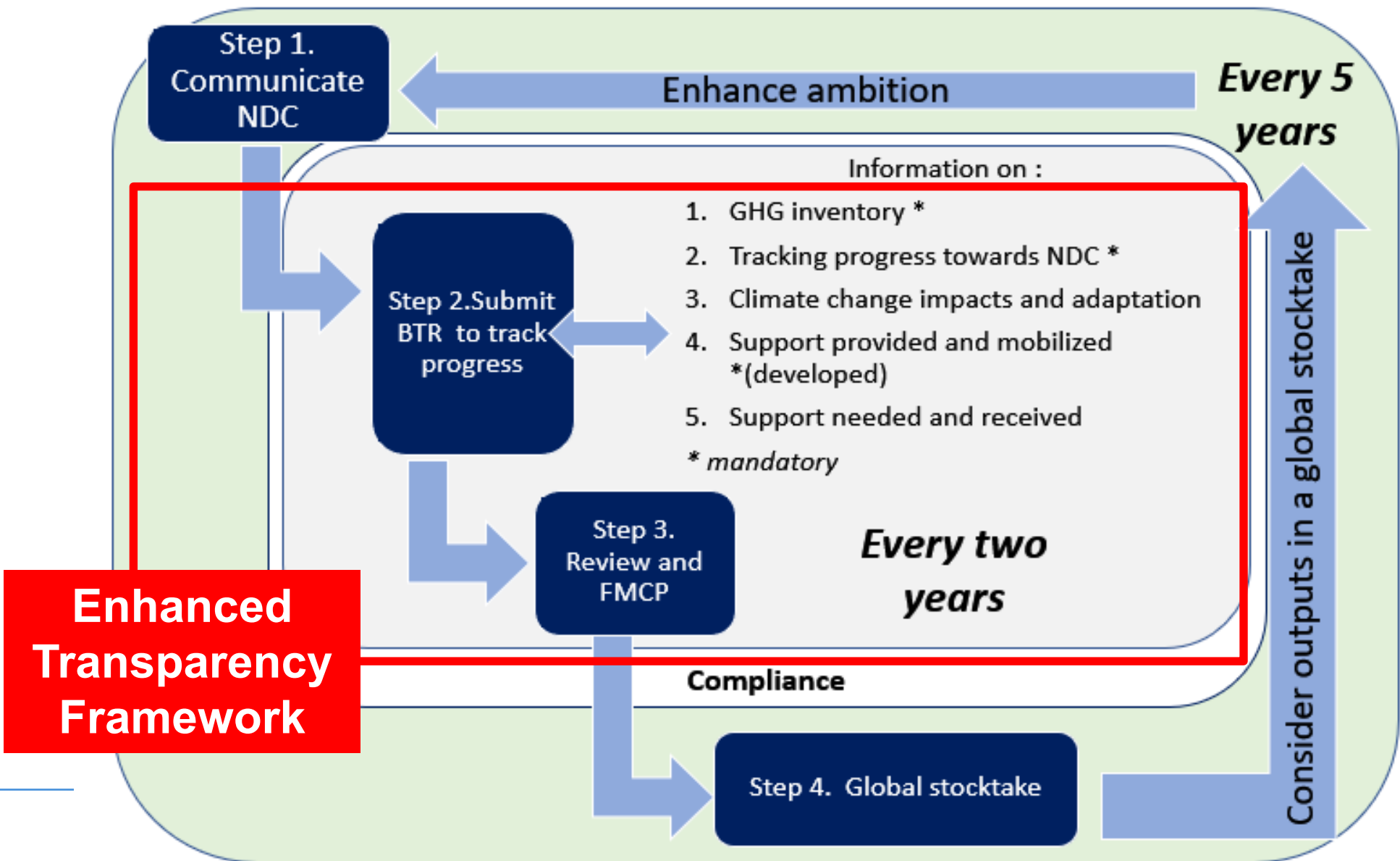
* Global stocktake
(ambition mechanism)

