

NDC Support Cluster - Thematic Working Group: Transparency

NDC implementation approach developed at the 2018 NDC Support Cluster Workshop

Title of the approach	
Framework for guiding developing a platform / Catalogue of elements	
Challenges and barriers tackled	Summary of the approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost of data system - QA / QC of data - Incentives to provide info from subnational level - Collecting relevant data for decision making processes - Data aggregation or understanding of policy impacts - Raise awareness and public engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data platform - Collects data and information - Allows for aggregation and planning - Presents info in various formats and different target groups - Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Support national level tracking o Inform target setting o Incentivize participation from different governmental actors o 1.Map existing registries / platforms o 2.Identify core elements / functions etc. o 3.Develop general framework o 4.Framework informs (further) developing country data platforms
Graphic or key visual	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 25%;"> <p>Types of information collected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targets (different levels) - Policies & actions - Vulnerabilities - Activity data - GHG impacts - Non GHG impacts </div> <div style="width: 75%;"> <p>Framework / instruction manual</p> <p>How to develop platform for tracking progress</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <p>Outcome (country specific)</p> <pre> graph TD subnat1([subnat]) -- data --> Platform[Platform] subnat2([subnat]) -- data --> Platform Platform -- management --> NG[National governments] NG -- informs --> Platform Platform -- data --> NG NG -- reports --> UN((UN)) Platform -- informs --> CS[Case studies] Platform -- informs --> B[benchmarks] Platform -- informs --> PP[Project pipeline] PP -- "Informs / raise awareness" --> public([public]) </pre> </div>	

Existing good practices	Innovative characteristics/ key features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registries - Inventory (Data Management Systems) - Info Websites for public - MRV systems - Project Design Templates - Project Pipeline - GHG Protocol, ICAT etc. - UNFCCC Review process – peer to peer - Should include IT requirements / recommendations / lessons learned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combines functions of some existing platforms - Provides info back to stakeholders to increase action - Crowdsourcing with ability for users to state needs and see what answers can be provided
Success factors and replicability	Key stakeholder groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adaptable to NDC type - Build on existing digital infrastructure (other platforms / registries) - Ability to match reporting requirements with data collected - Support rule-book reporting - Prototype / core elements? - Supporting capacity development for platform & for MRV of mitigation impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International organisations (developing frameworks) - Entity in charge for tracking NDC (progress / apply framework) - Other governmental institutions and subnational entities (developing platform)

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Title of the approach	
Cataloguing national MRV system elements	
Challenges and barriers tackled	Summary of the approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inefficiencies in designing MRV systems → opportunity costs - Coordination of implementing agencies. - Clarity when more than one ministry involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Living catalog of MRV system components/ architecture → comparative between countries - Peer-learning / inspiration - Identifying gaps (→ could guide support) - Info on MRV system could feed into national reporting - Self-assessment / stock tacking - Sovereign info → country maintained
Graphic or key visual	
<p>The diagram illustrates the data flow and system architecture. On the left, a document icon labeled 'Data collection via a common template' has an arrow pointing to a central 'Database Platform' (WWW). Below the platform are three boxes: 'Country A', 'CB', and 'CC'. 'Country A' sends 'edits' to the platform and provides 'Information'. 'CB' and 'CC' also provide 'Information' and are connected to the platform. 'CC' is linked to a cloud labeled 'UNFCCC' via a dashed arrow labeled 'BUR'.</p>	
Existing good practices	Innovative characteristics/ key features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pacific Alliance SGT MRV - Amazon's key attributes comparisons table - TASCA Ethiopia - GIZ Information Matters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serves different functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o International comparison o Peer learning o Donor coordination o National stocktaking, focused on value for the country - National level stock taking exists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Info scattered and not country owned o Bundling & making it available - Potential info source for BURs

Success factors and replicability	Key stakeholder groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Embedded in peer networks - Neutral / no ranking - Keep update... - Build-in trigger to populate the database (e.g. part of (CBIT-) support projects) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platform manager maintaining database (CBIT global coordination platform?) - Government entities - potentially other initiatives: PATPA, ICAT, LEDS GP, Pacific alliance, RCCs

