MEASUREMENT, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION - FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change are obliged to communicate to the Conference of the Parties (COP), through the secretariat, information on the actions they have taken or envisage they will take to implement the Convention. This allows Parties to inform one another of their national level actions and serves as a basis to assess the implementation of the Convention.

WHAT IS MEASUREMENT, REPORTING, & VERIFICATION?

1. MEASUREMENT

GREEHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

- Total of emissions at the national level
- Total of emissions at an organization level
- Total of emissions at a facility level

MITIGATION & ADAPTATION ACTIONS

- Sustainable development effects, i.e., changes in environmental, social, and/or economic conditions, due to mitigation and adaptation actions
- Progress made toward implementing mitigation and adaptation actions
- GHG Effects, i.e., change in GHG emissions, due to mitigation actions

SUPPORT

- Support received by countries from donors

2. REPORTING

- National Communication (every 4 years)
- Biennial Update Reports (every 2 years)

3. VERIFICATION

- Submitted BURs undergo the international consultation and analysis process

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

UN environment

MEASUREMENT, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION - FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

WHY IS MEASUREMENT, REPORTING, AND VERIFICATION IMPORTANT?

1 Help countries understand key sources and sinks of emissions

2 Design effective mitigation and adaptation strategies

3 Enhance credibility

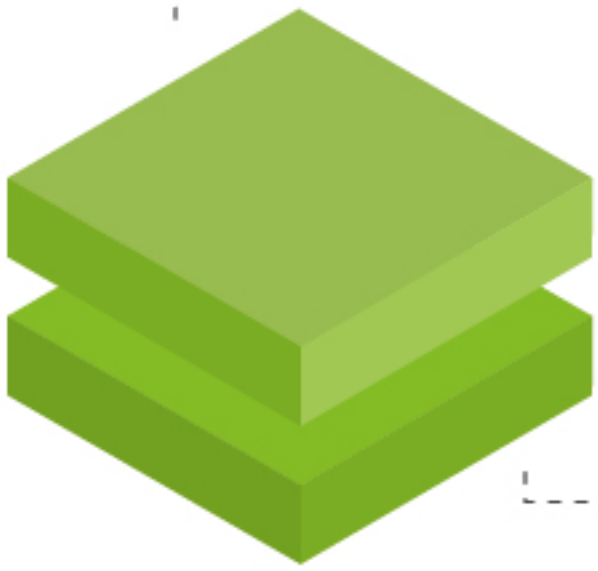
4 Assess impacts of mitigation and adaptation projects and policies

5 Track progress toward climate goals

HOW CAN IT BE FUNDED?

BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT

- PREPARING A PROJECT PROPOSAL TO SEEK FUNDING FROM GEF
- RECEIVING 352.000 USD



NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

- PREPARING A PROJECT PROPOSAL TO SEEK FUNDING FROM GEF
- RECEIVING 500.000 USD

UNDP

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

UN environment

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) INVENTORIES

This is a report that contains the measurements of all emissions and removals of greenhouse gases from given sources or sinks in a country over a specific period of time.

WHY ARE GHG INVENTORIES IMPORTANT?

- Gain scientific understanding
- Formulate policy & implementation
- Understand the link between environmental pollution and effects
- Identify the sectors, sources, and activities responsible for GHG emissions
- Help develop cost effective mitigation policy
- Monitor progress towards policy goals

ENTITIES' ROLES AND RESPONSIBLITIES

Inventories require coordination between people with different skills and access to a wide variety of data necessary for the estimation of GHG emissions and removals. Therefore, there is a need to designate an entity with overall responsibilities of your inventory.

- Establishing agreements with collaborating entities that contribute data and expertise
- Defining and establishing legal or other authority to collect and disseminate data
- Ensuring inventory processes are following the proper IPCC Guidelines
- Ensuring the implementation of Quality Control and Quality Assurance

HOW DO WE ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE INVENTORY?

The most recent IPCC 2006 Guidelines encourage a continuous improvement through Quality Assurance/Quality Control and verification activities. Several tools are provided by the IPCC to support quality inventory management.

TRANSPARENCY

Provide sufficient and clear documentation such that individuals or groups other than inventory compilers can understand how the inventory was compiled.

CONSISTENCY

Calculate inventory trends using the same method and data sources and aim to reflect the real annual fluctuations in emissions and removals

COMPARABILITY

Report GHG inventories in a way that allows it to be compared with other similar inventories. This comparability should be reflected in the use of reporting guidance and tables, in the use of standardized classification, and definition of emissions and removals.

COMPLETENESS

Report all relevant categories of sources, sinks, and gases. Where elements are missing, their absence should be documented and justified.

ACCURACY

Make all endeavors to remove any bias from the inventory estimates.

UNDP
GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME
UN environment

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) INVENTORIES

WHAT SHOULD AN INVENTORY INCLUDE?

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTORY GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARY AND TIME PERIOD

DATA ON EMISSIONS:
- Greenhouse gases (GHG)
- GHG emission sources
- GHG emissions by scope

INFORMATION ON METHODOLOGIES AND DATA QUALITY:
- Methodologies used to calculate or measure emissions
- An assessment of data quality for activity data and emission factors used in quantification

INFORMATION ON EMISSION CHANGES AND GOALS:
- Methodologies used to calculate or measure emissions
- Managing Inventory quality and verification

WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF MAKING A GHG INVENTORY?

