

UNFCCC Reporting for Serbia

Second Biennial Update Report and Third National Communication





*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Project Objective	To prepare and submit Second Biennial Update Report (2BUR) and Third National Communication (3NC) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) according to Decisions 17/CP.8, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and other relevant guidance
Targeted Beneficiaries	Ministry of Environmental Protection
Implementing Agency	UNDP CO Serbia
Duration	4 years (2018 – 2021)
Donor and Budget:	GEF: <u>US\$ 852,000</u>

The 2BUR and 3NC will update and strengthen information provided regarding national circumstances, greenhouse gas inventories, climate change mitigation, vulnerability to climate change and steps taken to adapt to climate change, and identify constraints, gaps, and financial, technology and capacity building needs

Situation Analysis

- Republic of Serbia is Party since:
 - 2001 - to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
 - 2008 - to the Kyoto Protocol
 - mid-2017 - to the Paris Climate Agreement
- Serbia submitted:
 - 2010 – Initial National Communication
 - 2015 – Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
 - 2016 – First Biennial Update Report
 - 2017 – Second National Communication



Project Rationale

The development and submission of the 2BUR and 3NC:

- supports the establishment of a biennial reporting cycle to UNFCCC
- **further strengthening Serbia's technical and institutional capacity in climate change area;**
- information exchange and partnership between stakeholders
 - Govt, research/academia, CSOs, businesses, etc.
- improvement of capacities and networking of relevant institutions and agencies
- supports the achievement of national and global commitments – NDCs
 - Documents (reports, analyses, studies etc.) produced under the project will be used for NDCs reformulation
 - Prepare enabling policy environment and robust monitoring, reporting and verification system
 - Prepare Roadmap and Action Plan for implementation of Serbia's NDCs 2020-2030

- This project as Enabling Activity continually supports the Ministry of Environmental Protection in UNFCCC reporting requirements
- BURs and NCs contribute to:
 - Prepare GHG inventories and National Inventory Reports for relevant years;
 - Identify financial, technology and capacity building needs and priorities in the development and improvement of the GHG Inventory;
 - Assess the level of implementation of the mitigation/adaptation measures;
 - Development of the baseline and mitigation scenarios in accordance with relevant strategic directions and requirements of the Paris agreement;
 - Formulation and prioritization of sectoral mitigation and adaptation measures, incl. in line with the, UNFCCC, PA and EU accession priorities;
 - Develop CC scenarios, vulnerability assessment, cost-benefit analyses, losses and damage assessment of adaptation measures;
 - Formulate national MRV system that will empower the Government to effectively report and plan CCA and CCM policies and measures
 - Improves coordination between the CC and DRR policies and measures (national and local level assessments and programming, damage and losses assessment, risk insurance etc.);
 - Analyse current situation, gaps and needs (institutional, legal, procedural, capacities);
 - Integration of CC into other sectorial policies (Agriculture, Water Management, Forestry, Energy, Transport, Waste Management, Industry etc.);
 - Awareness raising on climate change - events and publications
 - Effectively promoting integration of gender and climate change /environment;
 - Compliance with the Paris Agreement
 - Achieving targets of SDGs:



Preparation of BURs and NCs will contribute to:

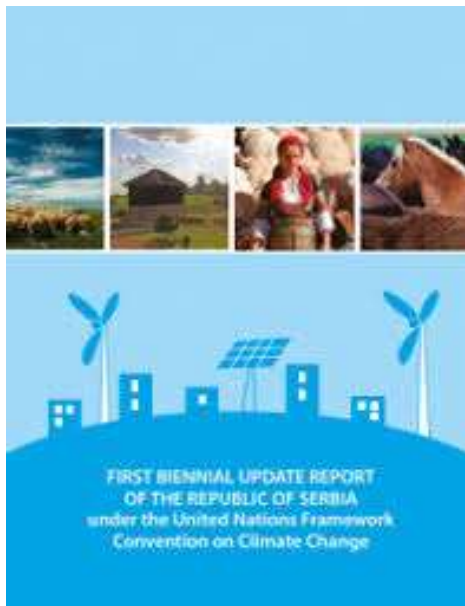
➤ **Better stakeholder's involvement**

- Participation of broad range of relevant stakeholders from business, private, civil society sectors;
- Bigger industrial installations to provide relevant information about the activity data, emission factors and ongoing process in the plants;
- Development of a web based platform that gathers data directly from the industry installations to be used as input data for the inventories required from the industry sector - GHG inventory and Integral Cadaster of Polluters;
- Support further synergies between the processes of formulation of the Energy Balance of Serbia and the GHG Inventory;

