

Climate change- related statistics and MRV

*Within the framework of
the NDC enhancement
(updating) process in
Kyrgyzstan*

**EFTA/UNECE Webinar on
Climate Change-related
Statistics for EECCA countries**

NOVEMBER 25, 2020



*NDC enhancement
process in Kyrgyzstan*

NDC >>>
PARTNERSHIP



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Country reporting of the Kyrgyz Republic on the implementation of UNFCCC obligations

First National Communication under the UNFCCC (Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 200 dated April 10, 2003);

Second National Communication under the UNFCCC (Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 274 dated May 6, 2009);

Third National Communication under the UNFCCC (Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 274 dated October 13, 2016);

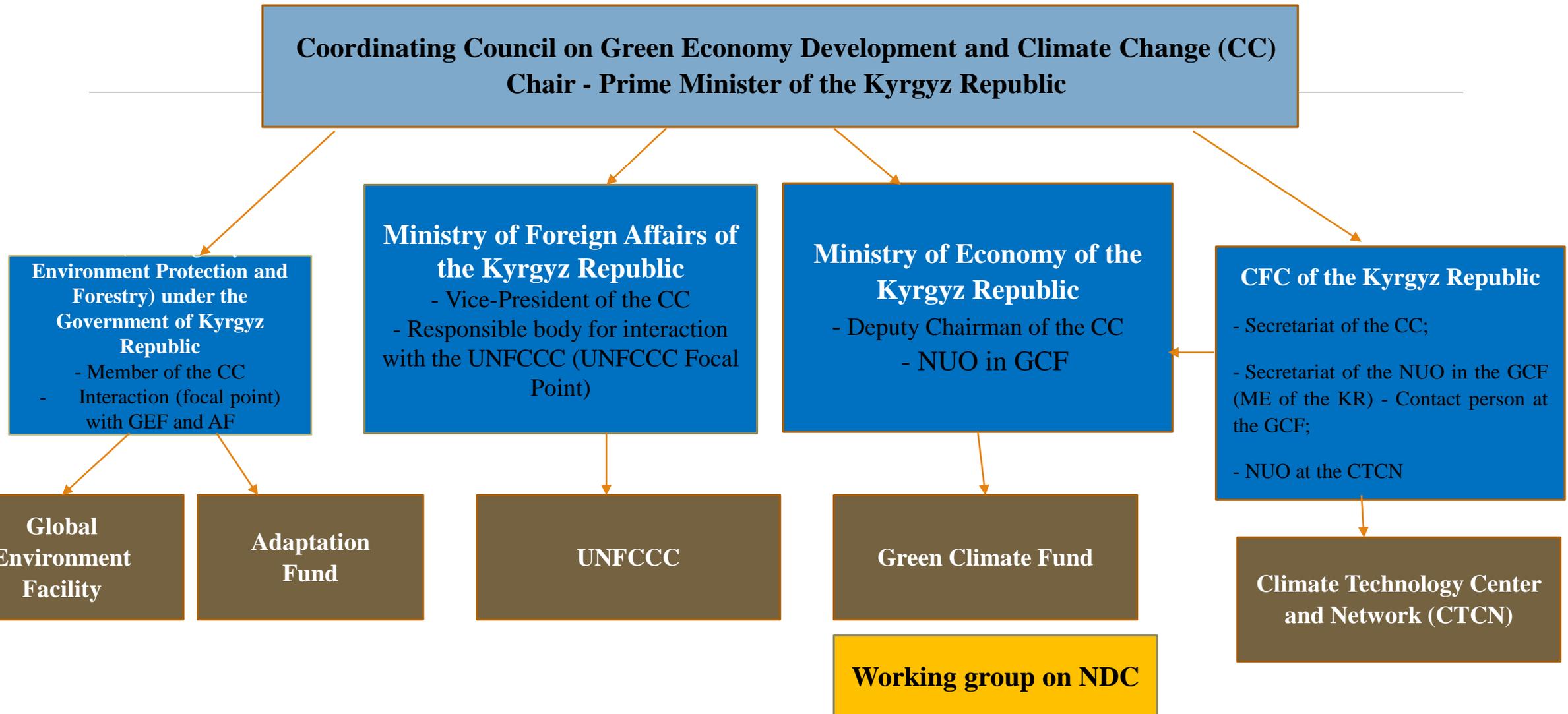
Assessment Report on Preparation of National Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic under the UNFCCC;

Inventory of GHG emissions and removals in the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 1990-2017;

Draft of the First Biennial Update Report of the Kyrgyz Republic under the UNFCCC.

