

2020 CEOS Strategic Implementation Team Technical Workshop

4.1 and 4.2: Carbon and Biomass

Supporting the UNFCCC and the Global Stocktake



Observations - the foundation for commitments and decision making on climate change

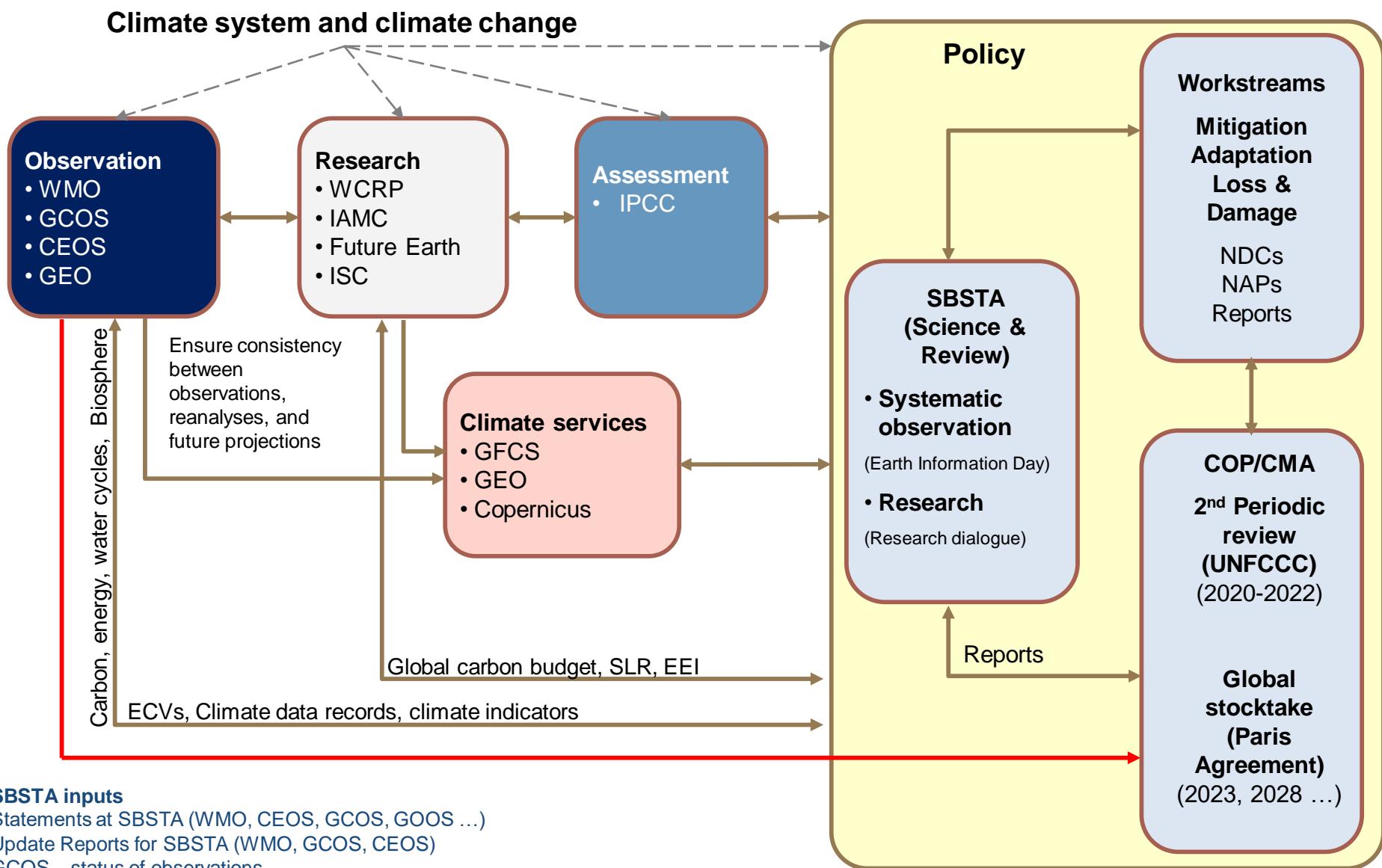


Article 4.1(g) Commitments

**Article 5
Research and systematic observation**

SBSTA Research and systematic observation agenda item





SBSTA inputs

Statements at SBSTA (WMO, CEOS, GCOS, GOOS ...)

