

**Cross-Cutting Capacity Development Workshop**  
**Perspective of the UNFCCC**

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# Contents

- Introduction
- The IPCC
- OBJECTIVES
- Best practices under the UNFCCC
- Achievements
- Opportunities
- Challenges
- Conclusions and recommendations

# Introduction

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), established from the Rio earth summit (1992) is about what can be done to reduce global warming and to cope with whatever temperature increases are inevitable.

RIO DE JANEIRO 2012 (third Earth Summit), aimed at reconciling the economic and environmental goals of the global community

Liberia ratified UNFCCC in 2002.

# The IPCC

- **Leading international body for the assessment of climate change**
- **195 member countries** • **created in 1988 by the WMO and UNEP**
- **Task: "to assess on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation.**

**IPCC Reports should be neutral with respect to policy, although they may need to deal objectively with scientific, technical and socio-economic factors relevant to the application of particular policies."**

- **IPCC is the primary source for scientific input into the UNFCCC**
- **Assessment of current understanding of climate change**
- **Does not conduct new research**
- **Reviews and assesses latest scientific information**
- **Advantage over other literature: reports are government approved**
- **Approval of summary report line by line by governments**

**The IPCC has made six assessment reports to UNFCCC.**

# OBJECTIVES

To provide best practices in environmental data:  
collection, management, information, and knowledge under UNFCCC.  
what are the achievements, opportunities, and challenges  
and, to provide policy recommendations

# Best practices under the UNFCCC

Below are some of the best practices for environmental data collection, information, and knowledge management under the UNFCCC.

Consultations with key governmental and non-government organizations, community representatives and development partners.

Used of methodological tools such as work plan, bench marking templates, policy and strategy review matrixes or desk review.

Group reviews and national validation workshops and interviews with opinion leaders.

The used of IPCC approved software for ghg inventories and the likes

Monitoring, Verification Reporting (MVR- still in progress)

Reporting progresses and assessment reports

Synergies or collaboration from working groups and relevant environmental institutions.

# Achievements

- ▶ National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy, 2018
- ▶ The National Adaption Programme of Action (NAPA),
- ▶ National Adaptation Plans Project (NAPs)
- ▶ Liberia's Initial Communications and now the Second National Communications (SNC) along with the Biennial Update Report (BUR)-1 Zero Draft finalized
- ▶ Nationally Determined Contributions, and
- ▶ Under revision at present- with addition sectors.

## Opportunities

- ▶ Liberia is benefiting funds from industrialized nations
- ▶ they are under obligation to provide funding to other Least Developed Nations (LDCs).
- ▶ Serve as source of employment.
- ▶ Help in developing capacity/' training
- ▶ Brings about advancement in ICTs/ environmental web developers/ engineers
- ▶ Help in advancing environmental research/ national development plans.
- ▶ New opportunities in carbon trading



## Challenges

- **Shrinking economy (low budgetary allocation for cc portfolios and at present, global dark recession)**
- **Too many dependencies on multilateral environmental agreement funds (GEF, GCF, CDM, JI and the likes)**
- **Mobility**
- **Financial resource mobilization and availability for the implementation of core-UNFCCC activities.**
- **Prompt compliance to submit or receive information from relevant institutions**
- **Inadequate equipment's and supplies (climate change modelling software, simulation, computer, etc.)**
- **Lack capacity/ building of essential capacities**
- **Spotty data/ difficulty in collecting data**
- **Enforcement and implementations of laws, policy and regulation**

## Conclusion and Recommendations

- ▶ **Providing technical and logistical support for climate change policy research and analysis;**
  - **Supporting capacity development for decision- makers and various stakeholders;**
  - **Promoting National Climate Change Networks at all levels, climate institutions or Community of Practice;**
  - **Supporting national media campaign on Climate Change and Development ; and**
  - **Providing assistance for analytical research in identified development sectors.**