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Title of the approach	
Build and sustain capacities through institutionalising processes	
Challenges and barriers tackled	Summary of the approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resistances on the side of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 1) government staff o 2) consultants - lack of skills to capacitate - lack of will to share too much of their knowledge - unwillingness to take on more responsibilities / work closely with external consultants - lack of capacities / awareness to deliver institutional processes instead of products - allocation of budget - lack of human resources of CC, unit often understaffed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concrete communication channels - Foster free flow of information - Systematized documentation - On the job coaching of internal staff on systematic inventory development / shadowing - Recording particular steps to deliver specific products/stronger focus on processes rather than mere delivery of final product - Legal mandates - MoU - Guidance - ToR - Repository institutions
Graphic or key visual	
<p>The diagram illustrates the institutionalization process across different levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National level (represented by house icons) issues a Mandate (document icon) to the Repository (office or division). The Repository (office or division) is described as an Existing or non-existing institutional entity. There is a Free flow of information between the National level and the Repository. The Repository (office or division) has a Free flow of information with the Subnational level (represented by house icons). External or existing or new consultants on CC at national or subnational level (represented by person icons) interact with both the National level and the Subnational level. Activities associated with consultants include: Training process, Transferring knowledge, Improve information, and Quality / periodicity. 	

Existing good practices	Innovative characteristics/ key features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permanent Office mandated to handle CC actions - Training of Trainers for government staff - Manual for subnational government on CC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domino effect of transferring knowledge - Applying the obtained knowledge / information into the institutional processes - Online platform
Success factors and replicability	Key stakeholder groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of data management systems to facilitate the flow of information - Products owned by government <p>Key assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repository should be on existing institution - Repository will serve as a library - Not focused on the IT requirements - Host institution has the skills to understand and operate the repository 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National GHG institutions - Consultants - Ministry of Environment, Institutions / Ministries that gather information & data (Energy, Transport, Housing, Agriculture, Forestry, Environment) - Mayor's Office - Municipalities / provinces - Statistics office / Ministry

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Title of the approach	
COP – Cultivating Ownership Process	
Challenges and barriers tackled	Summary of the approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of awareness from subnational governments of the opportunities, impacts and challenges presented by climate change - Overcoming collective action challenges (taking actions that would benefit citizens outside the boundaries of their jurisdiction) - Disconnect between national priorities (e.g. NDCs) and subnational priorities (e.g. coastal resilience, air pollution, energy security) which translates into a lack of ownership of climate action at the subnational level - Information asymmetries between the national and subnational level - Lack of incentives for sub-national governments to engage in impact assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conveying message so it is relatable - Knowledge transfer to understand climate change opportunities and challenges for sub nationals. - Mainstreaming climate policy into wider policy, e.g. planning policy - Accountability (citizens holding subnational governments accountable on the implementation and delivery of these plans) - National led identification of sectoral action to take forward - Two-way process (national <-> subnational). - Translate climate actions into economic value and financing opportunities. - Climate change bill with mandates for reporting - Issues of local governments as entry points to CC action (e.g. air pollution etc.) - Incentive scheme of nat. governments towards subnational governments if certain goals are reached
Graphic or key visual	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Now:</p> <p>Desired:</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>NDC Contribution stocktake</p> <p>Actions led by subnationals</p> <p>Guidelines</p> <p>Training</p> <p>Support to report forward</p> <p>Identification of action operating</p> </div> </div>	

Existing good practices	Innovative characteristics/ key features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subnational networks e.g. Association of municipalities - CIOESTE (BRA) - RAMCC (ARG) - CORREC (Chile) - RedMuniCC (Chile) - 2nd tier national development banks - COFIDE (Peru) - Carbon climate registry (ICLEI) - Climate change funds e.g. ASPY (Yucatan Peninsula Climate Fund) - Private and international funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicators for measuring progress / assessing impacts - Citizen driven accountability for climate action - Identify subnational actions that can contribute to climate action and their impact be assessed
Success factors and replicability	Key stakeholder groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation, from all stakeholders - Ambition, from all levels of governments and across different stakeholders - Training, provided by national governments to cover any knowledge gaps related to climate action - Leadership, from the national government to mobilize subnational govts and from subnational govts to support collective goals - Oversight, from the national government to support the continuity of the process and guide the achievement of goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The electorate - State and regional governments - City representatives - City councils - Different agency departments beyond environmental agencies - National governments