* Facilitating
implementation and
promoting compliance

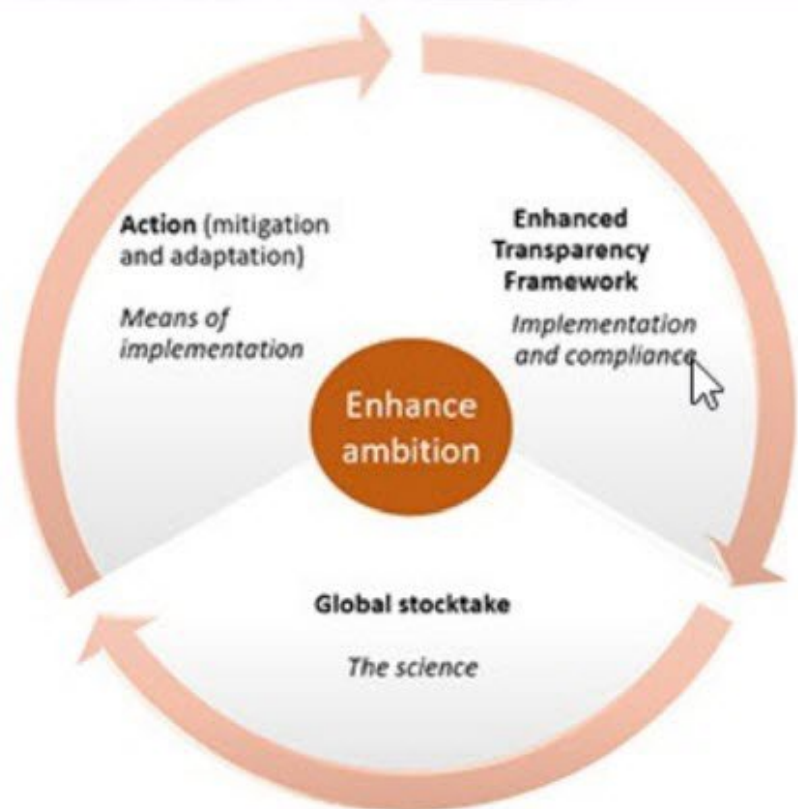
- **Article 4** – Mitigation/NDC
- **Article 7** – Adaptation
- **Article 9** – Finance
- **Article 10** – Technology development and transfer
- **Article 11** – Capacity-building
- **Article 13** – ETF for action/support
- **Article 14** – Global stocktake
- **Article 15** – Promote compliance



Which are the key elements of the Paris Agreement?