STEP 1

- Define and allocate specific responsibilities in the inventory development process
- Establish processes for the review and approval of the inventory
- Identify ways to improve the quality of activity data
- Establish a Quality Assurance/ Quality Control plan

STEP 2

- Collect activity data
- Include methodological choice
- Prepare/develop key category analysis
- Calculate estimates
- Calculate uncertainties
- Implement Quality Control / Quality Assurance procedures
- Verify & report

STEP 3

- Report all activity data and emission factors with an explanation of how the data was generated
- Describe how the Quality Control procedures have been implemented and your findings from their implementation
- Include the findings of the internal and external Quality Assurance reviews and description of planned inventory improvement

UNDP

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

UN environment

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) INVENTORIES

AS PER THE MOST RECENT2006 IPCC GUIDELINES, GHG INVENTORIES SHOULD INCLUDE THE EMISSIONS FROM ALL SECTORS:

1. ENERGY

FUGITIVE EMISSIONS

- SOLID FUELS
- OIL & GAS

CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE

- TRANSPORT OF CO2
  - PIPELINES
  - SHIPS
- INJECTIONS AND STORAGE

ENERGY SECTOR

FUEL COMBUSTION

- ENERGY INDUSTRIES
- MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
- COMMERCIAL & RESIDENTIAL
- TRANSPORT
  - ROAD
  - RAIL
  - AVIATION
  - NAVIGATION

2. INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES & PRODUCT USE

- METAL INDUSTRY
- NON ENERGY PRODUCTS FROM FOSSIL FUELS
- ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY
- CHEMICAL INDUSTRY
- FLUORINATED SUBSTITUTES FOR OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES
- MINERAL INDUSTRY
- OTHER PRODUCT MANUFACTURE AND USE

UNDP

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

UN environment

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) INVENTORIES

3. AFOLU

LIVESTOCK

- Enteric fermentation
- Manure management

LAND

- Forest Land
- Cropland
- Grassland
- Wetlands
- Settlements
- Other land

AGGREGATE SOURCES & NON CO_2 EMISSIONS SOURCES ON LAND

- Burning Biomass
- Liming
- Urea application
- Direct N2O emissions from managed oils
- Indirect N2O emissions from managed oils
- Indirect N2O emissions from manure management
- Rice cultivations
- Harvested Wood Products
- Other

4. WASTE

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

INCINERATION AND OPEN BURNING OF WASTE

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF SOLID WASTE

WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISCHARGE

5. OTHER

INDIRECT N2O EMISSIONS FROM THE ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION OF NITROGEN IN NO2 AND NH3

UNDP

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

UN environment

BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORTS (BURs)

WHAT ARE BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORTS?

BURs are reports which developing Parties should submit every two years with additional flexibility for least developed countries and small island developing states. These reports provide more frequent and further information and enhance reporting in national communications.

WHY ARE THEY IMPORTANT?

- Promotes mutual trust and confidence amongst Parties
- Facilitates implementation of climate action
- Increases transparency of mitigation actions and their effects
- The process of preparation of BURs promotes wider stakeholder engagement

WHAT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THESE REPORTS?

1. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

2. National inventory of emissions of all greenhouse gases which shall be no more than 4 years prior to the date of submission

3. Mitigation actions and their effects

5. Any other information that the countries considers relevant to the achievement of the objective.

4. Constraints, gaps, and a description of support needed and received

UNDP

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

UN environment

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION AND ANALYSIS (ICA)

WHAT IS THE ICA?

Submitted BURs undergo a two-step verification process that aims to increase the transparency of mitigation actions and effects, in a non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, and respectful national sovereignty.

THIS PROCESS CONSISTS OF TWO STEPS:

1 A TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF THE BUR BY A TEAM OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS

2 A FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS IN THE FORM OF A WORKSHOP

WHAT ARE THE STEPS OF THE ICA?

STEP 1 SUBMISSION OF BUR

NO MORE 6 MONTHS AFTER SUBMISSION

STEP 2 TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

WITHIN 3 MONTHS AFTER TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

STEP 3 DRAFT SUMMARY REPORT

WITHIN 3 MONTHS AFTER RECEIPT

STEP 4 COMMENTS BY PARTY

WITHIN 3 MONTHS AFTER RECEIPT

STEP 5 FINAL SUMMARY REPORT

STEP 6 THE FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS

UNDP

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

UN environment

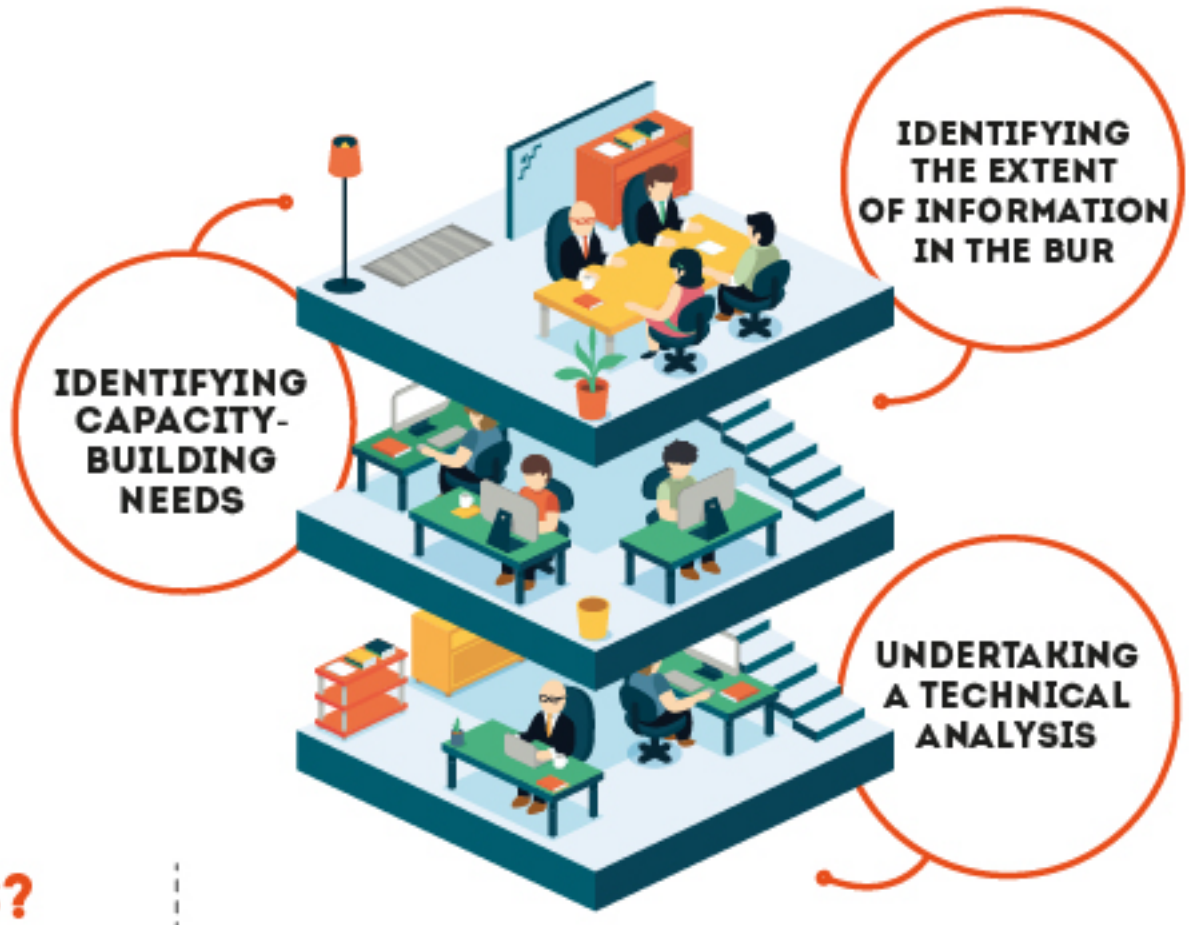
INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION AND ANALYSIS (ICA)

