

Information Matters, Philippines:

Capacity Building for Enhanced Reporting
and Facilitation of International Mutual Learning through Peer-to-Peer Exchange



Kick-Off Workshop Documentation

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Background

The GIZ on behalf of the German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety is about to provide technical support to four selected countries (Philippines, Ghana, Dominican Republic, Chile).

The project¹ aims - as its primary goal - to strengthen the in-country capacities for enhanced reporting in the four partner countries Chile, Dominican Republic, Ghana and the Philippines. In consultation with the partners, the specific needs and priorities of the MRV systems and greenhouse gas (GHG) monitoring will be identified and improved with tailored in-country capacity-building workshops and trainings. MRV is supposed to enhance transparency in order to increase ambition at national level by providing the information basis for planning and implementing mitigation action. Additionally, MRV supports transparency in order to track progress and reinforce ambition at global level.

Peer-to-peer exchange and generation of lesson learned supports this process. Through these trainings and capacity building workshops, the partners should be able to define procedures, methodologies and responsibilities in order to institutionalize their reporting system with the special focus on the requirements for national-level mitigation-related reporting to the UNFCCC.

The project will work very close with the UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Programme (UNDP-LECB) and the National Communication Support Programme (NCSP) in the project countries. The LECB Programme and the NCSP develop technical and institutional capacities of countries in order to enable them to collect, manage and report the

necessary data for planning and implementing mitigation actions. The goal of the cooperation is to avoid overlaps and to maximize synergies and benefit from mutually complementary activities. GIZ will work together with the World Resource Institute (WRI) on monitoring and reporting issues in this project. Additionally, the project will work together with the project “Support to the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV”.

GIZ will offer technical support to the partner country’s government’s institution in charge of the national monitoring and reporting of climate-relevant data and address their specific demands for capacity building support in the process to prepare national reports. GIZ will collaborate in this effort with and subcontract the British consulting firm Ricardo-AEA which is specialized in monitoring, reporting and verification methodologies. As initial activity in the project, Ricardo-AEA will conduct a gap analysis in each of the four selected countries and organize together with GIZ a kick-off workshop when the partner country’s institution will agree with GIZ and Ricardo-AEA on a capacity building plan for the next two years.

This plan will include four in-country workshops for the staff of the partner country’s government involved in monitoring and reporting activities. The content of the workshops depends on the demand from the individual countries but could, for instance, cover the monitoring and reporting of emissions inventories, mitigation actions and quantification of transformational and sustainable mitigation impacts, and technical and financial support as well as needs, accounting or preparations for international reporting processes.

¹ After the consultation of the participants, the plenum agreed to transform the wording from “Ambitious” to “Enhanced” of the project title. The global title of the project is “Information Matters: Capacity Building for Ambitious

Reporting and Facilitation of International Mutual Learning through and Global Peer-to-Peer Exchange”

Between the workshops over the complete time of the project implementation, there will be placed one expert in-country in the GIZ country office to respond flexibly to ad-hoc demands from the partner institution. Additionally, the German Federal Environment Agency (UBA) is involved in the project and one GIZ staff member will be seconded to UBA in order to facilitate their contributions to the project and provision of technical support to the partner countries.

And the project will support the partner countries' institutions in the analysis of their processes to monitor and report and how to bridge remaining gaps and improve these processes according to international standards and UNFCCC requirements.

Towards the end of the project, GIZ and Ricardo-AEA will organize a global workshop for the staff members from the four involved countries' institutions to exchange peer-to-peer their experiences on the technical challenges and potential solutions of national monitoring and reporting procedures. This exchange shall also

allow the involved participants from the four countries to help each other to refine and improve their data collection and data analysis procedures. A team of technical experts from Ricardo-AEA including – if possible and demanded from the countries – experts from the four involved countries will support this process.

The tools developed and tested in the project to incorporate all elements of the existing GHG inventory, to collect data and to install a monitoring and reporting procedure will condense lessons learnt. In order to enable other countries to learn from the four countries involved in the project, which will acquire a certain leadership on the issues of monitoring and reporting, the tools tested and developed shall be provided for other interested countries after project completion. To this end, the partner country's government institution involved in the project should share their experiences and will be invited to give presentations on the lessons learnt in meetings of the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV.

BMU International Climate Initiative (IKI)

Since 2008, the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) has been financing climate and biodiversity projects in developing and newly industrializing countries, as well as in countries in transition. Based on a decision taken by the German parliament (Bundestag), a sum of 120 million euros is available for use by the initiative annually. This innovative source makes Germany well-prepared to deliver long-term financing for climate and biodiversity projects worldwide.

The IKI is active in four areas: mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to the impacts of climate change, conserving natural carbon sinks with a focus on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation

(REDD+), as well as conserving biological diversity.