Enhancement (updating) of the Nationally determined contributions (NDCs)

Mechanism for coordinating climate change and green economy issues in the Kyrgyz Republic



Assumed NDC (the First ones)

*The Kyrgyz Republic commits to unconditionally reduce its GHG emissions in the range of **11.5 % to 13.8 %** compared to a business as usual (BAU) scenario by 2030, through actions in energy, agriculture, forestry and other land use, industry, and waste.*

*The target for 2030 could be expanded to reductions of **29.0% - 30.9%** with international financial support (35.06% - 36.75% below the BAU level in 2050)."*

Mitigation sectors within the framework of NDC:

- Energy;
- Industrial processes, use of solvents and other products;
- Agriculture;
- Land use, land-use change and forestry;
- Waste.

Adaptation sectors within the framework of NDC:

- Water resources;
- Agriculture;
- Energy;
- Emergency situations;
- Healthcare;
- Forest and biodiversity.

GHG:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂);
- Methane (CH₄);
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O);
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs);
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs);
- Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆);
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).

National Action Plan for NDC

1. Establishment of institutional mechanism
2. Updated NDC (mitigation and adaptation targets and actions, MRV, RES)
3. Thematical analysis (SDGs, gender, “green economy”)
4. Development of a national NDC plan for financing
5. Development of a multi-year plan for the implementation of NDC

NDC enhanced by April, 2021

National Adaptation Plan

The project **aims** to strengthen institutions and reinforce vertical and horizontal coordination for climate change adaptation planning, promote the integration of climate risks at the sectoral and subnational levels, and identify a priority investment program for climate change adaptation.

Component 1. Strengthening coordination and institutional mechanisms for adaptation planning

Interim result 1.3: Technical capacity of the National Statistical Committee and the Agency for Hydrometeorology has been strengthened

Component 2. Development of adaptation plans with focus on priority sectors (1. Emergency Management, 2. Healthcare, 3. Biodiversity and Forests, 4. Agriculture and Irrigation)

Component 3. Strengthening subnational capacity to adapt to climate change.

Key elements of NDC

1. Management

2. Mitigation

3. Adaptation

4. Monitoring, Reporting and Verification – MRV

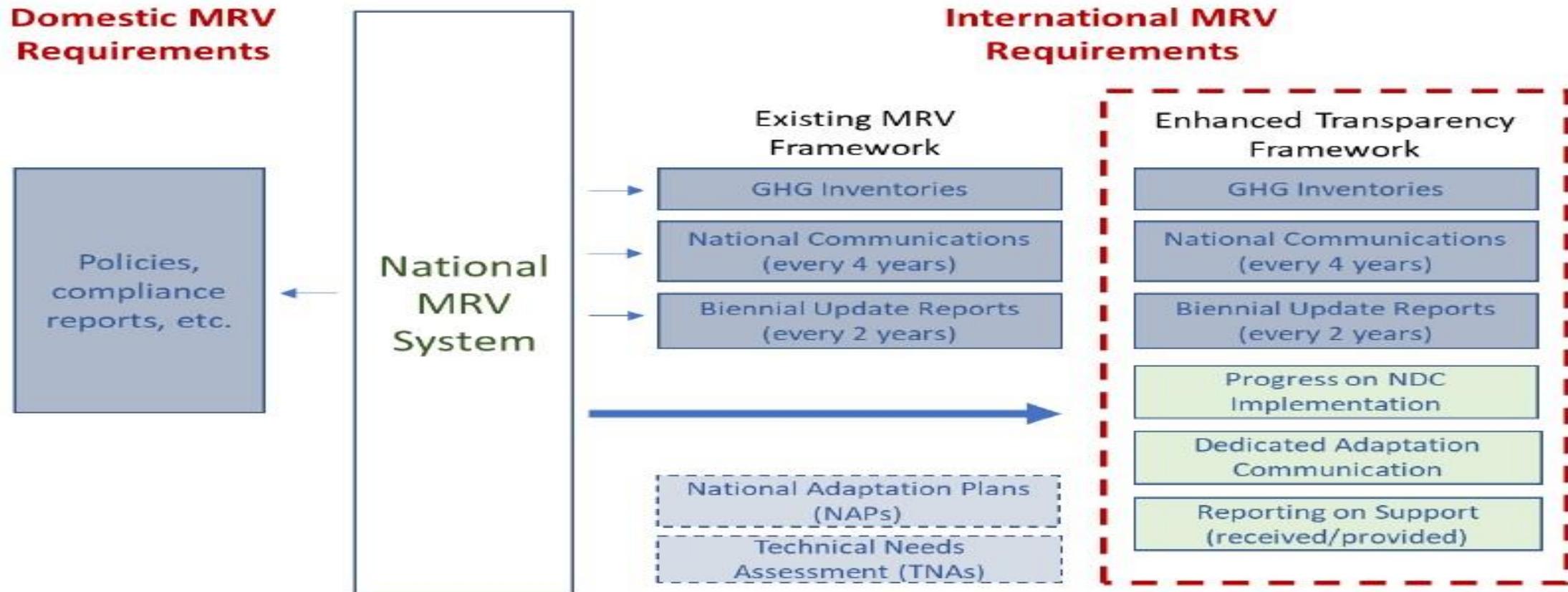
- systems to track implementation and apply lessons learned, thereby improving understanding of which actions work best and why

