

Provision of services for the Establishing Lebanon's Enhanced Transparency Framework and strengthening national institutions to implement the ETF

Stakeholder consultation event

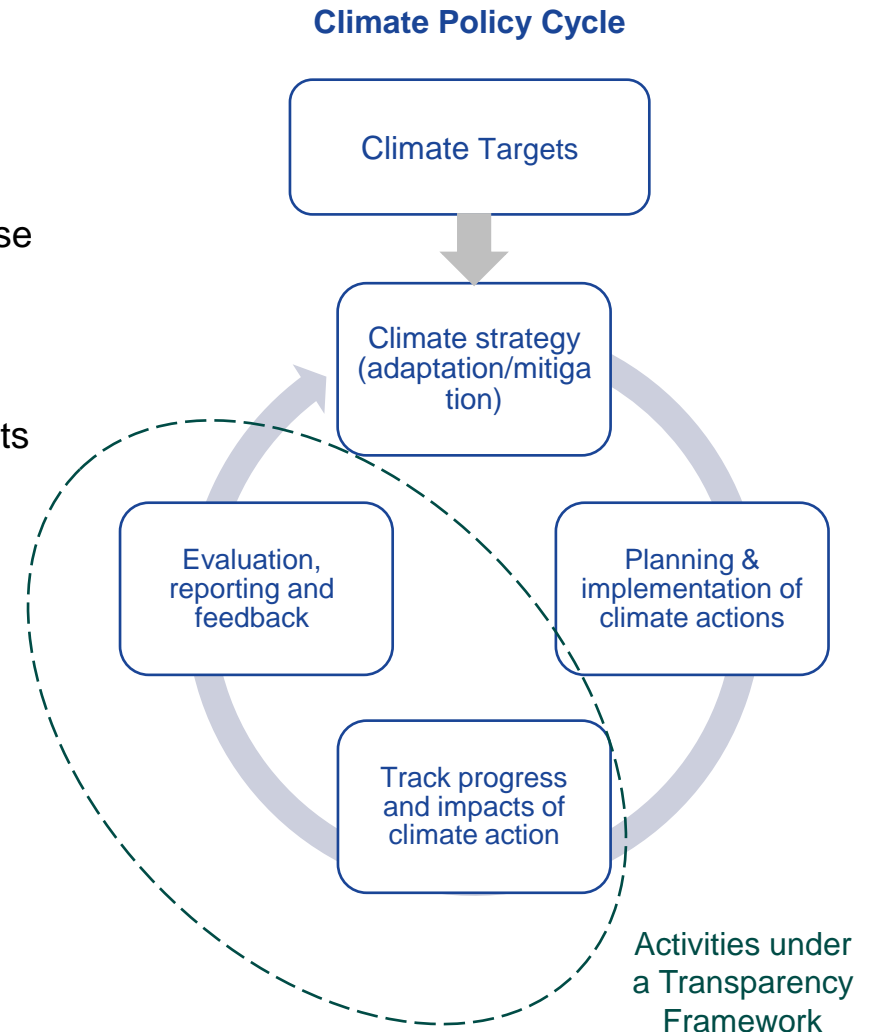
Beirut, 20.07.2023

20 July 2023

09:00-09:30	Reception & Coffee
09:30 -10:00	Welcome and round of introductions
10:00-10:30	Transparency – the Lebanese context
10:30 – 11:15	Presentation of the Project & Requirements and Benefits of a Transparency Framework for Lebanon
11.15 -11.30	Coffee break
11.30 - 13.30	Group discussion
13.30	Closure