New projects are selected through a two-stage procedure that takes place once a year. Priority is given to activities that support the creation of an international climate protection architecture, transparency, and innovative and transferable solutions that have an impact beyond the individual project. The IKI cooperates closely with partner countries and supports consensus building for a comprehensive international climate agreement. Moreover, it is the goal of the IKI to create as many synergies as possible between climate protection and biodiversity conservation. Further information can be found at the BMU IKI homepage <http://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/>

Objective and Approach

The kickoff workshop was hosted by the Climate Change Commission (CCC) organized by GIZ-German Development Cooperation and Ricardo-AEA. It aimed to validate the gap analysis on GHG inventory, mitigation actions and institutional structures and to establish the next steps on the capacity development plan and work program. The global “Information Matters” Project and ongoing climate mitigation initiatives in the Philippines were presented, as well as the results of the weeklong gap analysis mission conducted from September 16 to 19, 2013 for further validation of the participants.

At the end of the workshop, gaps and corresponding capacity building support needs have been discussed, prioritized and attributed a timeframe and the next steps have been agreed upon.

The facilitator used a workshop-type approach, combined with plenary presentation and break-out session. The plenary was utilized for the presentation of the resource persons, open discussion, and presentation from the break-out groups.

Participants and Resource Persons

Thirty two (32) representatives from key national government agencies and the Climate Change Commission (CCC) participated in the workshop. It was also joined in by officials from GIZ and consultants from Ricardo-AEA.

A representative from the CCC presented the various mitigation initiatives in the Philippines, while representative from GIZ and consultants from Ricardo-AEA presented the project overview and the initial findings of the gap analysis conducted from September 16 to 19, 2013, respectively.

Preliminaries

National Anthem was rendered, followed by the opening remarks from Assistant Secretary Joyceline Goco from the Climate Change Commission and Dr. Bernd-Markus Liss, Principal Adviser, GIZ.

On behalf of the Climate Change Commission, Assistant Secretary Joyceline Goco expressed her gratitude to the participants for attending the Kickoff Workshop. She also thanked BMU and GIZ for showing interest on the project and for the continuous support to the Commission.

Adaptation is the priority of both National Framework Strategy on Climate Change and National Climate Change Action Plan, however

mitigation plays a key role as one of the strategic pillars specifically looking at private sector’s involvement on mitigation actions. Hence, capacity development for GHG inventory and initiatives on NAMAs are on-going, one of which is the Low Emission Capacity Building Programme (LECB) supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Towards the end, she reiterated that workshops such as this may influence the private sector and encourage them to participate in mitigation initiatives. The workshop is expected to develop a project proposal that would address the needs

of the Philippines in terms of developing mitigation actions and reporting system.

Dr. Bernd-Markus Liss welcomed the participants on behalf of GIZ Country Director Mr. Robert Kressirer. He emphasized that GIZ's mission focused on support to institutions to achieve the country's objective on sustainable development. The program on climate change started in 2008, with the project entitled Adaptation to Climate Change and Conservation of Biodiversity (ACCBio), in partnership with the government and various NGOs that became the building block for the Support to the Climate Change Commission in the Implementation of the NCCAP (SupportCCC) Project.

Also, the implementation of the Inventory of Methods on CCA Project has been very

successful and the country has taken the lead in providing climate information and a compendium of methods on CCA. To that effect, it made an imprint at the international level in terms of the Philippines' achievements on CCA methods.

The new Information Matters Project aims to enrich data collection and institutions interaction at the national level and with the international arena. Following GIZ's approach, the project looks at the existing capacities and institutions and potential interventions to further enhance those towards sustainable development and climate-resilient country.

It was then followed by a quick introduction of participants.

Plenary Presentation: Key topics related to global Information Matters project

Understanding Mitigation and Initiatives of the Philippines

Ms. Sandee Recabar, Senior Science Research Specialist, Climate Change Office, Climate Change Commission Climate Change Commission

Ms. Recabar explained that the Commission was created thru RA 9729 or the Climate Change Act. CCC is mandated as a lead policy-making body on climate change and coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating body of the NCCAP. The law mandated the formulation of the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change that would be the basis of the government policy and country's roadmap towards climate change mitigation and adaptation, with emphasis on disaster risk reduction (DRR). It is the basis for outlining adaptation and mitigation actions as detailed in the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP) for 2012-2028. The NCCAP has 7

thematic priorities that contribute to the NCCAP's ultimate achievement of its goal of building the adaptive capacities of women and men in their communities, increasing the resilience of vulnerable sectors and natural ecosystems to climate change, and optimizing mitigation opportunities towards gender-responsive and rights-based sustainable development

She mentioned that the passage of the People's Survival Fund (PSF) law that amended RA 9729 provides for long-term finance streams to enable the government to effectively address the

problem of climate change. The PSF will provide a PHP 1 Bio budget for climate change adaptation initiatives at the local level.

Subsequently, she discussed the concepts of NAMAs, LEDS, and MRV for mitigation. These initiatives contribute to the UNFCCC's ultimate objective to stabilize GHG emission in the atmosphere. Parties in the UFCCC have common but differentiated responsibilities, thus a division of parties into Annex I, Annex II, and non-Annex I countries was made. From the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol was created, wherein the overall emission reduction target for Annex I parties (developed countries) as a group was set to 5.2% below 1990 levels to be achieved by the commitment period from 2008 to 2012 (an average over the five years). The protocol includes joint implementation, emission trading, and clean development mechanism (CDM) specifically to assist non-Annex I parties in achieving sustainable development while helping the Annex I parties comply with their target emission reduction.