5. Finance



<p>Measurement (Monitoring)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increase the efficiency of data collection;- Increase the ability to quantify emission saving estimates;- Measure new data previously unavailable;- Improve the quality of data through improved methodologies for measuring.- Revise baseline assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Confirm the effectiveness by developing tools that are useful for reporting on NAMA;
<p>Reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ensure that the submitted document meets all the requirements set out in the guidelines;	<p>Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Feedback and issues found by independent reviewers;- In-house post submission review to develop an improvement plan;- Build in-house QA/QC procedure to improve efficiency of verification in terms of cost and time.

General (international and domestic) requirements for national MRV systems

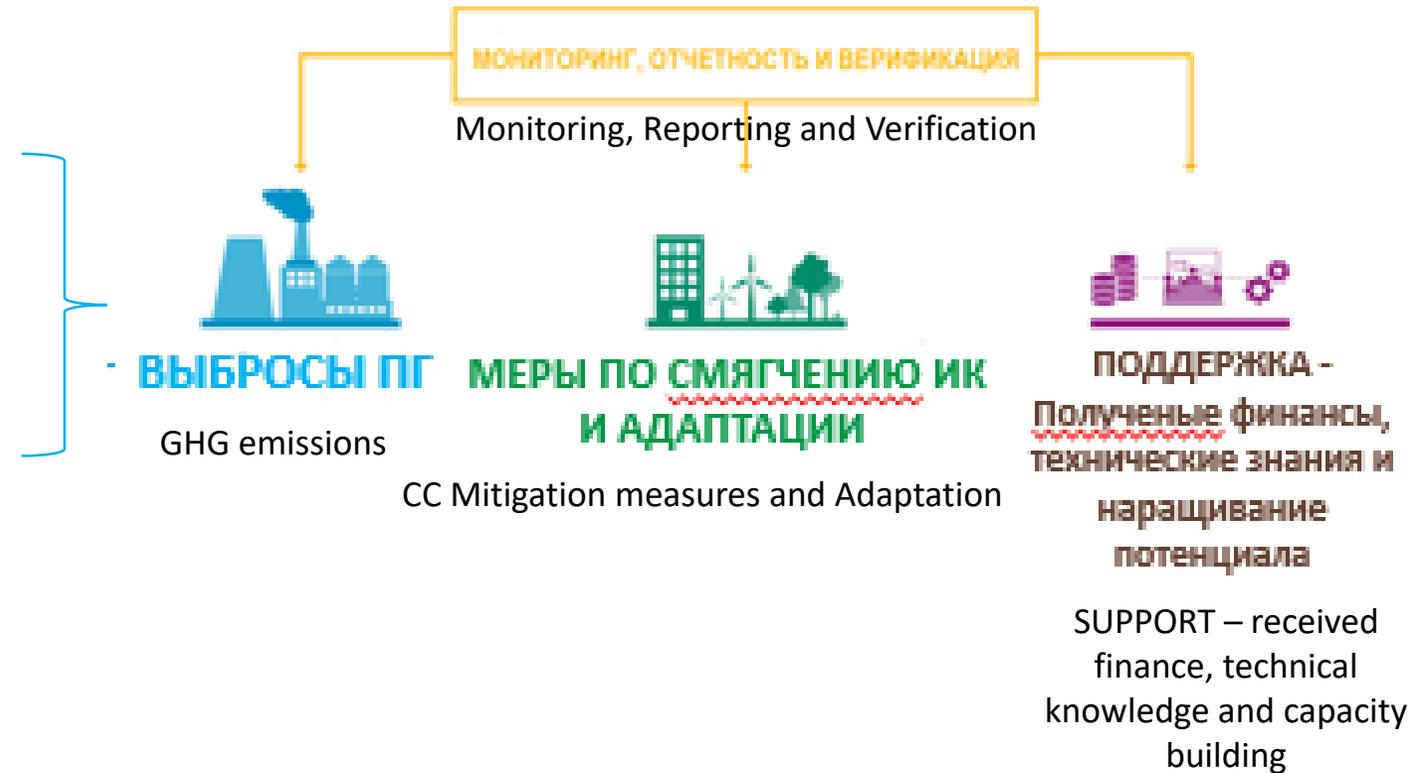


Source: MRV in a real sense - Combining bottom-up and top-down approaches to develop national MRV systems for NDCs.