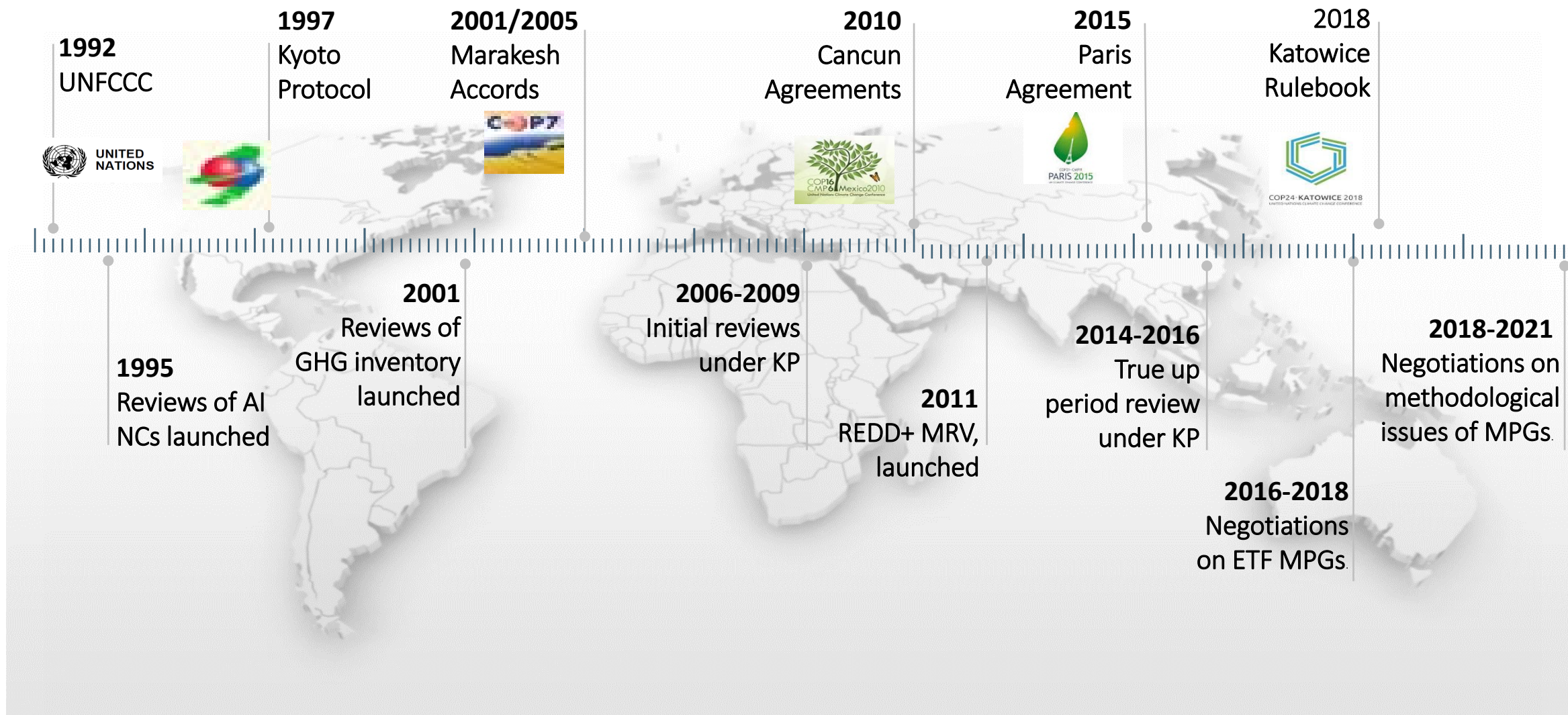


What is the scope of Paris Agreement Work Programme?



- **Rulebook for Paris Agreement**
- **Basis** to implement Paris Agreement **consistently**
- All institutions/processes **work efficiently**
- **Balance between topics** (mitigation, adaptation means of implementation, finance, transparency)
- **Differentiation** between countries - **flexibility**
- Path for **implementation &** increasing **ambition**

What is the experience on Transparency?