This was followed by the Bali Plan of Action where it was decided that there would be nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) by developing parties in the context of sustainable development supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner. It was strengthened by the Copenhagen Accord, wherein NAMAs that seek international support will be recorded in the registry along with relevant technology, finance and capacity building support. The Cancun Agreement revealed that while some developing countries have submitted their NAMAs and the compilation of these NAMAs are officially published, those submitted are very diverse due to lack of definition and scope. The latest Durban decisions on NAMAs are the following:

- Encourages the developing country parties to submit info on NAMAs;

- Non-annex I parties, consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, should submit their first biennial update report by December 2014; and
- A registry to be developed on NAMAs and types of support.

In implementing its NAMAs, the developing countries are to be guided by the Measurable, Reportable, Verifiable (MRV) principle. It should adhere to transparency, completeness, consistency, relevance, and accuracy principles and values in the relevance of QA/QC and GHG inventory. MRV will be applied to both internationally and domestically-supported actions

Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) on the other hand started with the decision of developing countries to encourage the development of low-emission development strategies, recognizing the need for financial and technical support by developed country Parties for the formulation of these strategies. This will be at the national level plan and strategies that incorporate low-emission and/or climate-resilient growth.

The CCC is currently organizing its GHG Inventory Management Plan where CCC focal persons and lead agencies for each sector have been proposed. Capacity building efforts to prepare these government agencies are being undertaken to support their role as lead agencies for the different sectoral GHG inventory. To date, a legal instrument for the institutionalization of the national GHG inventory has been drafted to formalize the arrangements.

Towards the end, Ms. Recabar emphasized that currently there are existing projects that would help the Commission in developing the LEDS strategies and NAMAs registry, as shown in the following tables:

Table 1: Activities on Capacity Building and Technical Assistance on GHG Inventory

Activity	Sector	Lead Agency	Funding Source
Institutional Arrangements	All sectors	CCC	EC LEDS Project (US government through USAID) and SEA GHG (US and UNFCCC)
Capacity building (CapB): National GHG inventory	Agriculture, Waste, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Forestry, Energy	CCC	LECB Project (EU, Germany and Australia through UNDP); EC LEDS; SEA GHG
CapB: community-level and entity-level GHG inventory for LGUs	Multi-sectoral		CEnergy (USAID) Modules Were presented to CCC before they were used for the training
CapB: private sector entity-level GHG inventory	Multi-sectoral	EMB	EMB
CapB: entity-level GHG inventory for national government agencies (NGAs)	Multi-sectoral	CCC and DENR	USAID

Table 2: Activities towards the Formulation of the NAMA Roadmap

Activity	Sector	Lead Agency	Funding Source
Institutional Arrangements: - Core TWG - TWG (AWITFE sectors)	Agriculture, Waste, Industry, Transport, Forestry, Energy	CCC	CCC Regular funds and LECB
Study on Sectoral NAMA Options	Agriculture, Waste, Industry, Transport, Forestry, Energy	CCC	LECB and CCC Regular funds
Study on the Mitigation Potential in the Solid Waste Sector	Waste	NSWMC and CCC	GIZ-Bifa
Multi-criteria Analysis for	Multi-sectoral	CCC	SEAN-CC

Activity	Sector	Lead Agency	Funding Source
NAMA			(UNEP)
Proposal for the International NAMA Facility of UK and Germany	Waste Renewable Energy	NSWMC (assisted by GIZ) DOE (assisted By CCAP)	IKI (Germany and UK)
Tools and Methodologies for Mitigation analysis	Energy	DOE – LEAP Transport tools	USAID (EC LEDS) USAID (EC LEDS)
Capacity Building: NAMA	Multi-sectoral	CCC	GIZ (Pilot training) LECB (webinars)

Table 3: Activities towards the Formulation of a Domestic MRV System

Activity	Sector	Lead Agency	Funding Source
MRV for REDD+	Forestry	FMB	BMU through GIZ (REDD+) UN REDD (Project ended 04/2013) USAID B+WISER (?)
Integration of GHG Data in existing reporting systems	Industry – integrate GHG data to SMR (EMB) Agriculture – ALU software	EMB with CCC	LECB LECB and SEA GHG
Capacity Building: MRV Toolkit	Multi-sectoral	CCC	BMU through GIZ Information Matters (?)
Budget tagging for CC	Multi-sectoral	DBM with CCC	WB (CPEIR)
M&E of NCCAP	Multi-sectoral	CCC	BMU through GIZ (Support to CCC – RBMES)

Overview of the Project: Capacity Building for [Ambitious] Reporting and Facilitation of International Mutual Learning through Peer-to-Peer Exchange

Dr. Sebastian Wienges, Senior Adviser, GIZ Headquarters

Dr. Wienges presented the key components of the project. He mentioned that project is geared towards building the capacity of the country in terms of reporting and providing of information on mitigation actions, hence contributing to the achievement of the national objective on sustainable development.

The Philippines is more advanced in reporting, which could be further developed and applied to other countries covered by the project, in order to increase the collective actions at the global level. The term ‘ambitious reporting’ is related to closing the global emission gap working within the maximum allowed degrees and emission level. It is also anchored on the objectives of the country of having climate-smart industries and climate resilient communities towards sustainable development.

