Date and time	10 Jun. 2024 15:00h - 18:00
Agenda item	In-person facilitative dialogue on sharing of experience in managing data for enhancing capacity and systems to implement the ETF
Session	Mandated event
Location	Bangkok, Main Building
Notes taken by	Dr Renuka Thakore, Future Earth, RThakore1@uclan.ac.uk; ceo@gsfn.co.uk
Context	https://unfccc.int/event/in-person-facilitative-dialogue-on-sharing-of-experience-in-managing-data-for-enhancing-capacity-and-1
Webcast	https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_99885/agenda

Dubai outcome

- Raise awareness of opportunities for support for reporting under the Paris Agreement. It was found that not all parties may be aware of the support they can get.
- Ensure that technical support and training is made available to developing country parties for reporting under the Paris agreement.
- Facilitate regional cooperation for promoting exchange of experience, lessons learned and best practices and networking among parties.
- Promote better coordination of information on channels of support for implemtnationa of the enhanced transparency framework
- To have a meaningful participation outside of this space
    - Series of virtual meetings to improve the capacity, mainly sharing best practices and grouping a summary report based on the discussion.
    - Four regional workshops in April
    - In-session workshop last week
    - A round of submission views in the next month
    - Sense and purpose for each of the activities and final discussions and outcome
    - Active engagement from all parties
- Side Event – BTR Dialogue with the CGE and PAICC – Listen to the CGE

Session 1 – Management of Data

Good practices in inventory reporting systems: The EU's experience – Ricordo Fernandex, Ole-Kenneth Nielsen, Samuel Bags

- Prioritise your national inventory arrangements
    - National inventory arrangement are the corner stone for inventory improvement
    - Country specific
    - Own national circumstances
    - No single best approach
- Data collection procedures
    - Effective data arrangement are at the core
    - Having mechanisms at national level to allow data access and data sharing
    - Timing and regularly
    - Formalising data arrangement legally can be more effective
    - Explain to data providers the relevance of the data they provide and how it will be used to improve the qualify of the GHG inventory
- Assigning clear roles and responsibilities
    - Formalising the role of the different actors involved in the GHG inventory to provide
- Close cooperation and collaboration

    - Must be Legally
    - Good transfer and cooperation
    - Better consistency between different reporting obligations
    - Alignment with NDCs
    - E.g., joint meeting between inventory compilers and national statistical offices – energy statistics
    - Working group of inventory compliers of EU & Member states
- Role of GHG inventories
    - More than an international reporting requirement
    - Inform national policy development
    - Increase number of national and international climate targets
    - Not only a sign of reporting but essential for national policy making
- Key elements underpinning quality improvement in GHG inventories
    - Develop mechanisms at national level to ensure data sharing between stakeholders
    - Close collaboration with regional countries and stakeholders
    - Internationalisation of knowledge to improve capacities
    - UNFCCC reviews can improve quality and progress
    - Internalisation of the knowledge and value the expertise
    - Applying a stepwise approach

Japan's national GHG inventory: Institutional Arrangements – Ministry of the Environment, Japan, Yuka Okajima

- Institutional arrangements
    - Ministry of Environment (MOE)
    - Greenhouse Gas Inventory Office of Japan (GIO)
    - Relevant Ministries
    - Related Organisations – e.g., industrial associations
    - Private consulting companies – quality contral of inventory complied by the ministry of the environment and the GIO
- Committee for GHG Emissions Estimation Methods
    - Considers the methods for calculating inventory emissions and removals, and the slection of parameters such as activity data and emission factors
    - The inventory WG and breakout groups – 60 expersts
- Figure showing how the institutional arrangements are and their relationships related to the data provision and other activities
- Experiences
    - Data availability – variety of publicly available data including statiscs in Japan and where there is no public data, relevant ministries work to collect data
    - Experts committee – GHG estimation methods
    - Robust calculation method proposed by experts are implemented
    - Improvement proposal made at QA process
- Developed institutional arrangements gradually

Gathering, analysing and managing data: U.S. experiences on Policies and Measures – Costa Rica – Nazareth Rojas MSc

- SINAMECC is the official platform of Costa Rica for coordinating climate information – track the progress of national climate change policy, enable data-driven decision-making, and facilitate reporting under national and international commitments