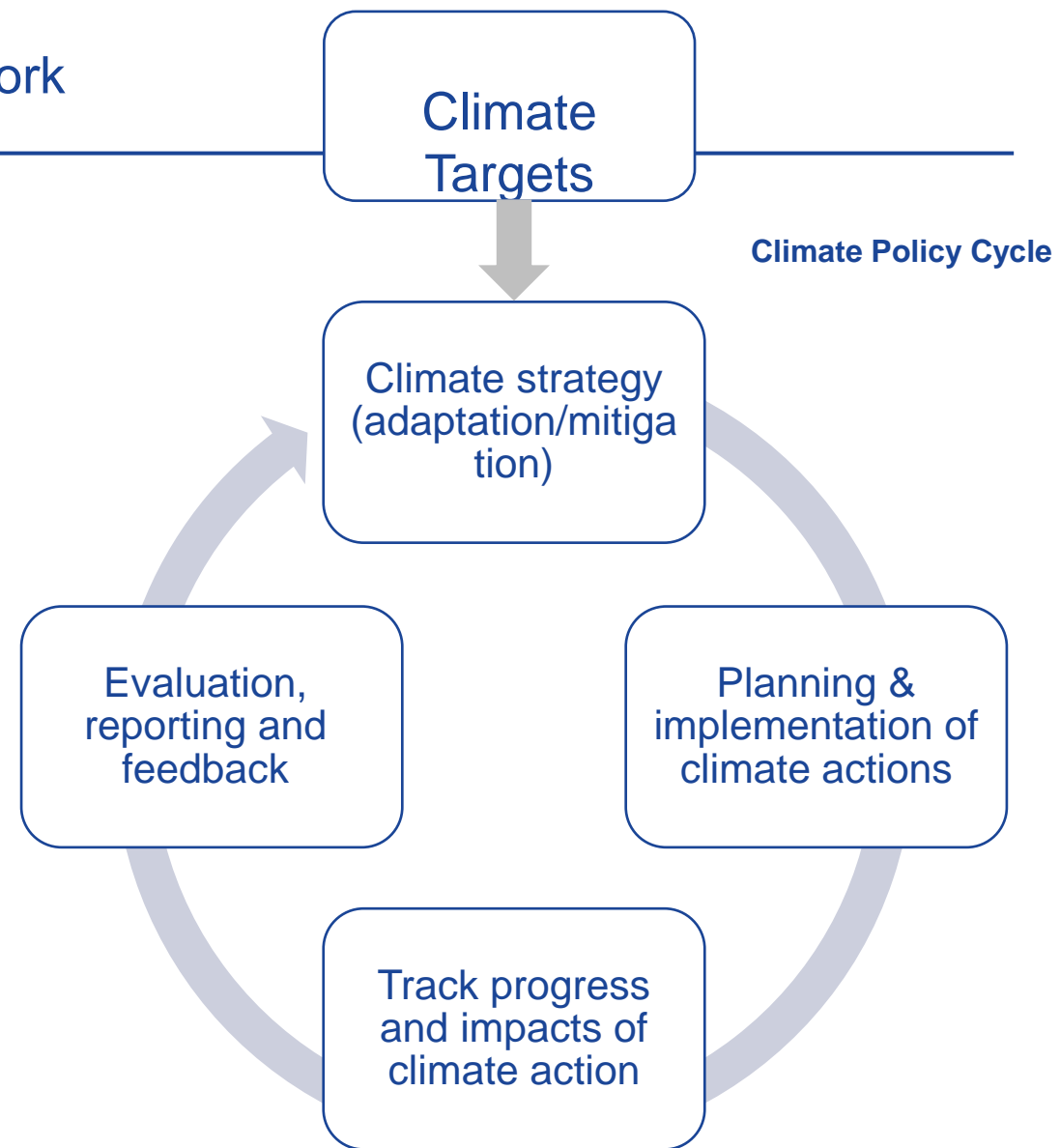
Establishing Lebanon's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and strengthening national institutions to implement the ETF

- **What is a Transparency Framework?** The responsibilities and processes a country establishes and operates in order to track and report on its climate-related actions and successes
- **Why does Lebanon need a Transparency Framework?** The framework will enable Lebanon to efficiently track progress to and steer towards its climate goals and maximise non-climate related benefits from achieving these goals. It will also help Lebanon gain international support for the implementation of prioritised NDC activities and enable biennial reporting under the UNFCCC's Paris Agreement.
- **How is Ricardo involved?** Ricardo is contracted to support Lebanon with developing its Transparency Framework
 - This will be delivered through **6 key tasks**
 - Task 1: Transparency baseline / identification of NDC priority indicators (Sept 2023)
 - Task 2: Design of a coordinating entity for Transparency (by March 2024)
 - Task 3: Development of mitigation/adaptation indicators (by Dec 2023)
 - Task 4: Development of transparency strategy (by June 2024)
 - Task 5: Development of a web platform (by Oct 2024)
 - Task 6: Capacity building sessions (Oct-Dec 2024)