The project aims for two levels of objectives:

At national level:

- building capacities for reporting systems that generate needed information for planning and implementing mitigation policies and actions
- supporting the provision of needed information for the ongoing NAMA activities in the Philippines and build a reporting system around these activities.

At global level:

- providing information to track progress in order to analyze if collective action is sufficient to achieve the 2°C objective

It includes key activities in the four countries such as four (4) kickoff workshops (1 in each country), 16 capacity building Workshops (4 in each country), 1 global peer-to-peer exchange, documentation of workshops, and application of

IPCC software for GHG inventories in order to achieve the deliverables.

Apart from the capacity building support at national level, lessons learnt and developed tools shall emerge from the project to facilitate reporting of enhanced mitigation action beyond the boundaries of the project:

- a. Gap Analysis Tool
- b. Potential BUR format
- c. Process Analysis Tool
- d. Lessons learnt from project activities prepared as knowledge products

Key Highlights of the Discussion

Below summarizes the key discussions during the plenary session and workshop outputs presentation.

a. On [Ambitious] Reporting.

For the Philippines, note that the term ‘ambitious reporting’ is still not acceptable given that the term ambition is linked to the debate on targets in the context of the international negotiations. Although there is a balancing requirement between developed and developing countries, we should still be reminded of the “common but differentiated responsibility” principle.

Also, there is a need to be mindful of the agreements in terms of the Convention and to consider the national capacities and circumstances of the country, while following the processes of identifying the information and data gaps. Hence, can we

achieve the objectives with only four (4) workshops?

Inputs from GIZ

The experience of the Philippines is relatively rich and the 4 workshops are the bottom-line of deliverables. However, if there is an additional demand on capacity, it can be forwarded to GIZ for consideration and the project will make most use of the expertise of Ricardo-AEA to respond to the expressed demands.

This is a country-driven project and the reporting system can help the Philippines in terms of achieving its targets. It does not relate to the debate on internationally binding commitments but rather it focuses more on how to achieve domestic objectives in terms of utilization of the generated data and information.

Follow up:

A proposal was raised and seconded for the removal of “ambitious” since the country is no longer working on the “ambitious angle” but on the “reporting angle”. It might be good to put more strength on the capacity of the country in terms of reporting rather than an “ambitious” reporting.

Inputs from GIZ

Instead of deletion, it might be good to look for amenable language by taking into consideration the importance of operationalizing the mechanisms for meeting the ambitions and targets of the country.

Likewise, the decision whether using UNFCCC inventory software based on the 1996 IPCC guidelines or using the IPCC inventory software based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines should be made by the Philippines considering the available support from the project.

Intentionally, this is not the only project included in the International Climate Initiatives (ICI) being implemented in the country in terms of capacity building. Hence, it is also important to determine the process/actions among these capacity building initiatives to have a good complementary approach.

b. On Project Activities.

The assumption is to follow the 2006 guidelines in terms of using the IPCC software for GHG inventories; however, the government has not yet decided which guideline to use given that trainings have yet to be conducted for the UNFCCC software.

Inputs from GIZ

It depends on the demand of the four countries. Originally, the UNFCCC was identified; however, support for the use of the 2006 IPCC guidelines is now offered.

c. On Project Deliverables.

Are these the standards among the four countries? Currently, there is no agreed guideline yet in terms of BUR, hence will it come from the UNFCCC and the agreement on the COP since BUR will not only include the GHG inventory but also the identified sectoral NAMAs?

Inputs from GIZ

This project includes a local and an international sharing of purpose. In the context of ambitious reporting, it is meant not so much for the Philippines but for other countries as well, in terms of lessons learned from the Philippines’ experience on reporting being shared with the international community which technical information can be drawn from. Thus, it clings on the notion that the focus is beyond individual country reporting but rather towards the gaining and sharing of technical knowledge and capacities.

The potential BUR format is supposed to be based on the experiences of the four countries covering the generated data and information, but it will also include

information that would help the countries in terms of reporting to enhance other countries mitigation actions.

Project deliverables:

- Gap Analysis Tool,
- Potential BUR format,
- Process Analysis Tool
- Lessons learnt from project activities prepared as knowledge products

Initial Findings on the Gap Analysis for Global Information Matters Project

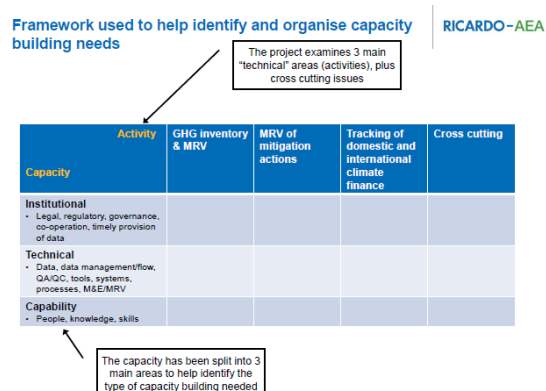
Ms. Gill Wilkins and Mr. John Watterson, Ricardo-AEA

In addition to Mr. Wienges’ presentation, Mr. Watterson discussed that the project will offer technical support to four countries, Philippines, Ghana, Chile and the Dominican Republic. It will support government institutions in charge of the national monitoring and reporting of climate-relevant data, and will address their specific demands for capacity building support in the process to prepare the national reports. He took note that the project will not interfere with the international commitments of the four countries to measure, report and verify, but will only respond to demands for technical capacity building from the responsible institutions.