PART 1

A TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF THE BUR BY A TEAM OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS (TTE)

The technical analysis starts within six months of the submission of the BURs.

THE GOALS OF THE TTE



WHAT ARE THE CRITERIA FOR CHOOSING TTE MEMBERS?

EXPERTS ARE DRAWN FROM THE UNFCCC ROSTER OF EXPERTS.

EXPERTS SHOULD SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE TRAINING PROGRAM DEVELOPED BY THE CONVENTION

THE EXPERTISE OF THE TEAM SHOULD COVER THE AREAS OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE BUR

THE MAJORITY OF EXPERTS SHOULD BE FROM DEVELOPING PARTIES

EXPERTS SHOULD NOT BE A NATIONAL OF THE PARTY WHOSE BUR IS UNDER ANALYSIS

THE SAME TTE SHALL NOT BE INVOLVED IN UNDERTAKING THE TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF SUCCESSIVE BURs

EXPERTS SHOULD NOT BE NOMINATED BY THE PARTY WHOSE BUR IS UNDER ANALYSIS

EXPERTS SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE BUR

WHAT WILL THE ANALYSIS OF THE BUR ENTAIL?

During the analysis, the TTE shall identify the extent to which the BUR of the Party concerned reported information as per the BUR guidelines on the following:

NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

THE NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY REPORT

INFORMATION ON MITIGATION ACTIONS, INCLUDING:

1. A DESCRIPTION OF SUCH ACTIONS,
2. AN ANALYSIS OF THEIR IMPACTS AND THE ASSOCIATED METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS
3. THE PROGRESS MADE IN THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

INFORMATION ON DOMESTIC MRV

INFORMATION ON SUPPORT RECEIVED

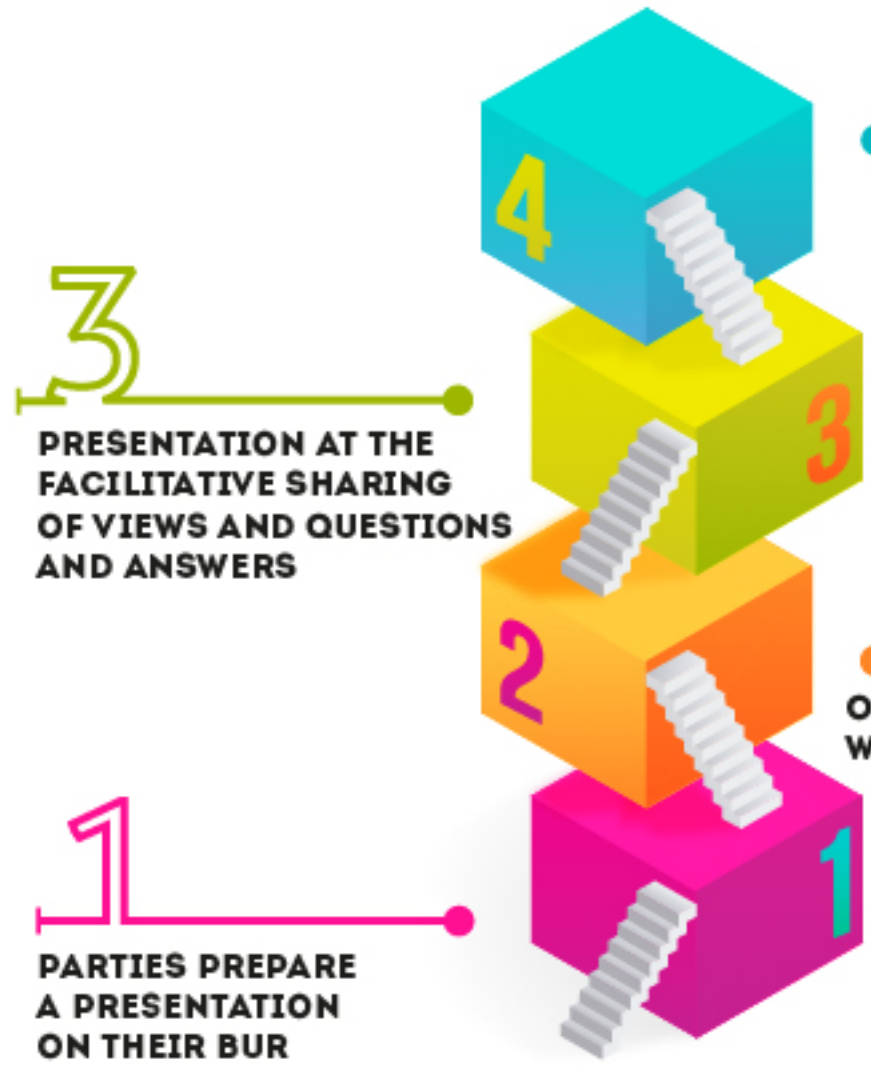
GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION AND ANALYSIS (ICA)

PART 2

A FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS

It is conducted in the form of a workshop, and consists of 1-3 hours session for each Party.



HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS?

- IDENTIFY INSTITUTIONS AND STAFF MEMBER(S) WHO SHOULD PARTICIPATE AND FAMILIARIZE WITH THE COUNTRY'S BUR
- DECIDE WHETHER TO PARTICIPATE INDIVIDUALLY OR AS A GROUP OF COUNTRIES (IF APPLICABLE)
- IDENTIFY THE KEY MESSAGES FOR YOUR PRESENTATION
- ANTICIPATE POTENTIAL QUESTIONS AND PREPARE ANSWERS
- LEARN FROM THE PROCESS THROUGH DOCUMENTATION, EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENTS TO THE BUR

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS (NCs)

WHAT ARE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS?

Climate change report that are prepared periodically in accordance with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Conference of the Parties (COP) and submitted to the Convention every four years.

WHY ARE THEY IMPORTANT?

Informing policies, plans, strategies, and programs

Political buy-in

Improving access to support

Capacity building

Increasing awareness

WHAT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THESE REPORTS?

2.
NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY

3.
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF STEPS TAKEN OR ENVISAGED TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION:

. PROGRAMMES CONTAINING MEASURES TO FACILITATE ADEQUATE ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

. PROGRAMMES CONTAINING MEASURES TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE

4.
CONSTRAINTS AND GAPS, AND RELATED FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL AND CAPACITY NEEDS

5.
OTHER INFORMATION CONSIDERED RELEVANT TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVE TO THE CONVENTION:

. TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES
. RESEARCH AND SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION
. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS
. CAPACITY-BUILDING
. INFORMATION AND NETWORKING

1.
NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

UNDP

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

UN environment

NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS (NCs)

BEST PRACTICES

ESTABLISHING NATIONAL LEGAL/ FORMAL ARRANGEMENTS

- Facilitate the various stages of the approval process
- Enhance the coordination and supervisory role and high-level authority of the appointed institutions
- Help to facilitate the coordinating body to mobilize necessary expertise

CHOOSING AND MAINTAINING APPROPRIATE COORDINATING BODY

- Avoid loss of experience, skills, institutional memory and information, by ensuring the continuity of staff and planning of the national coordinating body
- Ensure that dedicated and skilled national staff is appointed to the coordinating body, by assigning clear roles and responsibilities

IN-COUNTRY INSTITUTIONAL AND TECHNICAL CAPACITY BUILDING

- Improve capacity of institutions and their staff, enhance the country ownership of the process of the preparation of national communications

UNDP

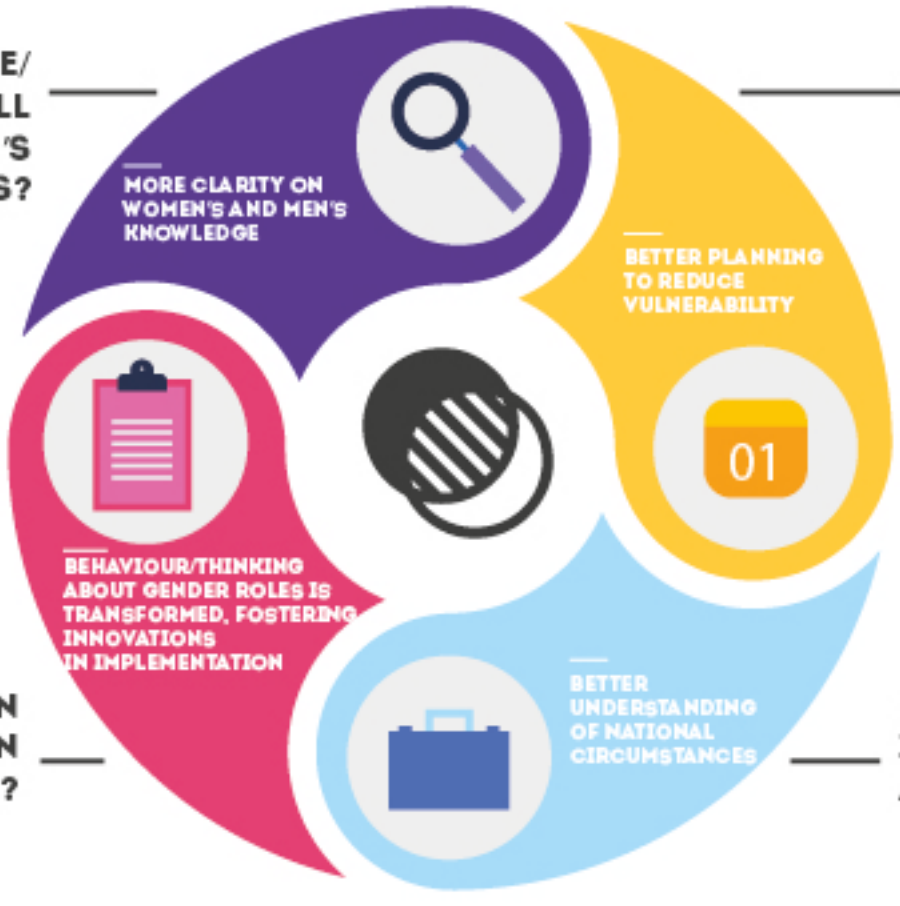
GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

UN environment

GENDER RESPONSIVE CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTS

WHY GENDER SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTS?