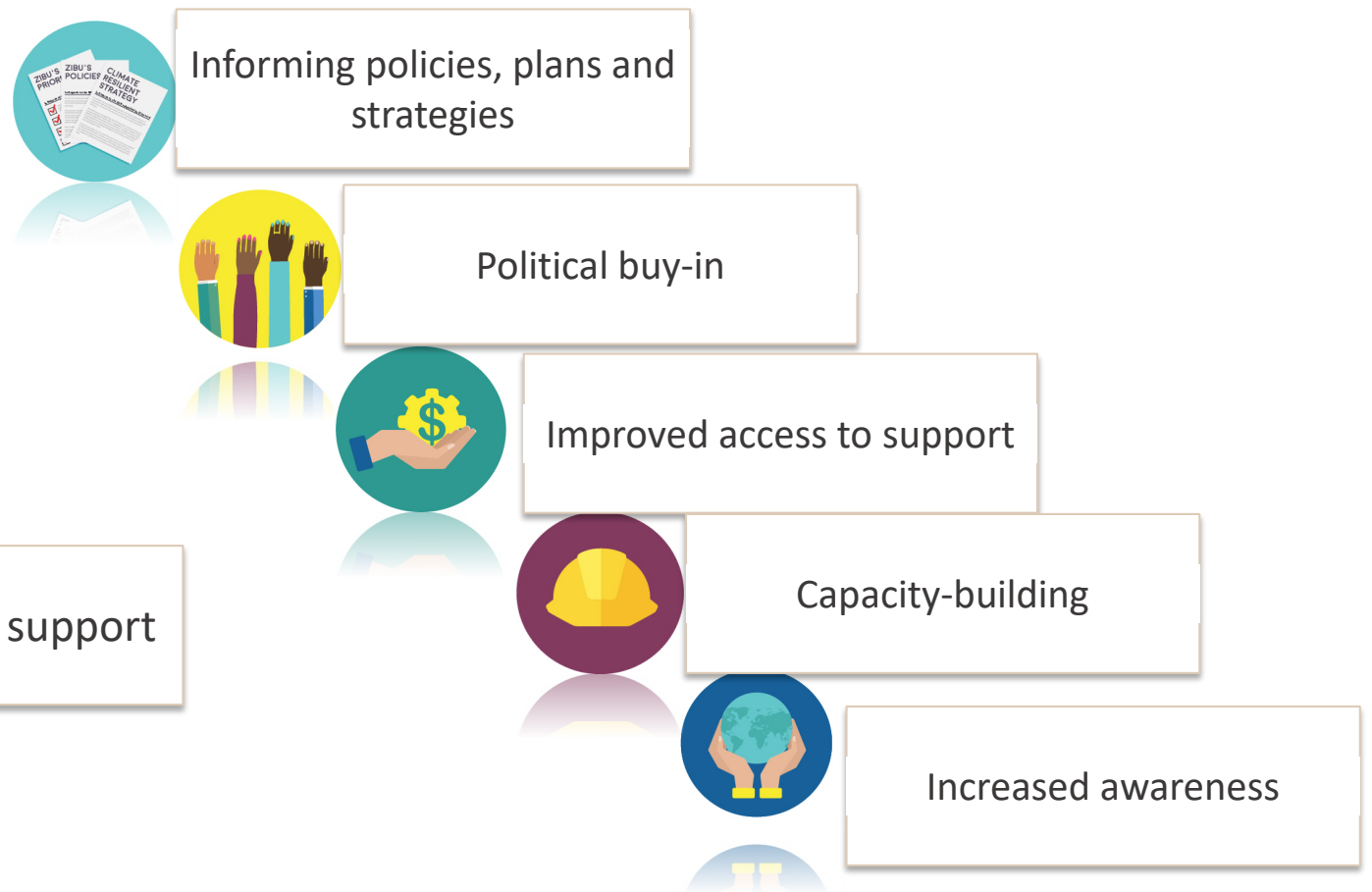


What are the benefits of Transparency?