It is a collaborative project between GIZ and British consulting firm Ricardo-AEA which specializes in monitoring, reporting and verification methodologies and GHG inventories and as part of the process, Ricardo-AEA conducted a gap analysis in the Philippines on September 16-19, 2013. The gap analysis included focus group discussions with key

national and local sectoral agencies to mainly identify the gaps related to collection, processing, analysis and interpretation, tracking, and reporting of climate relevant information to assist with international climate change reporting. Figure on the right shows the framework used to help in identifying and organizing capacity needs.

Table below summarizes the initial findings on major strengths and gaps in the context of Biennial Update Report (BUR) requirements.



	Initial Findings
Overarching Issues	<p>Familiar with NC and some stakeholders have a reasonable understanding of what a BUR is</p> <p>No stakeholders understand the full architecture of the system to create and deliver the BUR.</p> <p>It is difficult for stakeholders to identify gaps without a clear understanding of the overall system to deliver the BUR.</p> <p>The processes and procedures to create the BUR are not yet fully institutionalised.</p> <p>No stakeholders have a clear understanding of their potential role in the creation and delivery of the BUR. This is understandable as a BUR is a relatively new concept.</p> <p>The Climate Change Commission do have some information about gaps (relevant to the creation of the second national communication), and have information about the interventions and training given.</p> <p>This project should therefore focus on gaps remaining, but also ensure that the capacity that has been built is “embedded” and institutionalised.</p>

Elements of BUR	Initial Findings
National circumstances and institutional arrangements	<p>A Climate Change Commission exists, but board not convened yet.</p> <p>The Philippines have just drafted their 2nd National Communication, and so portions of the analysis done for this could be available for the BUR.</p> <p>There are two elements in a BUR that are not covered in a National Communication (domestic MRV arrangements, and tracking climate finance) and additional capacity is likely to be needed to report these activities.</p>
National GHG inventory	<p>A GHG inventory has been created (2009).</p> <p>There are gaps in the sectoral data needed to create a complete GHG inventory. The data gaps are generally well understood by the stakeholders.</p> <p>Default emission factors can be used to create a complete GHG inventory, providing the corresponding activity data is available. Many emission factors used in the GHG inventory are IPCC defaults, which limits accuracy but not completeness.</p> <p>The estimates of the GHG emission from the LULUCF, industry and waste sectors may be particularly uncertain, although this has not been fully confirmed.</p> <p>QA/QC are not fully clear.</p>
Mitigation actions	<p>There are no operational NAMAs, although the Philippines are in the process of designing some.</p> <p>Climate change is being mainstreamed into the Philippines Development Plan midterm update, but mainly with respect to adaptation. There is scope to mainstream mitigation further if desired.</p> <p>There is no MRV system in place to monitor mitigation actions.</p> <p>There does not seem to be a clear set of common climate relevant indicators to judge the progress of mitigation actions.</p>
Financial, technical and capacity needs	<p>The Philippines has been very successful in attracting climate change capacity building support.</p> <p>Without a clear picture of the overarching system in place to deliver a BUR, it is difficult to understand what gaps the current and historical support received, has filled.</p> <p>In some cases it is also difficult to ensure that support received is not duplicating support that has already been received.</p>
Support received	<p>The exact roles and responsibilities of tracking climate finance are not clear between NEDA, DBM and DOF.</p>
Domestic MRV arrangements	<p>There are elements of MRV in place.</p> <p>There is no overarching MRV system in place.</p>

Therefore, putting the initial findings in the framework, it appeared that:

Most gaps relate to the GHG inventory, however this is because people are most familiar with the requirements.

The converse is true for climate finance.

Most gaps are identified at sectoral level as we consulted sector leads

Key Highlights of the Discussion

Below summarizes the key discussions during the plenary session and workshop outputs presentation.

a. **On the inclusion of gaps in terms of policies in place.**

The workshop is intended to challenge the initial findings so we would be able to cluster the ideas and deal with sectors that need more attention.

b. **On tracking of climate finance. The projects being implemented under climate finance are not yet known but some bilateral/donor-funded projects are reflected under climate financing.**

In terms of climate finance, the key is the tagging of specific climate change projects, activities, and programs initiated by the

national government agencies. CCC and DBM conducted a review on climate expenditures under the CPEIR project supported by World Bank. It tracked the budget in terms of allocation to adaptation and mitigation actions, however the challenge boils down to tagging of climate change PAPs since some do not directly address climate change impacts as it is more a secondary objective.

To that end, a screening guideline is already available, followed by the capacity building of agencies which is already piloted to DENR and DPWH.

Meanwhile, CCC is looking forward to the submission of projects under the fast-track finance to include the list of implementing agencies and funds allocated to each project.