Update Reports for SBSTA (WMO, GCOS, CEOS)

GCOS – status of observations

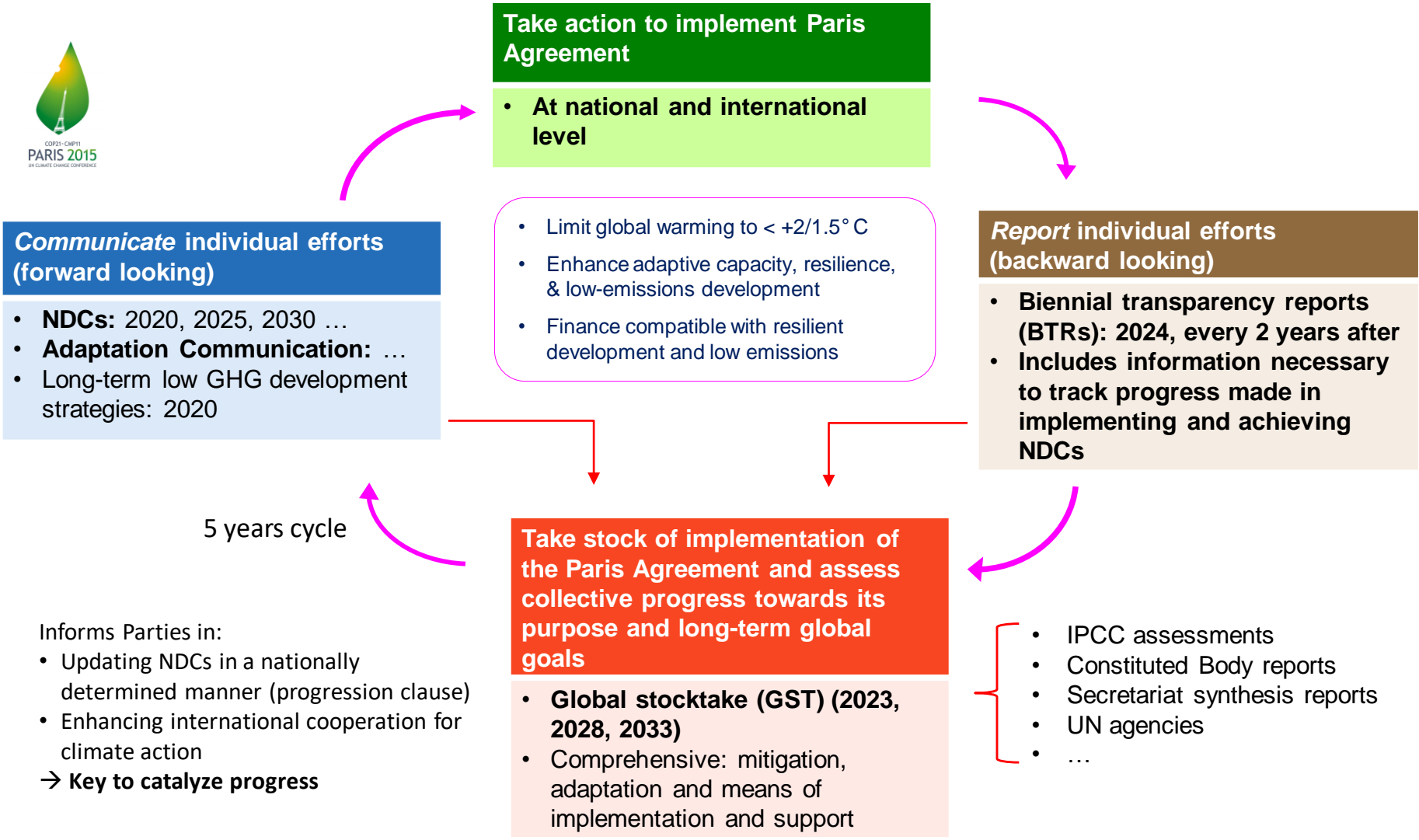
GCOS IP

WMO Statement on the state
bulletin

GST synthesis report??