International

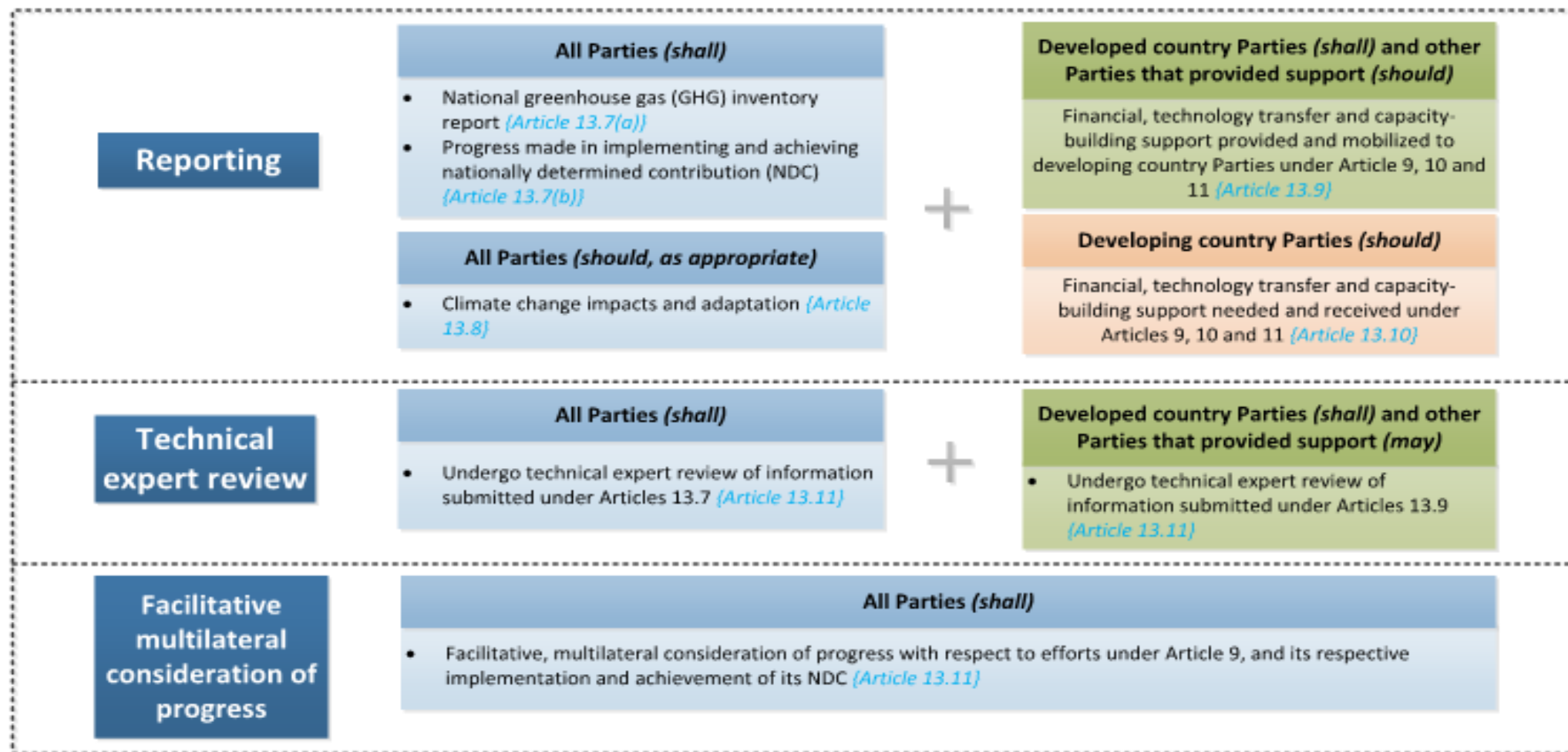


National



Which are the key elements of the ETF?

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: transparency of action and support