Break-out Group Session: Validation of Gap Analysis

The participants were grouped in two, each was tasked to do the following sessions and present the results back in the plenary for the participants and consultants to raise questions and/or clarifications.

Session 1

Challenge/validate: The gap analysis is dynamic and already is being challenged with new information. So please challenge the gaps identified.

Add ideas: If you have an idea which does not fit into the categories, put your idea in the “wildcard” area

Cluster: Group themes and ideas together

Prioritize: Each person in each group can select up to 5 gaps to prioritize for capacity building. The top 10 gaps that are selected most by the group will be looked at in more detail in Workshop Session 2

Session 2

Capacity building: for the top 10 gaps identify what capacity building is needed for whom.

Timeframe: Indicate when the capacity building is needed (e.g. by June 2014, by December 2014, or by June 2015)

Presentation of Outputs from the Breakout Session

Group 1: CCC, EMB, Geosphere, Waste, Energy

Themes	Institutional Gaps	Technical Gaps	Capability Gaps
GHG Inventory and MRV	<p>Need guidelines for SMR, CMR to include GHG data for industry level</p> <p>Strengthen legal and regulatory to collect data</p> <p>Adopt a standard method in conducting inventory</p>	<p>Lack of database on GHG inventory on the waste sector and agri waste data.</p> <p>Some identified gaps already addressed in on-going capacity program such as LECB and EC-LEDS.</p> <p>Waste and all sectors: lack of baseline data and database</p> <p>Lack of database on mitigation on the water sector</p>	<p>Waste sector requires additional training re GHG inventory calculation</p>
MRV of mitigation Actions	<p>No mitigation option framework</p>	<p>Tools on mitigation analysis is needed for all sectors</p> <p>Need for tools in identifying and assessing mitigation options</p> <p>On waste, how to include in the 10-year SWM plan the NAMAs/Mitigation Action</p>	<p>Need capacity for identifying and assessing mitigation options (technical, socio-economic, and cost benefit)</p>
Tracking domestic and international climate finance	<p>LGUs, CSOs for tracking climate finance</p> <p>Institutionalize CFG</p>	<p>Disaggregation of ODA/ climate finance</p> <p>There is a need to revive the discussion of Climate Finance Group: DBM, DOF, and NEDA</p>	<p>Challenge: How to tag climate finance: being addressed by CCC</p> <p>How to identify domestic and international climate finance from other bilateral/development activities</p>
Cross Cutting	<p>Policy on mitigation framework not yet in place for GHG Inventory and MRV; and MRV on Mitigation actions</p> <p>National policy related to MRV architecture/functional system.</p> <p>Incentives for the industrial sector to compel data reporting related to GHG inventories</p>		
Wildcard	<p>Priority No 5: MRV architecture for mitigation action (within 2 years)</p> <p>Priority No. 6: Capacity and tool on documenting/archiving QA/QC (within the duration of the project and dependent on the progress of the project)</p>		

Prioritized Capacity Needs and Timeframe

MRV+Tools on analysis of mitigation action: within 1 year

Capacity to use tools: within 1 year

Baseline: capacity to extract, gather: tools and criteria to establish the baseline within 1 year

Capacity to develop country-specific emission factor: how to calculate within 1-2 years

Group 2: Transport, Waste, EMB-air, LECB project, NGO

Themes	Institutional Gaps	Technical Gaps	Capability Gaps
GHG Inventory and MRV	<p>There is a need to conduct a study on the transport sector to institutionalize GH inventory or develop the system</p> <p>In spirit of the draft EO: identification of focal agencies who will support CCC on GHG</p> <p>LECB focuses on institutional arrangements</p> <p>Organizational</p> <p>Dedicated unit for GHG inventory</p> <p>Issue on training the wrong people/turnover of staff</p>	<p>All sectors/concerned agencies (tools on data collection)</p> <p>QA/QC: waste (interactive database system) – GHG data and Transport (available activity data now: transport: fuel consumption, waste: 60-70%, agri: 90% already available; industry: 53% (EMB)/ 47% (industry)</p> <p>There should be a common tool for GHG inventory</p> <p>Data inputs to existing tools are limited (transport)</p> <p>Confidential information, e.g. production capacities is an issue for industry sector</p> <p>How to jive the current data , currently being required, with GHG inventory data needs (waste sector)</p> <p>Country-specific EF</p> <p>Idea 1: no harm in using IPCC default values</p> <p>Idea 2: There could be a future plan to develop own E.F</p>	<p>Need for training at regional levels to support data generation capability in some sectors: EMB Regional Offices, LTO ROs (LECB to identify units)</p> <p>All Sectors (QA/QC data collection, analysis)</p>
MRV of mitigation Actions	<p>LECB project: supposed to come up with framework for NAMA MRV, albeit still unclear</p>	<p>No MRV system in place for mitigation</p>	<p>No training on the available tools yet; (transport but only awareness level)</p>
Tracking domestic and international climate finance	<p>NEDA/CCC/DBM TWG on climate finance</p> <p>It will be tackled under CPEIR Project</p>	<p>Limited Idea about climate Finance</p> <p>Under CPEIR project it covers both domestic and ODA</p>	