The systematic observation community will contribute to the GST – indirectly, through Parties, constituted bodies, IPCC, UN Agencies. Can it contribute directly?

The “ambition” cycle of the Paris Agreement



The global stocktake – an anchor for the ambition cycle to bring it all together

35. The SBSTA welcomed the work of the scientific community, Parties, climate service providers, and space agencies in **collecting, managing and openly sharing data and processed data products** for addressing climate change and current and future climate risk.

The SBSTA **urged Parties and relevant organizations to continue to establish and support open data sharing, and the development of openly available, relevant and accessible data products**, particularly for supporting and monitoring adaptation and mitigation.

40. Recalling the conclusions of SBSTA 47, the SBSTA welcomed the continued work of the Joint CEOS/CGMS Working Group on Climate in response to the GCOS implementation plan.

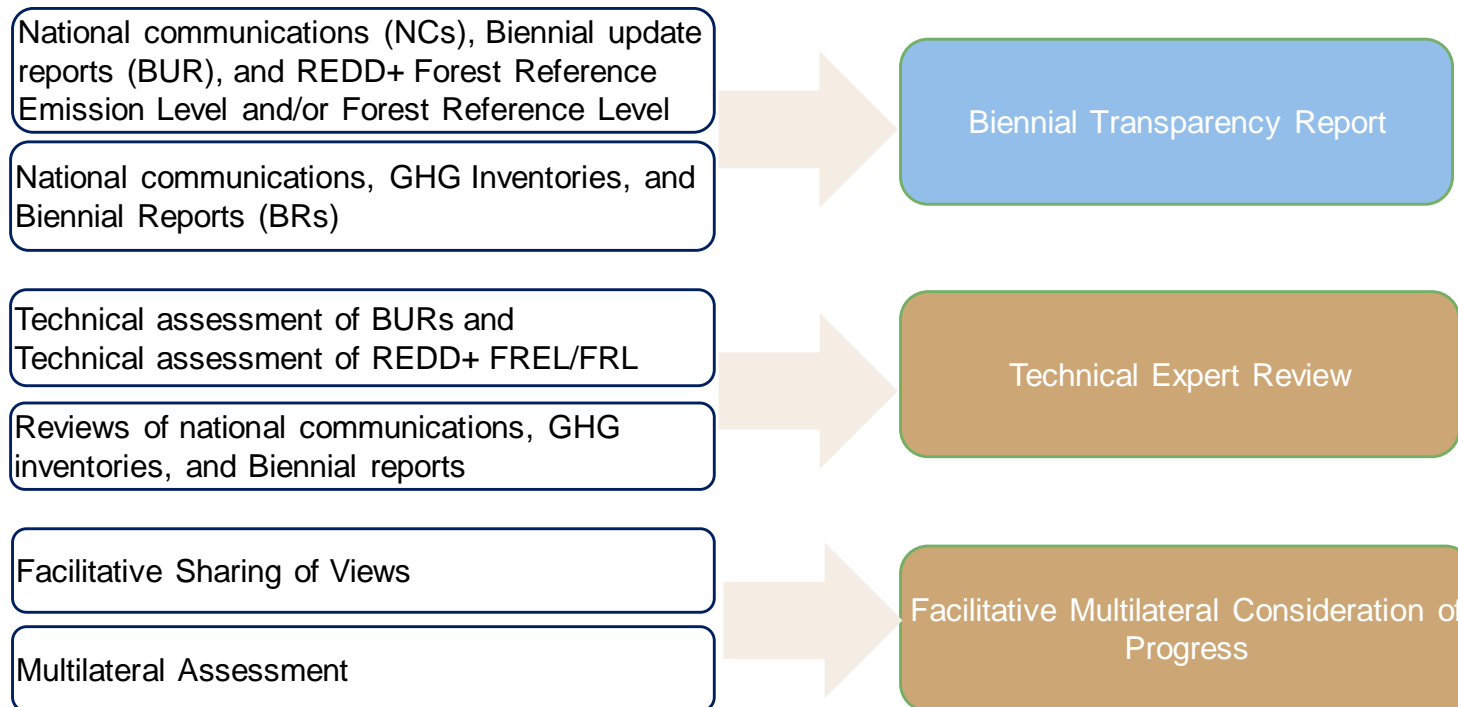
It **recognized the systems approach of the constellation architecture**, which combines satellite, in-situ and modelling components for emission estimates, for monitoring CO₂ and CH₄ from space.