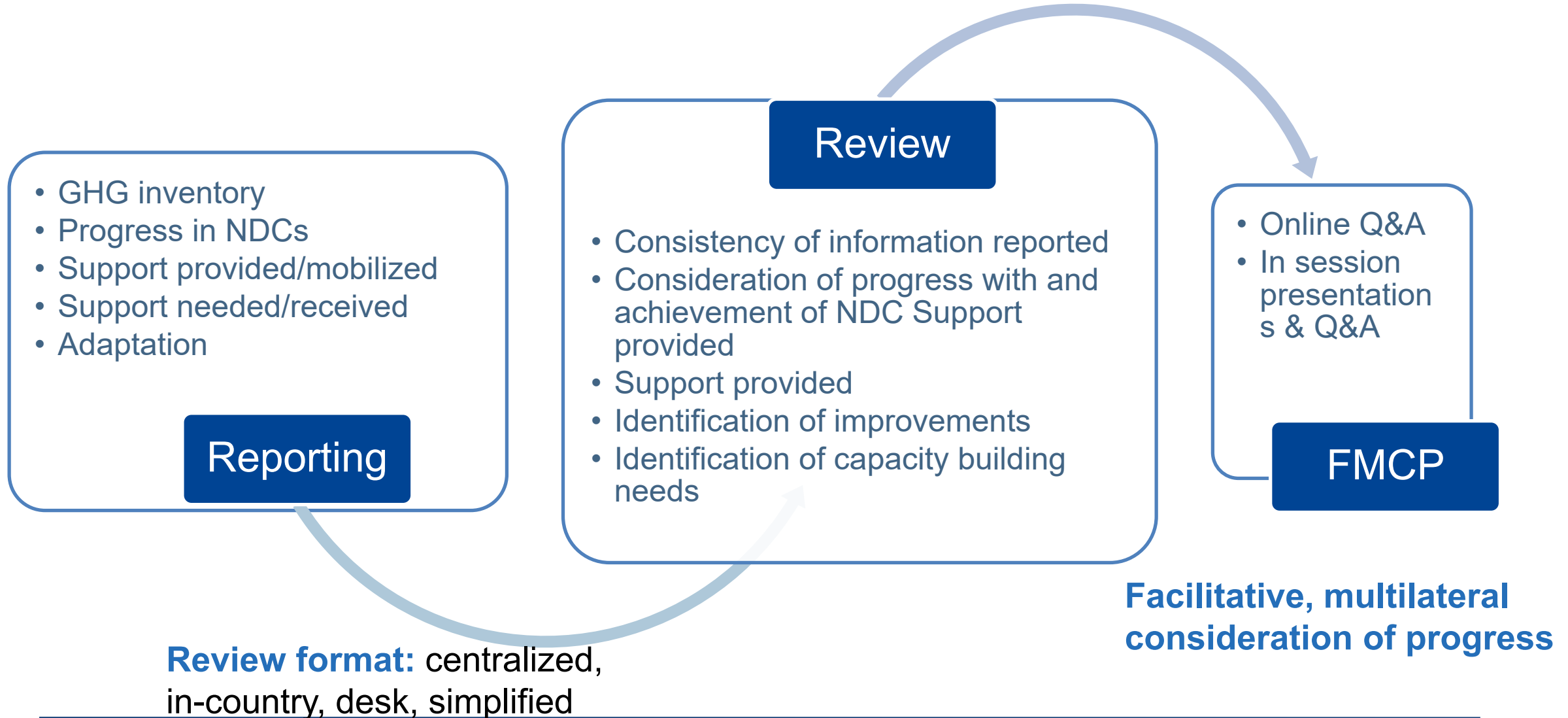


* The transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of this Article to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities [\(Article 13.2\)](#);

* The transparency framework shall recognize the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States [\(Article 13.3\)](#).



What is the architecture of the ETF?



What are the outstanding methodological issues?

Decision 18/CMA.1 (Katowice) adopted MPGs for the ETF & requested SBSTA to develop:

- a. **Common reporting tables** *for info in the national inventories of GHG emissions*
- b. **Common tabular formats** *to report on progress in implementing and achieving NDCs*
- c. **Common tabular formats** *to report information on support provided/mobilised and needed/received*
- d. **Outlines of BTR**, *inventory document and technical expert review report*
- e. **Training programme** *for technical experts participating in the technical expert review*

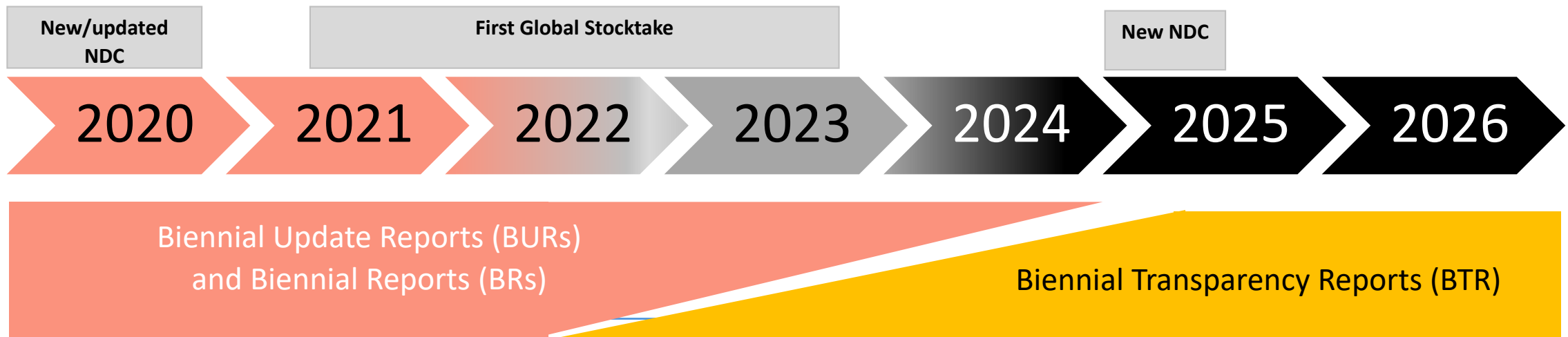
➤ **Key outstanding issues:**

- **Depth** and **scope** of the info to be captured in the tables/formats
- Reflecting **flexibility** and **diversity** to reporting (tables, formats)
- **Inter-linkages** among agenda items (e.g. Article 6)