		Training on climate finance for all sectors	
Cross Cutting	BUR is still under discussion; government has to decide Transport/waste: bottom-up has not yet happening, but top-down is already happening	LECB output: systems, QA/QC No MRV training yet, except for energy (LEAP project) No comprehensive data repository and archiving procedures for all data relevant to the reporting. NSCB: data producers and data consolidators	Stakeholders have IT resources but for different purpose For waste: strengthen what they have now Need to have capacity assessment for transport sector
Wildcard	Philippines has the option to combine mitigation and adaptation in trainings		

Prioritized Capacity Needs

GHG inventory is not yet institutionalized: CCC as the lead agency

The need to identify tools since activity data depends on this. No MRV systems in place, hence identification of data collection needs by all sectors is imperative.

No training on QA/QC. There is a need to identify QA/QC needs by all sectors.

No institution that tracks climate finance. Convene NEDA, CCC, DBM as the technical working group on climate finance

Limited understanding of climate finance (in a technical sense) for all sectors

Key Highlights of the Discussion

GHG inventory will be institutionalized at the different sectoral agencies. The draft EO already identified the focal person and focal unit within the sectoral agencies. For instance in DOE, GHG inventory is under the planning unit.

A system was developed in terms of climate finance at the domestic level, while an initiative on climate finance under the GIZ supported project is also included in the form of a draft policy paper already submitted for comments of NEDA, DBM, and DOF.

The mitigation actions in the NCCAP are found under sustainable energy and climate smart industries thematic priorities, hence the project can be linked to the M&E of these priorities towards establishing the MRV.

Suggestions for Next Steps

- a. The results of the workshop will be used on the drafting of the **concept paper** for presentation and discussion with the stakeholders (prepared by AEA-Ricardo, submitted to CCC by October 21). A **workplan** will then be attached to the final concept paper for validation with all involved stakeholders.
- b. A **dialogue with other program implementers** is needed to cover deeper details of those projects already addressing the gaps. It can be an on-going process to have clearer picture of the entire project since there are still vague areas that need to be addressed.
- c. Encourage participation of other sectors such as forestry and industry sectors given

that the workshop was only attended by representatives from the energy, waste and transport sectors. Thus, inputs from other sectors will be included in the validation of gaps.

- d. A brainstorming would make sense on **how the priorities will be addressed** and the scheduling of the 1st capacity development workshop for the Philippines.
- e. Bilateral sessions or group sessions with other sectoral agencies can be conducted in order to expand and validate further the gaps. Thus, enhancing the concept paper and developing a concrete plan towards the end of the year and beginning of 2014. The 1st Capacity Building Workshop is supposed to be held in January 2014.
- f. An alternative wording to “ambitious reporting” could be “strengthened” or **“enhanced reporting”**. It was requested by CCC for GIZ to consider this in the project sub-title, at least as far as the Philippines is concerned since the country is already doing some efforts on reporting. Also, the country already submitted the first national communication and started with the drafting of the second national communication.

Inputs from GIZ

The discussion should consider the operationalization of the “common but differentiated responsibility” principle in order to include the fairness in emission reduction. CCC felt that this discussion would be very contentious and preferred not to continue this debate in the project.

- g. It might be best to frame the deliverable as “potential BUR format” rather than “BUR format” because discussion on this topic is still on-going.

Inputs from GIZ

Although there is no format at the moment, it would still make sense to have discussion in the project in terms of the best format which is doable for the four countries.

Injecting ideas on the SBI that is feasible and doable for the BUR might be needed, which could then be a basis for learning of other countries.

Closing Remarks

Assistant Secretary Joyceline Goco, Climate Change Commission

Asec. Goco thanked the participants and BMU, GIZ and Ricardo-AEA for supporting the activity. She mentioned that another round of consultation will be conducted once the concept note is available to streamline the gaps, building on existing related projects in the country.

Annex A: Information Matters Project Kickoff Agenda



KICKOFF AGENDA

Information Matters:

Capacity Building for [Ambitious] Reporting and Facilitation of International Mutual Learning through Peer-to-Peer Exchange

DATE/TIME	TOPIC/ACTIVITY
23 Sep	
8:15-8:45	Arrival of participants and Registration
8:45-9:00	Opening ceremonies Philippine National Anthem
9:00-9:45	Opening remarks by Government of the Philippines and GIZ Welcome keynote address
	Opening remarks

DATE/TIME	TOPIC/ACTIVITY
9:45-11:00	<p>Presentation on the ongoing climate change mitigation initiatives in the Philippines and the Global Information Matters Project</p> <p>Overview of climate mitigation initiatives in the Philippines</p> <p>Overview of the UNDP Low-Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme in the Philippines</p> <p>Overview of the BMU-supported Global Information Matters Project</p> <p>Introduction, organizational structure</p> <p>Terms of reference, schedule of deliverables, timelines</p> <p>Approach and methodology</p> <p>Collaboration with UNDP LECB Programme (global level)</p>
11:00-12:00	<p>Presentation on the preliminary results of Gap Analysis</p> <p>Background on the interviews with stakeholders from 16th to 20th Sep</p> <p>Discussions on preliminary results of the study mission</p>
12:00-13:15	<p>Lunch break</p>
13:15-15:00	<p>WORKSHOP 1: Validation of Gap Analysis results with stakeholders</p> <p>Discussion of workshop design and mechanics</p> <p>Consolidation of comments/suggestions and summarization</p>
15:00-15:15	<p>Afternoon break</p>
15:15-16:30	<p>WORKSHOP 2: Development of Capacity Building Plan and Way Forward</p> <p>Discussion of workshop design and mechanics</p>