It **encouraged meaningful engagement among the space agencies, modellers and Parties in the implementation and use of the system.**



Reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework

A common framework with embedded flexibilities for developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities



Reporting requirements are changing and synergizing under the Paris Agreement

NB 2019 refinement to IPCC guidelines not (yet) acknowledged by Parties as the resource to use for inventories

Standing reporting requirements on top of the Enhanced Transparency Framework

Annual GHG inventory by developed countries (in BTR-years, may be stand-alone or part of BTR)

National communications

Parties may submit their national communication and BTR as a single report, in accordance with the ETF MPGs for information also covered by the national communication reporting guidelines.

In addition, Parties shall include in the report:

- a) Supplemental chapters on **research and systematic observation** and on education, training and public awareness, in accordance with NC guidelines;
- b) For those Parties that have not reported adaptation in BTRs, an additional chapter on adaptation, in accordance with the NC relevant guidelines.

REDD+ Forest Reference Emission Level and/or Forest Reference Level may be submitted; and the **technical annex on REDD+** for those Parties seeking results-based payments (as annex to the BTR)



Global stocktake - components

- 1. Information collection and preparation** 2021/2022 - 2023
 - SBSTA/SBI joint contact group
 - Sources of input (inc. synthesis reports)
- 2. Technical assessment** 2022 - 2023
 - Technical dialogue guided by 2 co-facilitators
 - Consider IPCC assessments
 - Separate SBSTA-IPCC special events
- 3. Consideration of outputs** 2023
 - identify opportunities for enhancing efforts, challenges, good practices, and political messages
 - HL events to communicate messages

SB Chairs were invited to provide guiding questions for each of the 3 stages above

Decision for GST modalities: Decision 19/CMA.1 <https://unfccc.int/documents/193408>

In para 15 – After each GST – COP can refine logistical and procedural elements



Global stocktake – thematic areas

Mitigation

- Overall effect of NDCs
- State of GHG emissions and removals and mitigation efforts undertaken by Parties

Adaptation

- State of adaptation efforts, support, experiences and priorities

Finance flows and means of Implementation and support

- Finance flows and financial support
- Technology
- Capacity-Building

Efforts on:

- Social and economic consequences of response measures (under mitigation)
- Adverting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage (under adaptation?)

Inputs on equity

- Fairness consideration including equity as communicated by Parties in their NDCs