1. INCREASED TRANSPARENCY



WHAT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT WILL SUPPORT BETTER USE OF WOMEN'S AND MEN'S KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS?

HOW WILL DIFFERENT GROUPS OF WOMEN AND MEN BE AFFECTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE?

HOW CAN MEN AND WOMEN BE MORE FULLY ENGAGED IN ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION?

HOW ARE MEN AND WOMEN INVOLVED IN DIFFERENT SECTORS, AND HOW DO THEY USE RESOURCES?

2. IMPROVED PLANNING

ENSURES HIGHER LEVELS OF SUSTAINABILITY

IMPROVES INFORMATION FROM STAKEHOLDERS

ENSURES THAT INITIATIVES REACH THE RIGHT AUDIENCES AND LEVELS

ENSURES ACCURACY AND INCLUSIVITY OF CAPACITY ASSESSMENTS

DEVELOPS GENDER-RESPONSIVE INDICATORS AND IMPROVES TARGETING OF BUDGETS

INCREASES OWNERSHIP AND COMMITMENT BY MEN AND WOMEN

UNDP

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

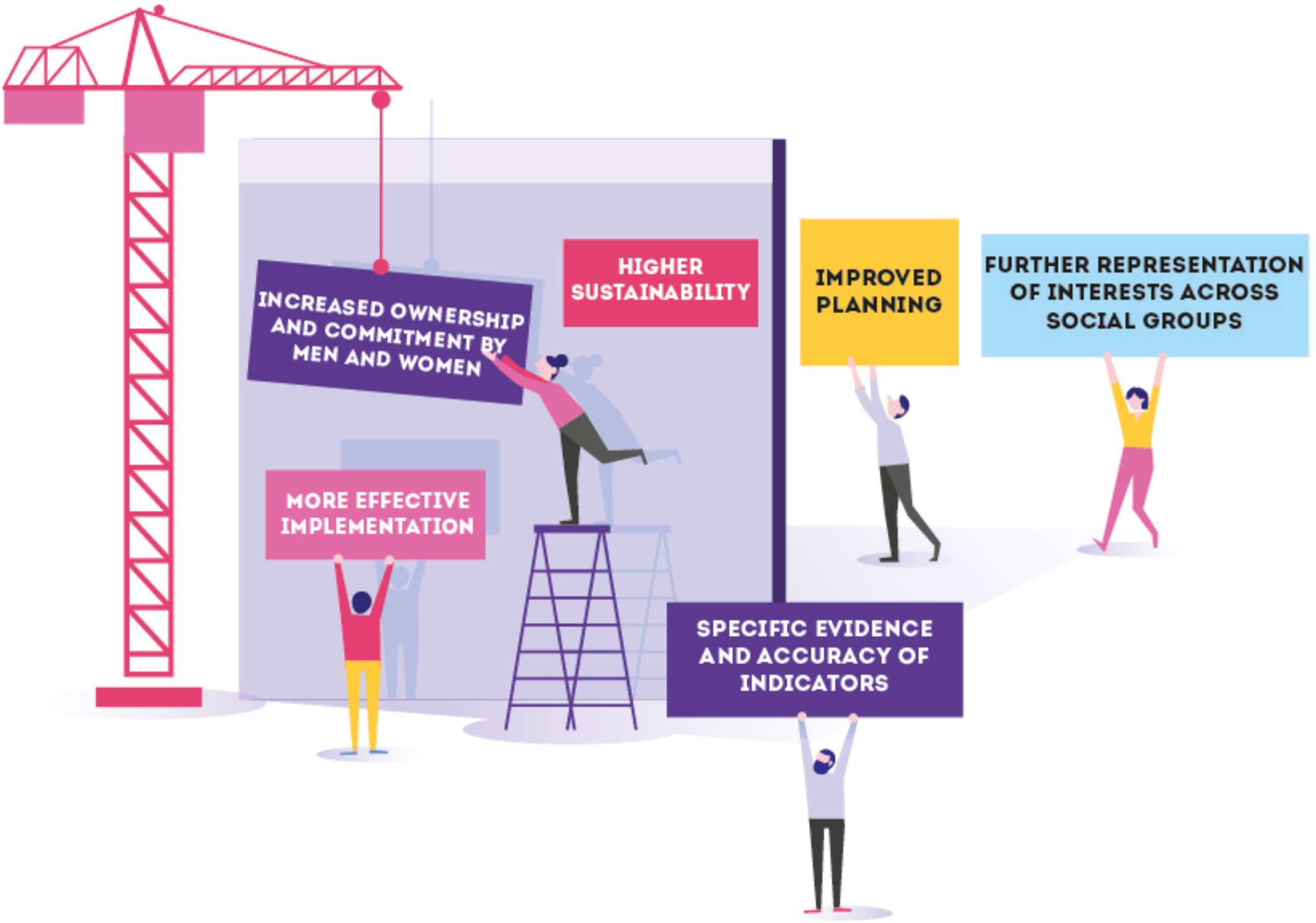
UN environment

GENDER RESPONSIVE CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTS

3. ENHANCED EFFECTIVENESS IN IMPLEMENTATION

- CLARIFYING EVIDENCE OF SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA
- INCORPORATING MEN'S AND WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE INTO REPORTS
- SHARING INFORMATION DEEPENS UNDERSTANDING OF CLIMATE CHANGE DYNAMICS
- ACCURATELY TARGETING ACTIONS BASED ON EVIDENCE
- MEN AND WOMEN COLLABORATING ON DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE

4. BETTER RESULTS ACROSS SECTORS



UNDP
GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME
UN environment

GENDER RESPONSIVE CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTS

HOW GENDER CAN BE INTEGRATED IN NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AND BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORTS?

1. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ADDRESSES GENDER

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING AND ANALYSIS CONSIDERS BOTH WOMEN'S AND MEN'S INTERESTS

INFORMATION-SHARING AND AWARENESS-RAISING ON GENDER AND CLIMATE ISSUES

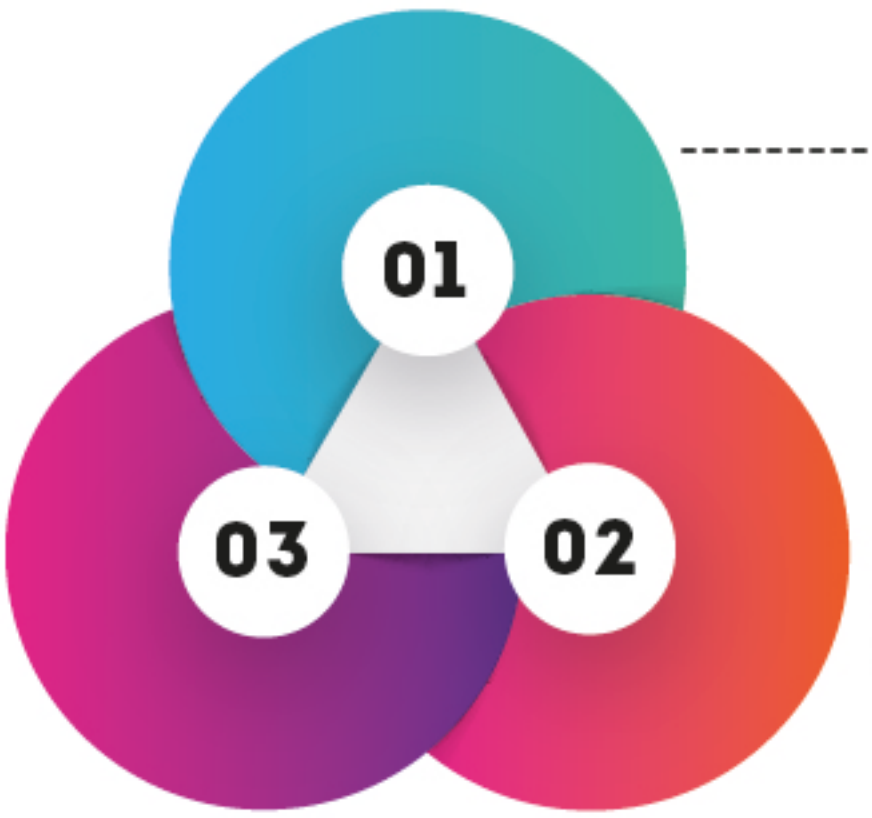
STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT OF NC/BUR REPORTS REFLECTS COMMITMENTS TO GENDER BALANCE

CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT PROCESSES ACCOUNT FOR GENDERED ROLES

NEGOTIATION AND PARTNERSHIP BUILDING INCLUDES GENDER EQUALITY ORGANIZATIONS

REPORTING RESULTS TO ALL STAKEHOLDERS

2. TAKING STOCK OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S DIFFERENT KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND NEEDS



STOCKTAKING TEAM INCLUDES GENDER EXPERTISE

NEGOTIATION AND PARTNERSHIP BUILDING INCLUDES GENDER EQUALITY ORGANIZATIONS

GENDER- RESPONSIVE STOCKTAKING

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

UN environment

GENDER RESPONSIVE CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTS

3. GENDER-EQUITABLE DECISION-MAKING APPROACHES

COLLABORATE WITH MINISTRY RESPONSIBLE FOR GENDER EQUALITY

COLLECT BASELINE INFORMATION ON GENDER BALANCE IN DECISION MAKING BY SECTOR, E.G., IN ENERGY, COASTAL MANAGEMENT, FORESTRY

INCLUDE TECHNICAL GENDER EXPERTISE IN NC MANAGEMENT GROUP TO SUPPORT INCLUSION OF GENDER ISSUES IN NC AND BUR DEVELOPMENT

WORK WITH AND CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERS AND PROFILE PROGRAMMES THAT INVOLVE WOMEN IN CLIMATE CHANGE DECISION-MAKING

ESTABLISH GUIDANCE FOR GENDER BALANCE IN NC WORKING GROUPS AND FOR GENDER ANALYSIS OF NC AND BUR TOPIC AREAS

RECRUIT SUPPORT FROM MALE AND FEMALE LEADERS IN POLITICS, THE PRIVATE SECTOR, GOVERNMENT, AND CIVIL SOCIETY

4. COORDINATING GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE MAINSTREAMING EFFORTS

COORDINATING NC AND BUR TEAMS WITH STRATEGIC PLANNING AGENCY AND GENDER MINISTRY TO BUILD SUPPORT FOR MAINSTREAMING OBJECTIVES

CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR NC AND BUR WORKING GROUPS ON LINKAGES BETWEEN GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE PRIORITIES

WORKING GROUPS CREATE RESEARCH PARTNERSHIPS TO DEVELOP EVIDENCE ON GENDER, CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

INVESTING IN GENERATIONAL CHANGE THROUGH EDUCATIONAL MESSAGING ON ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND GENDER ISSUES