NATIONAL MRV SYSTEM

The **National MRV System** is a framework in which regulatory, institutional, technical, and industry bodies at multiple levels of government interact for:

- 1. tracking the quantity and dynamics of GHG emissions,
- 2. quality of GHG inventory and monitoring



MRV systems are important for:

- ensuring transparency,
- effective management,
- reliability of results,
- evaluation of the efficiency of resource use.

Measuring the progress and impact of **NDC** is one of the **key elements of MRV systems**.

Climate Change-related Indicators

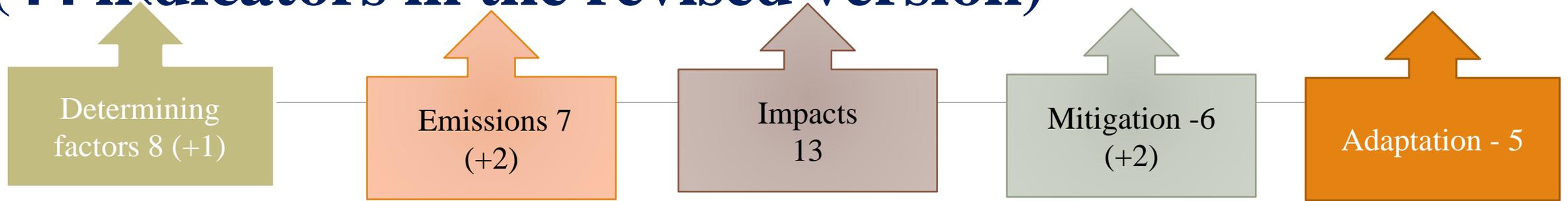
The indicator set of the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) complements other important sets of indicators related to climate change, such as statistics and indicators submitted to the UNFCCC and indicators for achieving the sustainable development goals.

The CES indicator set is not intended to replace reporting on progress towards SDG 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) or as an alternative to the UNFCCC reporting requirements.

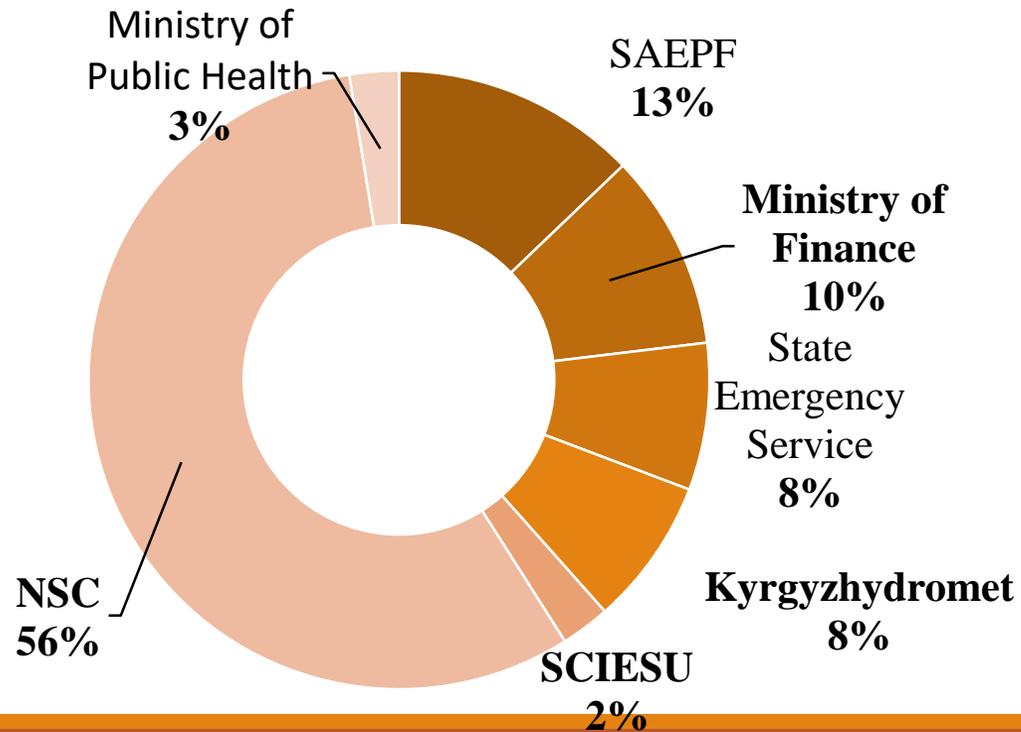
The CES indicator set covers five main areas: emissions, drivers, impacts, mitigation and adaptation, and currently includes 44 indicators.