GST has a thematic approach

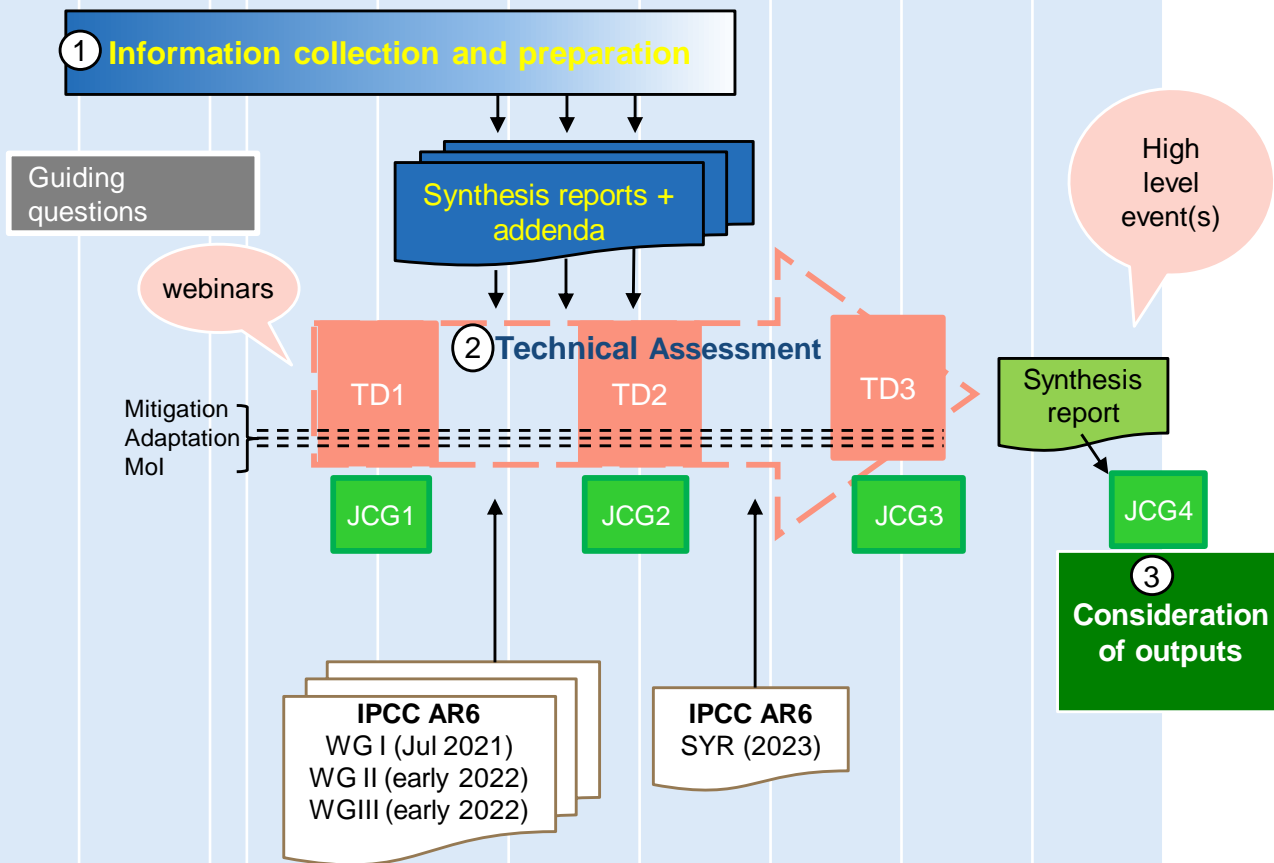
What are the modalities of the GST and the timeline?

	2021		2022		2023		
	COP26/CMA3	SB54	COP27/CMA4	SB56	COP28/CMA5	SB58	COP29/CMA6

0 Preparatory work

SBSTA: Update info sources
 SB Chairs: Develop guiding questions
 Constituted Bodies/
 Secretariat:

- Prepare synthesis reports
 - CBs x9
 - Secretariat x4
- Organize webinar (methodologies + assumptions)
- Participate in technical dialogue
- Support development of guiding questions



Contribution of EO community to assess collective progress under the first GST

Approach:

- 1. Ad-hoc coordination group on systematic observation and collective progress**
to better enable support by the EO community for Parties and the GST
(supported by the UNFCCC secretariat) – *first meeting held Aug 2020*
- 2. Possible activities**
Support at global level to the GST AND at country-level
- 3. Synthesis report** – EO community provide a consolidated contribution to the GST
Can be produced in 3 parts corresponding to themes and guiding questions for the 3 technical dialogues

Preliminary scope of contribution:

1. Develop possible **guiding questions** (information collection, technical assessment, consideration of outputs; where are we? where we need to be? how to get there?)
- 2. Aggregate information and identify indicators of progress and baselines**
focus on the outcomes in terms of mitigation and adaptation
(e.g. outcomes of supporting Parties to reduce uncertainties in GHG inventories, identify mitigation opportunities, and using climate services to adapt to climate change)
1. Identify **information gaps and good practices** and lessons learned

CEOS can contribute to the GST indirectly AND directly

CEOS can support Party reporting - including for

Methodological support

GHG inventories – emissions estimates

IPCC methodology

Review process / Refine data

Including as [reviewers](#)

Support developing countries

CEOS can support the Global Stocktake

On Party-level to improve accuracy / detail

Provide advice to Constituted Bodies

Collaborate on synthesis report at global level (GST 2023 ...)

CEOS can support the needed integrated systems approach for MRV and GST

CO₂ and CH₄

Other atmospheric GHGs

AFOLU/ Biomass

...



Thank you
jpost@unfccc.int