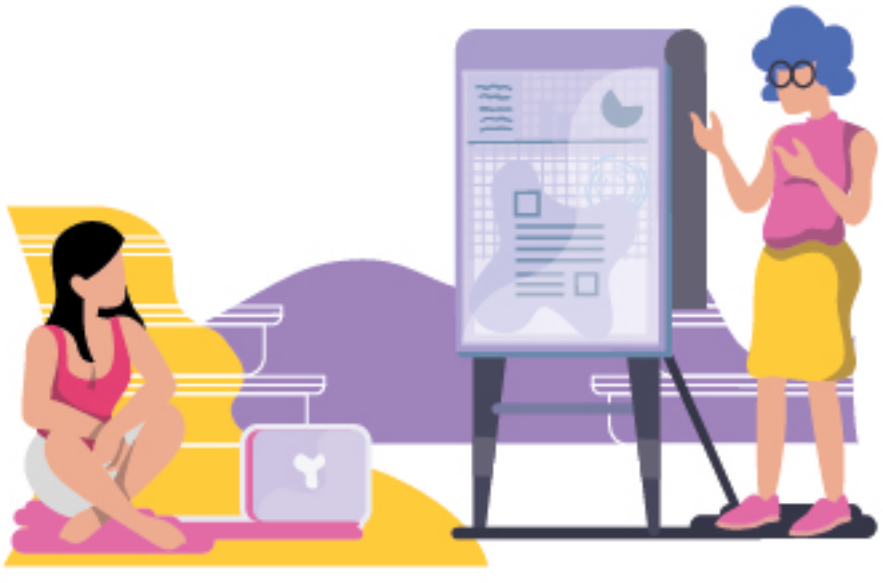
BUILDING THE VALUE OF WOMEN'S ROLES IN CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE INTO WORKING GROUP RESEARCH

HIGHLIGHTING GENDER-RESPONSIVE CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVES IN NC AND BUR AND ACROSS MEDIA PLATFORMS

MONITORING AND REPORTING ON COORDINATED MAINSTREAMING RECOMMENDATIONS IN NC AND BUR

UNDP
GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME
UN environment

GENDER RESPONSIVE CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTS

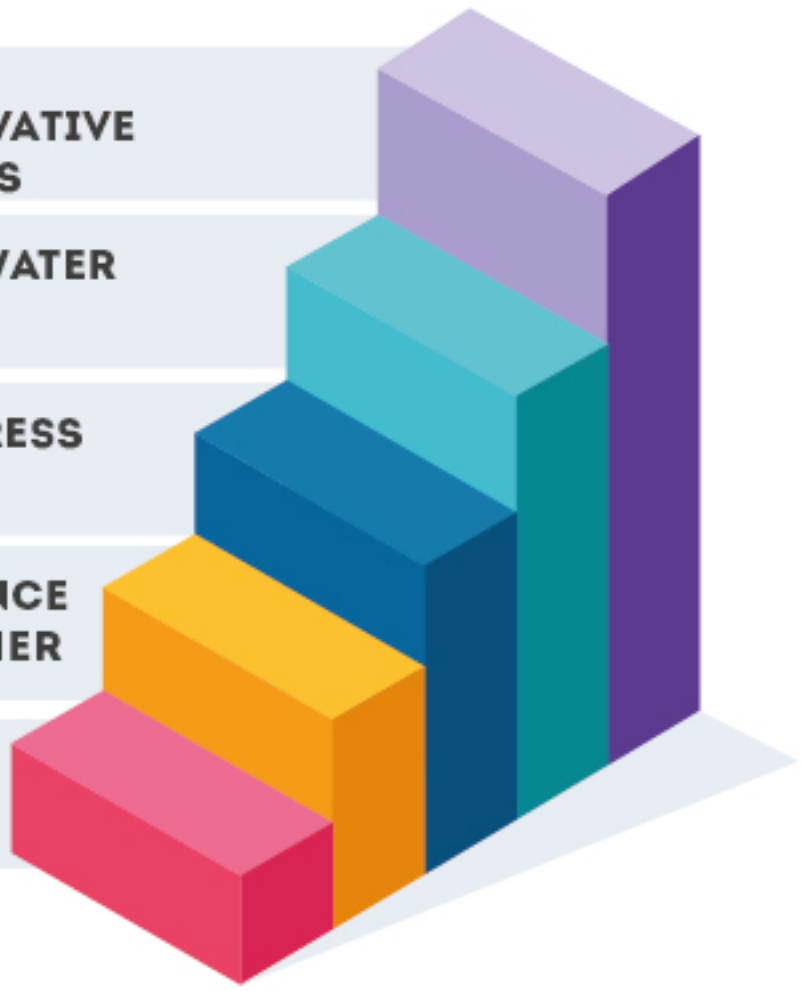


UNDERSTANDING GENDER ISSUES BY CLIMATE CHANGE TOPIC

Climate change impacts differently on men and women and both can act as active agents of change with different capacities in responding to climate change.
Gender issues cut across climate change topics that are often discussed separately, but are in fact interconnected elements of climate change impacts and responses.

1. VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION

- CLIMATE CHANGE CAN CREATE FEAR AND DRIVE RESURGENCE OF CONSERVATIVE AND DISCRIMINATORY SOCIAL VALUES
- DISASTERS AND DEFORESTATION DISRUPT WATER SUPPLY AND UNDERMINE FOOD SECURITY
- MEN MIGRATING TO FIND WORK INCREASES STRESS AND RISK FOR FEMALE PARTNERS LEFT BEHIND
- DISASTER AND CLIMATE-RELATED DISEASE INCIDENCE MEANS WOMEN'S CAREGIVING DEMANDS ARE HIGHER
- CLIMATE CHANGE INCREASES LABOUR REQUIREMENTS IN AGRICULTURE



BENEFITS OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE ADAPTATION

- INCLUDE AND VALUE WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE IN ADAPTATION PLANNING
- ENSURE THAT COMMUNITY ADAPTATION INITIATIVES RESPONDING TO WOMEN'S AND MEN'S NEEDS ARE MORE SUSTAINABLE
- INCLUDE EMPOWERMENT STRATEGIES IN VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENTS
- ENSURE THAT INDICATOR SETS ARE MORE ACCURATE AND REALISTIC AND SUPPORT MORE ACCURATE MONITORING
- TARGET LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES TO WOMEN'S STRATEGIC AND LONG-TERM ECONOMIC INTERESTS
- IDENTIFY GENDER INEQUALITIES AND RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES