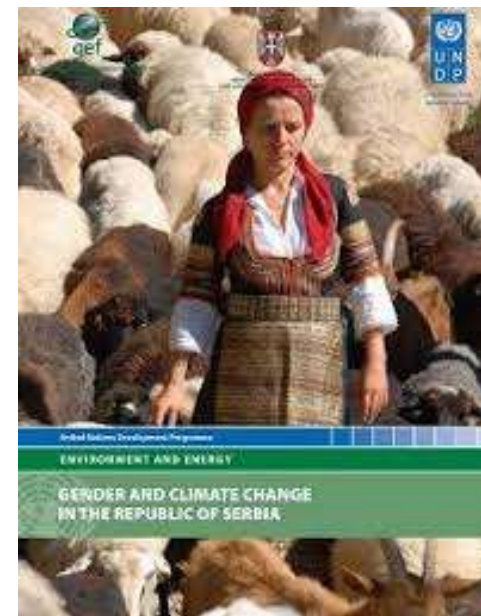
➤ **Gender Mainstreaming**

- cross-cutting issue - gender mainstreaming in line with Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit (UNEP/UNDP GSP);

Second National Communication
of the Republic of Serbia under the
United Nations Framework Convention
on Climate Change



www.klimatskepromene.rs





Carbon dioxide
(CO₂)

CO₂e (Gg) 49,307.21
Change 2010-2013 -6.3%



Methane
(CH₄)

CO₂e (Gg) 8,689.75
Change 2010-2013 6%



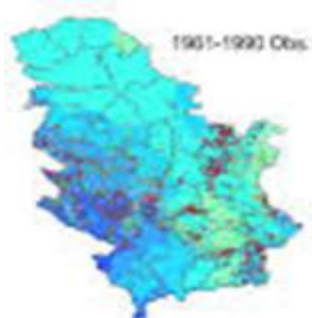
Nitrous oxide
(N₂O)

CO₂e (Gg) 4,380.58
Change 2010-2013 12.4%

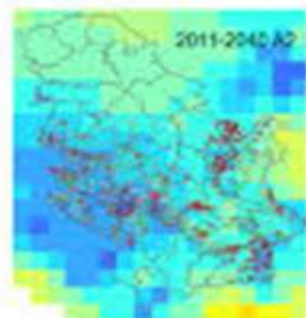


HFCs, PFCs, SF₆

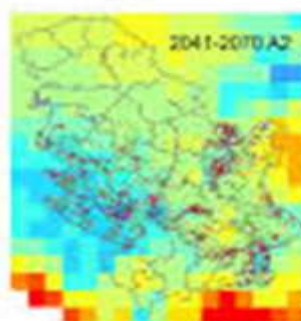
CO₂e (Gg) 143.33
Change 2010-2013 108.6%



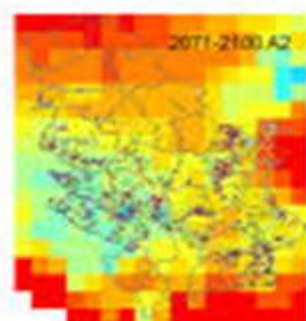
1981-1990 Obs.



2011-2040 A2



2041-2070 A2



2071-2100 A2

Legend

Forest types

- Broadleaved
- Conifer
- Mixed
- Deciduous
- Conifer
- Broadleaved
- Mixed
- Broadleaved

TAI index categories

- 0.0
- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.3
- 0.4
- 0.5
- 0.6
- 0.7
- 0.8
- 0.9
- 1.0
- 1.1
- 1.2
- 1.3
- 1.4
- 1.5
- 1.6
- 1.7
- 1.8
- 1.9
- 2.0



Energy

CO₂e (Gg) 49,661.06
Change 2010-2013 -2.6%



Agriculture and other
land use

CO₂e (Gg) 6,620.06
Change 2010-2013 2.4%



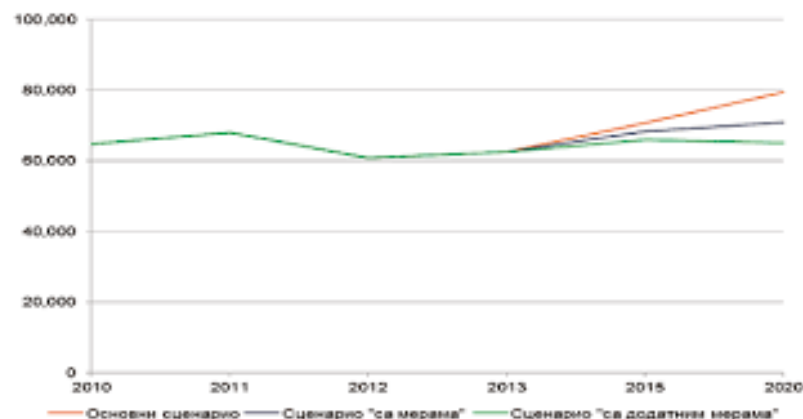
Waste

CO₂e (Gg) 3,207.45
Change 2010-2013 2.1%



Industrial
Processes

CO₂e (Gg) 3,301.42
Change 2010-2013 -27.9%



— Основни сценарий — Сценарий "са мерата" — Сценарий "са допълнителни мерата"