DATE/TIME	TOPIC/ACTIVITY
	Reporting and discussions
16:30-17:00	Closing Remarks

Annex B: Information Matters Project Initial Gap Analysis Findings

<p>Activity</p> <p>Capacity</p>	<p>GHG inventory & MRV</p>	<p>MRV of mitigation actions</p>	<p>Tracking of domestic and international climate finance</p>	<p>Cross cutting issues</p>
<p>Institutional</p> <p>Legal, regulatory, governance, co-operation, timely provision of data</p>	<p>Summary:</p> <p>GHG inventory not yet institutionalized.</p> <p>Timing and provision of required data for GHG inventory not yet established.</p>	<p>Summary:</p> <p>Roles and responsibilities for lead on climate activities (including MRV system) and reporting unclear.</p>	<p>Summary:</p> <p>Unclear who is or will be tracking climate finance.</p>	<p>Summary:</p> <p>Not all the necessary elements are in place for an MRV system that will ensure the sustained creation and reporting of BURs.</p> <p>Hard to assess all the gaps when the architecture of the MRV system is not in place.</p> <p>Stakeholders do not understand their roles and responsibilities in the MRV system.</p> <p>Cooperation and communication between departments is highly variable.</p> <p>Data sharing vertically (provincial to national) and horizontally (between ministries,</p>

Activity	GHG inventory & MRV	MRV of mitigation actions	Tracking of domestic and international climate finance	Cross cutting issues
Capacity				<p>department and agencies) is highly variable.</p> <p>Activity data for some sectors is limited and will hinder the completeness of the GHG inventory, and the MRV mitigation actions.</p>
<p>Technical</p> <p>Data, data management/flow, QA/QC, tools, systems, processes, M&E/MRV</p>	<p>Summary:</p> <p>Provision of emission calculation tools across sectors variable, and consistency of tools in use across sectors variable.</p> <p>Training has not been backed up immediately with hands on experience of developing a National GHG Inventory so, training may be forgotten. .</p> <p>Level of training to use the tools variable. Follow up support not arranged in some</p>	<p>Summary:</p> <p>No MRV system in place for mitigation.</p> <p>There are no tools or processes for MRV of mitigation actions.</p> <p>Project M&E systems do not include common climate relevant indicators. This means there is no necessity to collect climate relevant data.</p> <p>There is no connection between the M&E of development, adaptation</p>	<p>Summary:</p> <p>Unclear which mechanisms and indicators will be used for tracking climate finance.</p> <p>Unclear if it will be possible to adapt current Overseas Development Assistance tracking systems to accommodate climate finance.</p>	<p>Summary:</p> <p>Potentially too many training initiatives introducing a wide variety of tools. These tools may not be compatible with each other or appropriate for sustained use in the Philippines.</p> <p>No clear overarching data collection plan to support the reliable generation of the GHG inventory.</p> <p>No clear overarching prioritised emission factor development plan to improve the accuracy of the GHG inventory.</p>

Activity Capacity	GHG inventory & MRV	MRV of mitigation actions	Tracking of domestic and international climate finance	Cross cutting issues
	<p>cases, therefore limiting the use of the tool.</p> <p>Initial discussions suggest particular weaknesses (completeness and accuracy) in: waste, forestry, and industrial processes sectors.</p> <p>Systems to treat commercially confidential data when entered on line are unclear.</p> <p>Help needed to estimate emissions for sources that are not explicitly covered in IPCC GHG guidance.</p> <p>Country specific emission factors missing for nearly all source (and sinks).</p> <p>Inconsistency between bottom up and top down activity data (for the energy sector).</p> <p>Some essential activity data is missing.</p>	<p>and mitigation actions; (this is not essential for BUR reporting).</p>		<p>No comprehensive data repository and archiving procedure for all data relevant to the creation of a BUR.</p>

Activity Capacity	GHG inventory & MRV	MRV of mitigation actions	Tracking of domestic and international climate finance	Cross cutting issues
	QA/QC procedures not fully elaborated or documented.			
Capability People, knowledge, skills	Summary: Training needed in the interpretation and quality control of activity data in some sectors (agriculture and waste). Need for training at regional levels to support data generation capability in some sectors (waste). Additional people needed in some departments to deal with climate change reporting.	Summary: There has been no training on how to carry out the MRV of mitigation actions.	Summary: The stakeholder (focus groups) interviews revealed little understanding of what will be required for climate finance tracking and reporting – in part because the exact requirements are still under discussion. People will need systems and training to track finance flows.	Summary: Not all stakeholders have the IT resources needed. To deliver a fully functional MRV system, a capacity assessment needs to be carried out, once the MRV system has been designed.



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