Kyrgyzstan was among the countries that tested the initial set of core climate-change related indicators in 2017. One of the conclusions from testing the set of indicators was the need to strengthen the capacity of NSOs to produce basic statistics and environmental and economic accounting in sufficient quality.

Statistics on climate change indicators: 39 indicators (44 indicators in the revised version)



Data sources



Among 39 global indicators, there are:

SEEA - 22 indicators can be completely compiled based on the accounts.



There are references to SDGs for 18 global indicators of the CC, and they are methodologically comparable to 8 *SDG indicators*.



Gender marking – 3 indicators



Example: block datasheet

Driving Factors Indicators - 8

	1. Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES)	2. Share of fossil fuels in TPES	3. Losses of land covered by (semi-) natural vegetation	4. Total support for fossil fuels in relation to GDP	5. Total energy intensity of production activities	6. Intensity of CO2 emissions for the economy	7. GHG emissions intensity per agricultural unit	8. Energy use by households per capita
Group/priority	I/High	I/High	IV/High	V/Low	I/High	II/High	III/Medium	I/High
Emergency	High	High	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High
Implementation period	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2021-2023	2018-2019	2019-2021	2019-2021	2018-2019
Responsible authorities	NSC	NSC	NSC	Ministry of Finance, NSC, SCIESU	NSC	SAEPF, NSC	SAEPF, NSC, MAFILR	NSC
Complementarity	No	No	No	Ministry of Finance, NSC, State Revenue Service, SCIESU	No	SRI, UNDP, FAO	UNDP, FAO	No
Risks	No		No	Resources, employee qualifications	No	Resources, employee qualifications	Resources, employee qualifications	No
Participation of international organizations	Not required	Not required	Not required	UNEP, WB	Not required	FAO, UNDP	FAO	No
Feasibility	High	High	Good	Low	High	Good	Moderate	High

Results of verification process (by FAO)

Revision of Indicators Calculation Methods:

- o Total Primary Energy Supply
- o Share of fossil fuels in total primary energy supply
- o Total energy intensity of production activities
- o Average annual surface temperature / Percentage of land area affected by unusual wet or dry conditions (Standard Precipitation Index) / Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to hydrometeorological disasters / Occurrence of extreme weather conditions
- o Direct economic losses caused by hydrometeorological disasters in relation to GDP

"Finally, it is important to consider, for the future review and implementation process, upcoming updates from the UNECE and other reference organizations, such as the IPCC. During 2019, the IPCC developed a 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, which updates and supplements 2006 IPCC Guidelines. These guidelines are expected to be agreed at COP 25 later this year".

The process of building MRV within the framework of the NDC enhancement

1. Mapping existing national processes related to the MRV with a set of indicators for monitoring and reporting

- Matrix of national processes with agreed indicators
- Development of recommendations to create the MRV, as well as to develop GHG emission forecasts

2. Define the format for providing data from the reporting template.

- Preparation of legislative proposals for the establishment and operation of the national MRV system
- Developed reporting templates
- LSIs regulating the powers of the holder of the integrated national system and interaction with government agencies

3. Creating a draft national MRV framework with priority areas

- Draft concept for the creation of the national MRV system for NDC with recommendations and priorities

1. Mitigation

2. Adaptation

3. Finance

Monitoring and reporting

The monitoring system is planned to be combined with the process of regular updating of national and sectoral programs and plans to reduce GHG emissions. The preparation of updated programs and plans will be based on an analysis of the implementation of the previously adopted ones.

In the future, the national MRV (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification) system, which has already been decided to develop, can provide significant support for monitoring activities.

Reporting will also be carried out as part of National Climate Change Reports and Biannual Update Reports.

Options for establishing a national MRV System for Kyrgyzstan under the UNFCCC:

1. MRV systems based on the State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry
2. MRV systems based on the National Statistical Committee



Thank you very much!

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