Transparency framework in the Paris Agreement



- Article 13 in the Paris Agreement establishes ‘an enhanced transparency framework for action and support’
 - with built-in flexibility which takes into account **Parties’ different capacities**
 - builds upon collective experience’ (Article 13.1)
- To adopt **common modalities, procedures and guidelines** for transparency of action and support (13.13)
 - to be developed no later than 2018 (Para 96)
 - improving transparency over time, flexibility, accuracy, completeness, avoid double counting, secure methodological consistency etc. (Para 91-95)
- MPGs to facilitate continuous improvement over time with respect to the quality, coverage, scope and level of detail of information reported, and prevent backsliding in reporting by Parties;

What each Party does (Article 13.7-13.11)



1. Information provided by each Party on the inventory, mitigation, adaptation etc.
 - National [GHG inventory](#) report
 - 2006 IPCC Guidelines;
 - Data sources, assumptions and methodologies used for an inventory should be clearly explained;
 - Cover all sources and sinks;
 - Elaborate and implement an inventory QA/QC plan and measures;
 - NIRs (each year, biennial, separate or integral part of reporting)?
2. Information necessary to [track progress](#) made in implementing and achieving [NDC](#) under Art. 4
 - Transparency (explain all elements and methodologies applied),
 - Accuracy (summary of all elements corresponds to targets),
 - Completeness (report on all elements of the NDCs),
 - Consistency (methodologies used to establish reference level(s) or base year/periods consistent with the methodologies of tracking progress);
 - Targets (with ref. levels and timeframes, with quantitative values, indicators, data sources);
 - National circumstances;
 - Mitigation measures, policies, actions and plans (Description, objectives, status, indicators for assessing progress, sectors/gases affected, methodologies and assumptions, timeline, costs, co-benefits...)
3. Information related to [climate change impacts and adaptation](#) under Article 7, as appropriate;
 - Vulnerability risks and methodologies applied;
 - Adaptation policies, strategies and plans (mitigation co-benefits, effects on health and natural resources, loss and damage assessment, adaptation challenges, gaps and barriers, financial, technology and cap building needs etc.);
 - Monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness of adaptation actions/measures;
4. Information on [financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building](#) support provided and mobilized under Articles 9–11;
5. Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement;
6. [Technical expert review](#);
7. [Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress](#);

Thoughts for post 2020 transparency

- Common modalities, procedures and guidelines to be developed need to:
 - [improve reporting contents](#) and [promote Parties' climate actions](#) through review and consideration
 - Have [flexibility](#) in which each Party can choose the appropriate level in reporting, taking into account differing capacities
- Guidelines would be developed on 1) reporting, 2) review and 3) multilateral consideration. Reporting guidelines could have:
 - [common reporting categories](#) (such as inventories, NDC, progress made etc) and [common information format](#)
 - [flexibility in the details of reporting information](#) (such as scope of inventories, sub-sectors in mitigation actions etc.)
- [Biennial Transparency Reports](#) – must include quantitative and qualitative indicators for tracking NDCs progress (for example: GHG emissions; CO2 emissions/GDP; share of non-fossil fuel in primary energy consumption, etc.)
 - Narrative and tabular formats for reporting
 - **The transparency framework will “inform the global stocktake under Article 14” (the first in 2023).**

New Transparency Framework – PA in Serbia

- In parallel with ongoing 2BUR-3NC project a new GEF - funded 3-year **project “Establishing Transparency Framework for the Republic of Serbia”** (CBIT project) is under the preparation
 - both projects (2BUR-3NC and CBIT) will result in the improved MRV system of the data and information that will be used by the Serbian Government to implement climate & energy legislation and feed in the reporting processes and obligations arising out of various international treaties, such as UNFCCC and EU commitments

CBIT Project Objectives

- The project will assist the Government of Serbia with strengthening the methodologies and tools necessary to enhance transparency as described in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.
- The project will finalize and launch a monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) system that will provide more accurate information for planning and monitoring of the implementation of NDCs.

Expected CBIT Results:

- Institutional platform for transparency improved based on an initial assessment of capacity building needs and gaps for transparency
- System for the assessment and tracking of the implementation of NDCs mitigation activities and their continuous improvement developed, with a gender-sensitive approach
- Training program for NDC tracking and reporting for specific institutions prepared
- E- tool developed for reporting on implementation and for planning and continuous improvement of sectoral mitigation activities under the NDC
- E- tool established for reporting on implementation and for planning and continuous improvement of NDC adaptation measures and for occurrences of floods, extreme temperatures, droughts, and other extreme weather, as well as on their consequences
- E-tool for exchange of information and for reporting of local communities and business sector on activities relevant for achievement of NDC developed
- Guidelines for reporting financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received into the MRV system prepared

Thank you for the attention



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Miroslav Tadic

Portfolio Manager

United Nations Development Programme

Bulevar Zorana Đinđića 64

11070 Belgrade, Serbia

miroslav.tadic@undp.org

Phone: +381 (11) 285 6571

fax: +381 (11) 4155 300

<http://www.rs.undp.org>