- SINAMECC is specifically designed to improve evidence-based decision-making on climate action and policy. GHG inventory calculations and data storage & mitigation and adaptation action registry, sustainable development impact analysis and related data visualizations
- Functionalities
    - National communication
    - Struggling with private sector that might be engaged with GHG inventory
- Experiences
    - Significant efforts to consolidate transparent institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the compilation process of INGEI
    - No registry of climate change adaptation actions that provides clarity on the plans, strategies, policies and programs being developing the country – this makes it difficult to consistently and transparently monitor adaptation actions
    - SINAMECC includes a climate change adaptation module in its concept. The amodule aims to establish a monitoring framework, covering everything from the impacts of adaptation to the transparent tracking of strategies, policies, plans and actions.
    - Currently, Costa Rica is the early stages of implementing a system to track climate finance associated with the reporting

Gathering, analysing and managing data: U.S. experiences on Policies and Measures – Toby Mandel Hedger- https://www.linkedin.com/in/tobyhedger/

- Reporting history
    - 25+ national GHG inventories
    - 8 national communications
    - 5 Biennial reporting
- Institutional arrangement and agency
    - Deaprartmetn fo state as focal point
    - Some agencies agree to lead on chapter
    - Some agencies provide guidance
    - Data is hold by different stakeholders – governmental and non-governmental
    - Primarily based on informal arrangements
    - Definition of roles and responsibilities is key
- BR5/NC8 interagency participation
- BR5/NC8 Chapters and Annexes
- Data management system - Doesn't need to be fancy but must serve the purpose
- Not relaying in sophisticated tool but coordination of agencies
- BR5/NC8 Policies and Measures
- Gathering, managing and analysing policies and measures data
    - Distribute data collection templates and survey – provide them back to white house
    - Shared a screenshot of the document – NC8/BR5 – Policies and Measures – when the program start, emissions they measures, data quality ect.
    - Data is gathered at agency level and they are complied to the reporting table
    - GHG calculations – what changes in the methodology occurred – avoiding double counting (very important)
    - PAMs Data collection: An Agency Perspective
        - Doing the work from many years
        - Complies from the all environmental agencies and submits to white house
    - Updates to policies and measures approach
- Lessons Learned & Key Takeaways

National context – Republic of Moldova (RoM) – marina

- Submission to UNCCC
- Institutional arrangement for preparing and participation in the ICA Process
    - Agency was created to
    - Mandated to
- Domestic MRV and ETF
    - Reporting tools provided assessment of the climate change, compliance and commitments.
    - Establishing the mechanism for coordinating activities in the climate change area
- Low carbon actions and carbon sinks – neutrality by 2050
- The NSMR regulates all institutional and procedural aspects, develop national GHG inventories
- NSMR represents a system set up to collect, process and report all data and information needed for elaborating the national GHG investories, NCs, and BTRs, in accordance with relevant UNFCCC
- NSMR has two sub systems:
    - NIS (National Inventory System)
    - NSPMP (National systems for Policies, Measures and Procedures)
- MoE is the central authority.
- Shared figure on the institutional arrangements
- MoE reports to the Secretariat of the Energy Community, by March 15
- Trends in associate variables –
- Sectoral breakdown of the RoM's total GHG emissions in 1990 and 2020 years
- Lessons Learned & Best Practices: Experience from Moldavo
    - Involvement of stakeholders is necessary from the beginning.
    - Appropriate budget is needed.
    - Participate in several training

Questions and Answers

- Inventory of EU is based on the inventory provided by the member states, dependent on the member states, consistency in energy data is an issue – data works both ways
- Inventory is assessed every year
- 150 federal states – Tier 1 – more actions are difficult
- Cost – many agencies have announcements – Non- GHG language is included

The United Kingdom – Stephanie Fuller, Senior Policy Advisor on International Climate Commitments at DESNZ

- Overview of the UK national climate change reporting systems
    - Several components
    - UK International Climate Finance (ICF) is doubled
    - All ODA must be Paris aligned
    - Use filter to align with objectives and results from the climate change
- UK quality and impact management of ICF
    - Theory of change and logframe
    - Annual review
- Cumulative total ICF achieved results 2023
- Requires whole institutional arrangement
- Treasury ensures to give money
- It is not limited to environmental agency for integral to all ministries
- ICF has a team internal to capture future

- Adapt and respond to local changes
- Resources – analysis and evaluating report – due diligence come from external sources which helps
- Challenges and solutions
    - Systems in place to have a right people
    - NDC covers all aspects of climate and not just GHG
    - Tracking money also help
    - Take 1 year to allot money
- UK Development Tracker