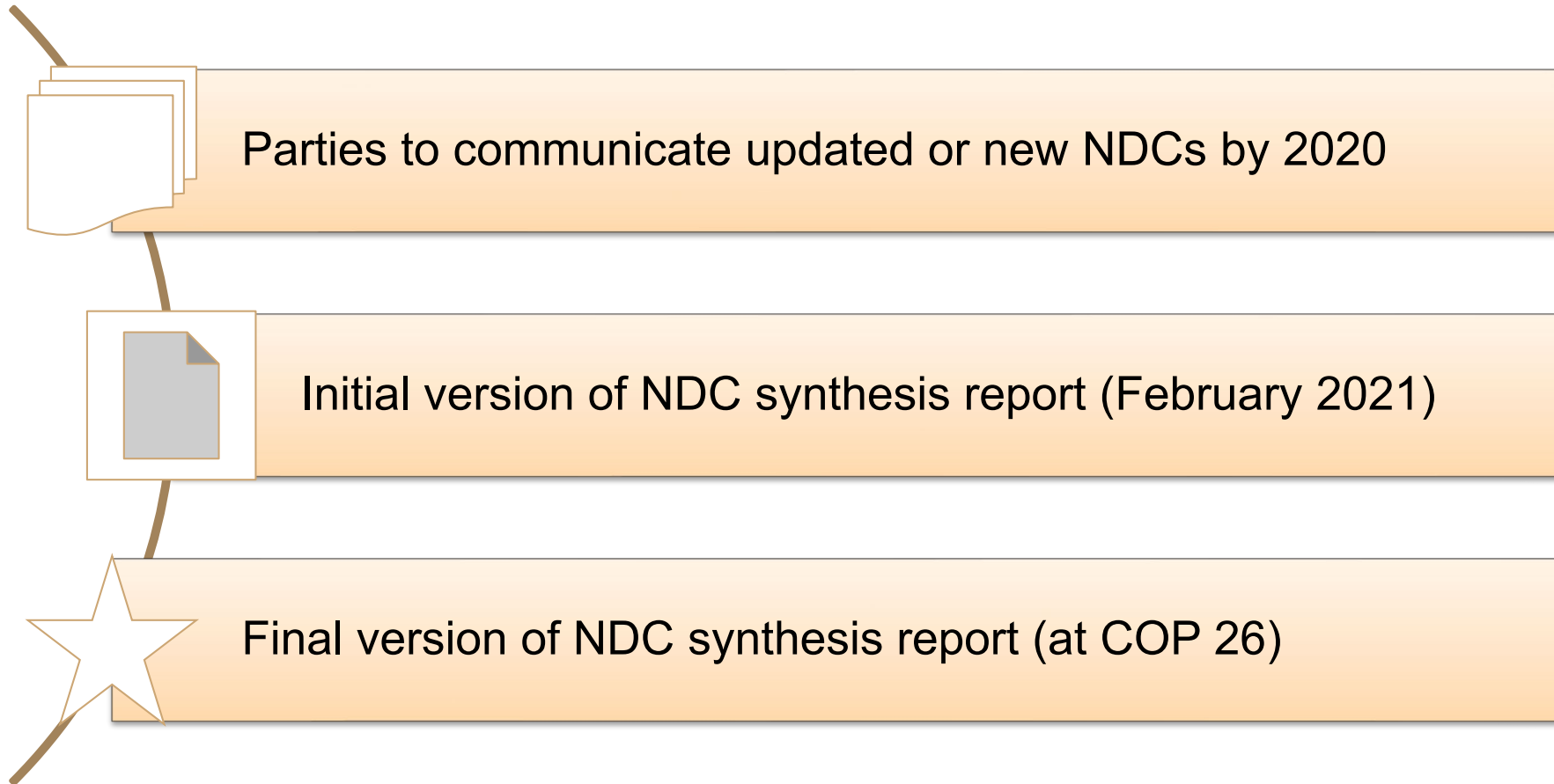


Why is important to conclude negotiations?

- Continue and advance discussions from COP 25, to finalize and agree at COP 26
- First BTRs are due by 31 Dec. 2024 (poss. earlier) & first reviews start in 2025
- Timing is important to provide Parties and secretariat sufficient time to finalize preparations (e.g. Parties' establishment of necessary institutional arrangements to prepare the BTR; secretariat development of the required IT and non-IT related tools and procedures)



What is new on Nationally Determined Contributions?



What are the major events in 2020?

The Climate Hub 360 <<https://unfccc.int/calendar/dashboard>>

June Momentum

<<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/june-momentum-for-climate-change>>

Townhall meetings on the ETF

- UNSD and other UN agencies
- COMESA countries
- UNFCCC Regional collaboration centres (RCCs)

Regional events on NDCs

- NDC revision process
- Applying ICTU guidance of the Katowice Climate Package for new or updated NDCs

CGE webinar series (regional)

- Transitioning from the revised 1996 to 2006 IPCC GLs for national GHG inventories
- Synergies at national level in data collection for reporting under MRV/ETF, SDGs and other international instruments



Thank you