UNDP

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

UN environment

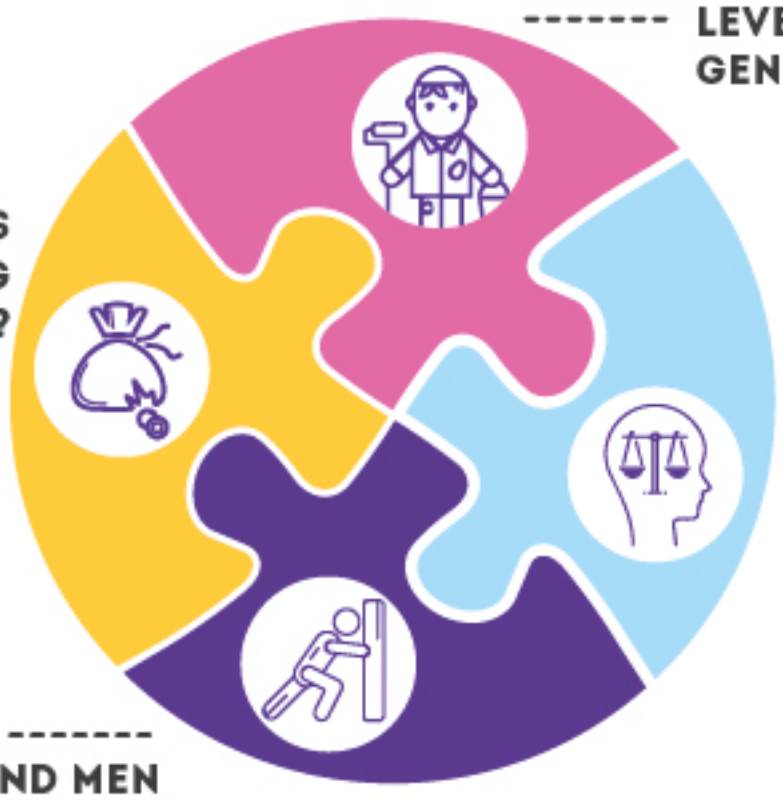
GENDER RESPONSIVE CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTS

2. MITIGATION

SOCIAL DATA TO INFORM GENDER-RESPONSIVE MITIGATION EFFORTS

WHAT TECHNOLOGIES AND EMISSION LEVELS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE GENDERED DIVISION OF LABOUR?

HOW ARE MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO GHG EMISSIONS LINKED TO POVERTY?



HOW CAN WOMEN AND MEN BE EQUITABLY ENGAGED AS AGENTS OF CHANGE IN MITIGATION EFFORTS?

WHERE AND HOW ARE WOMEN AND MEN ENGAGED IN RESOURCES USE?

3. MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION

STEPS TO INCREASE GENDER-RESPONSIVE MRV

1. GENDER EQUITY IN TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR MRV
2. TECHNOLOGIES AND EMISSION LEVELS ASSOCIATED WITH THE GENDERED DIVISION OF LABOUR
3. SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA FOR ALL MITIGATION INITIATIVES TO SUPPORT CO-BENEFIT ANALYSIS
4. GENDER ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION POLICY TO TRACK CO-BENEFITS AND SUPPORT MRV AT NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

UNDP
GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME
UN environment

GENDER RESPONSIVE CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTS

4. GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES

GENDER FACTORS IN GHG MEASUREMENT AND CAPTURE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS IN EMISSION REDUCTION

- WHO HAS A SAY? (W/M)
- WHO IS USING OLD AND HIGH- EMISSION TECHNOLOGIES? (W/M)
- HOW ARE BENEFITS SHARED? (W/M)
- HOW DO INTERVENTIONS SUPPORT GENDER EQUALITY AT A STRATEGIC LEVEL?

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DRIVERS OF EMISSIONS

- WHICH GROUPS PRODUCE MORE/LESS EMISSIONS?
- WHO CONTROLS INDUSTRIES?
- WHO USES/WHO BENEFITS/ WHO PAYS?
- WEALTH CONCENTRATION/ POVERTY CONNECTIONS?
- HOW DO MEN AND WOMEN FARE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE AREAS?

5. TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

GENDER RESPONSIVE TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

ANALYSING WHERE AND HOW GENDER ROLES CAN BE CHALLENGED TO SUPPORT GENDER EQUALITY

FACTORING GENDER ROLES, TIME BURDENS AND LEVELS OF EDUCATION INTO ASSESSMENTS

ENSURING MEN & WOMEN CONTRIBUTE TO ASSESSMENTS IN AN EQUITABLE MANNER THROUGH WELL-DESIGNED CONSULTATIONS

FINANCING AVAILABLE TO DELIVER TECHNOLOGY TRAINING DIRECTLY TO WOMEN AND MEN

UNDP

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

UN environment

GENDER RESPONSIVE CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTS

MAKING NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AND BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORTS GENDER RESPONSIVE

COMMITMENT

- FROM SENIOR GOVERNMENT
- IN CIVIL SOCIETY AND FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS
- COMMUNITY AND FAMILY LEVELS

TECHNICAL CAPACITY

- CLIMATE CHANGE TRAINING FOR GENDER SPECIALISTS
- GENDER ANALYSIS
- GENDER BUDGETING
- GENDER IN PLANNING

GENDER INDICATORS

- SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA
- SUPPORT TO STATISTICS OFFICES
- SUPPORT TO LINE MINISTRIES
- COORDINATION WITH PARTNERS

FUNDING

- INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
- DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS
- VERIFICATION CONSULTATIONS
- REPORT PREPARATION

BUILDING COMMITMENT FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE REPORTING AT EACH LEVEL OF THE PROCESS

BUDGETING FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AND BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORTS

BUILDING AND USING TECHNICAL CAPACITY FOR GENDER ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

IDENTIFYING BASIC GENDER INDICATORS TO SUPPORT MONITORING AND REPORTING

UNDP

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

UN environment