Asian Transparency Workshop

Day 1. Roadmap for BTR1

Session 2. Introduction

(December 14-15, 2020)

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• Country experiences – sharing experience and knowledge on possible solutions to existing challenges in toward submissions of BTR1

• Focusing on tracking progress of individual mitigation actions (MAs)

• Identifying the possible short and long term solutions that suit a country's circumstance



- **1.** Roles and responsibilities
- 2. A lack of experts and human resource
- 3. Collection of the data and information on MAs
- 4. Compiling data and reporting it by applying MPGs*
- 5. MAs data utilization for policy improvement

*Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement <u>https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2018 3 add2 new advance.pdf</u>



Tracking progress of individual mitigation actions

Under the ETF, Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs

- A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements
- B. Description of NDC
- C. Information to track progress towards implementation and achievement of NDC
- D. Mitigation policies and measures, actions (...) related to implementing and achieving NDC
- E. Summary of GHG emissions and removals
- F. Projections of all GHG emissions and removals

Examples:

- ✓ Information on actions, policies, and measures that support the implementation and achievement of its NDCs (para 80 of MPGs)
- Estimates of expected and achieved GHG emissions reductions for its actions, policies, and measures (para 85 of MPGs)
- ✓ The methodologies and assumptions used to estimate the GHG emissions reductions or removals due to each action, policy, and measure (para 86 of MPGs)



In domestic level, tracking progress of individual MAs benefits:

Help identify where additional supports are needed and problems are at implementation Provide accurate information of performance and trends which can be utilized the development of next NDC

Providing early insights of progresses and challenges of MAs Informing future domestic climate policies and actions

Improving development of next NDC

Continuous tracking and assessing MAs can make adjustment of current policies and influence future policy



Designing the group discussion

1. Previous Asian Transparency Workshops*

- Annual workshop focusing on Enhanced Transparency Framework (Asian countries)
- 2. Mutual Learning program for Enhanced Transparency
 - Started as a trial from this year, pairing countries to learn from each other by reviewing partner country's mitigation actions in BURs

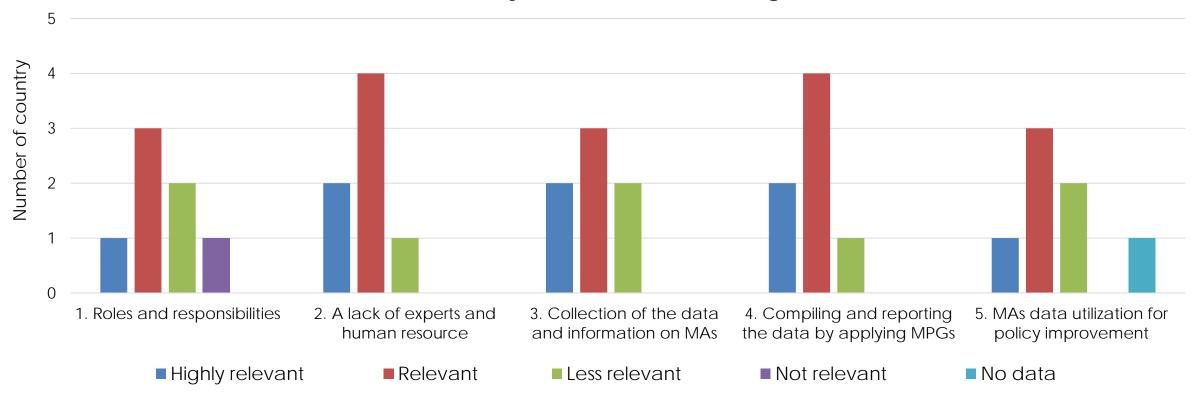
3. Survey on possible solutions for existing common challenges

• Conducted pre-survey for asking countries' possible solutions for common challenges on tracking progress of individual mitigation actions



Overall result of the survey

- Conducted the pre-survey on possible solutions for the 5 common challenges in term of tracking progress of mitigation actions to prepare BTR1
- In total 7 countries and 1 organization provided their solutions



Relevancy of common challenges

Overall result of the survey

Number of possible solutions



Possible solutions in short term

Possible solutions in long term

The group discussion

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Facilitator/Reporter: Buddika (GSP)	Facilitator/Reporter: Undarmaa (Mongolia)	Facilitator/Reporter: Irawan (Indonesia)
Common challenge #1:	Common challenge #2:	Common challenge #3:
Roles and responsibilities	A lack of experts and human resources	Collection of the data and information of MAs



The group discussion

Timetable (JST):

- 17:00 18:00Group discussion (60min)
- 18:00 18:15 Break (15min)
- 18:15 19:15 Discussion and Summary (60min)
 - Reporting back from each group
 - Further feedback and discussions

* The group discussion will be in a separate zoom room, please wait for a few minutes



Thank you for your attention



Common challenges	Short term solutions	Long term solutions
1. Roles and responsibilities	Establishing a project steering committee or working groups involving key ministries	Establishing a national legal framework for ministries and non-governmental stakeholders (legal document on institutional arrangement)
2. A lack of experts and human resource	Collaboration with domestic universities and research institute (including establishing a network of scientists)	Establishing university programs (grad school) related to climate change and transparency to increase young professionals
3. Collection of the data and information on MAs	Common reporting templates in a tabular format on an agreed regular time frame (e.g. excel sheet)	Developing detailed regulations and MRV guidelines for MAs
4. Compiling and reporting the data by applying MPGs	Improving capacity of key sectoral experts by participating in international trainings and learning from other Parties' reporting	Strengthening the institutional arrangement, Establish web based MRV system covering all sectors
5. MAs data utilization for policy improvement	Engaging ministries to conduct a regular evaluation on the progress of their MAs	Establish a national climate change data sharing network to capture the data for policy making process