Australia – building our National Inventory System – Hugh Tuck

- Components of Australia's inventory system
    - Over 30 years old
    - National GHG and energy reporting systems (NGERs) was developed in 2007
    - Automation – arrange and enhance the importing tool
- NGERs – improves the quality of emissions data, and simplifies data collection
    - Single national reporting system – avoids duplication and reduces burden
    - Companies annually report via an online portal
        - GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2)
        - Energy production
        - Energy consumption and
        - Other information specified under NGERs (e.g., supplementary activity data)
- Multiple quality assurance checks are built-in
    - IPCC-compliant methods for estimating emissions
    - Strong compliance framework
- aligned with the national finance system, the state is regulator, thus exercise power and audit
- Key experiences implementing NGERs
    - Reporting obligations can be regulatory burden
    - Inexperience measuring emissions
    - Commercial confidentiality
    - Initial calculations of threshold emission
- Solutions
    - Broad and targeted briefings available
    - Focus on industry groups
    - Explain benefits
    - Publish resources and tools
    - Align with existing industry practices
    - Stagger implementation (larger companies first)
    - Government published an online tool to easily estimate their emissions, thus it avoids confusion on the threshold emissions

Canada – Centralised Inventory System –

- National climate change reporting system
    - Cross cutting material
    - Coordination of the 5 sectoral experts team
    - Data compilation
    - Establish MOU with data providers
        - Scope, specific responsibilities, list obligations, data delivery dates
    - Improvement of the inventories through expert teams/agencies

- High quality data set is not consistently available
- Planning, prioritising and organisation – focus on priorities, requirements and improve and refine the schedule every year
- Establish strong quality assurance and quality control process
- Methodlogical changes process
    - IPCC guidelines
    - ERT recommendations
    - Continuous improvement
    - Key categories or uncertainty analysis
- Be supported by policies but having policies separated from the NIR scientific report
- Be organised and document are important
- Organise lessons learned session at the end of each inventory cycle to reflect, adjust and improve for next cycle
- Use tools to manage

Questions and Answers

- Complexity of institutional arrangements – how many pieces are funded by agencies and so on
- Working on inventory needs expertise, so what is the training arrangement?
- UNFCCC languages
- Peer-to-peer sessions – bilateral dialogues
- Capacity building, engagement, with developing countries – e.g., South Africa

Data for Tracking NDC – Forestry, Fisheries & the environment, South Africa

- South Africa - introduction
- BUR 1 – 2000-2010 NIR submitted in 2014
- NDC tracking
- South Africa mitigation system
- Overarching structure for tracking mitigation actions and support
    - Information flow from different parts of the system
    - New legislations offers framework to collect these numbers
- National climate change information system (NCCIS)
    - Mitigation and adaptation
    - GHG system – transferring from one to the other system
    - Tracking the pollution using a US system but was very expensive
    - Update on institutional settings
- Developing provincial susystesm
    - Some are developed and some are not
    - A different of planning elements, for example, transport
- Tracking of GHG emissions – checking methodologies that we use
- The challenge is
- Emissions
- Challenges – capacity building is limited
- Great resources but e
- Trying to test the global system
- Some alignment requests

CHINA – Transitioning to IPCC 2006 guideline: best practice and challenges of China's institutional arrangements of GHG! By Wang Tian

- Similarities between countries in producing transparency
- Five institutions located within the PMO, Department of climate change
- Ministry of ecology and Environment connects with UNFCC
- Capacity building process
- Formal and information dic
- Data sources: ENERGY, IPPUC,
- Agriculture – country specif
- Relativey good
- Quality ensanruse
- Exchanges between
- Collect new data to anig
- Capacity building on data collection and statistical mechanism, institutional arrangement, strengthen the data QA/QC functions of the database

What are the best practices, key points and takeaways from the sharing of experience?

- Documenting best practices, processes for internal capacity building
- Lessons learning from the experiences
- Minimizing overlaps – multiple schemes reporting, took more people power, nationalising the function – centralising the system was a good practice
- Problems do not become apparent unless the things get running
- Institutional arrangements
- Implementing policies – communication with the stakeholders, aligning with the existing industry practices
- SMEs Carbon emissions were estimated
- Reviewing other reports/countries can help
- Participate in the expert review process
- Decentralisation of data collection
- To improve data over time
- Use of authority to collect data
- Summary of information so it would be good to communicate with the stakeholders