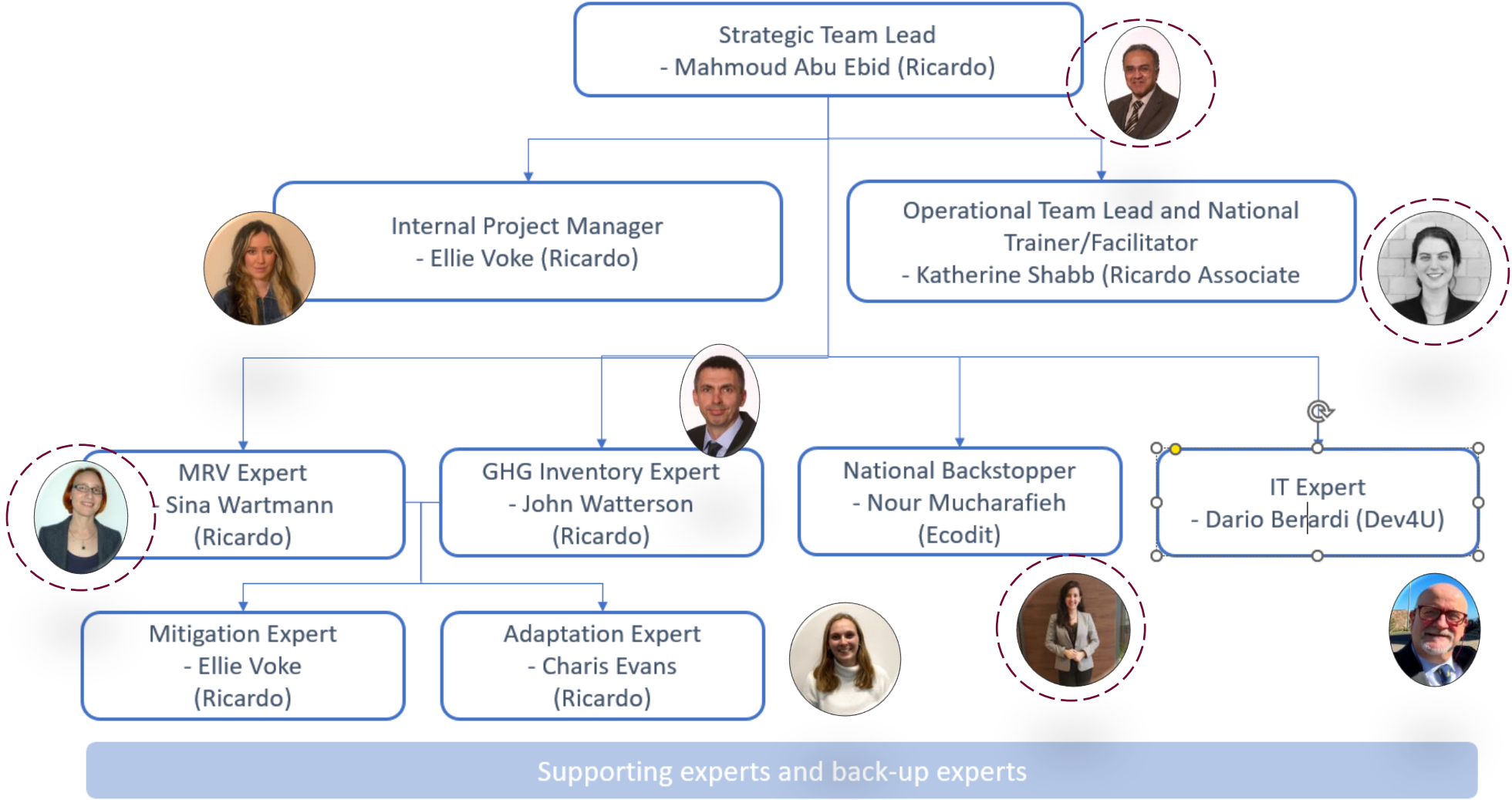


Establishing Lebanon's Enhanced Transparency Framework

- Task 1: Transparency baseline / identification of NDC priority indicators
 - What structures / processes / data can we build on?
 - Where can we improve?
 - Which information helps us best understand progress towards our climate targets?
- Task 2: Design of a coordinating entity for Transparency
 - What should an efficient transparency governance structure look like?
 - Who should be involved?
 - How should they work together?
- Task 3: Development of mitigation/adaptation indicators
 - Which information in which format should be collected by whom when?
- Task 4: Development of transparency strategy
 - What governance, structures, processes, data do we need in the long-term until 2050?
- Task 5: Development of a web platform
 - Supporting the Transparency Framework with options for data collection/management
- Task 6: Capacity building sessions
 - How to use the web platform to share and manage data?



Project Team



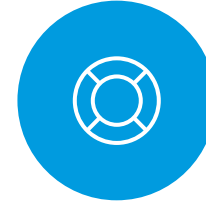
Stakeholder engagement: It's all about you!

Gathering insight / feedback / lessons learned from stakeholders throughout the project to ensure the design of a system that

- Ensures Lebanon achieves its current and future climate targets.
- Supports Lebanon's sustainable development.
- Maximises non-climate benefits like health, jobs, standard of living, air quality.
- Works for everyone.
- Minimises effort in set-up and operation.



**Initial Stakeholders
Engagement Workshop**



**Bilateral Stakeholder
Consultation Meetings**
Transparency Baseline



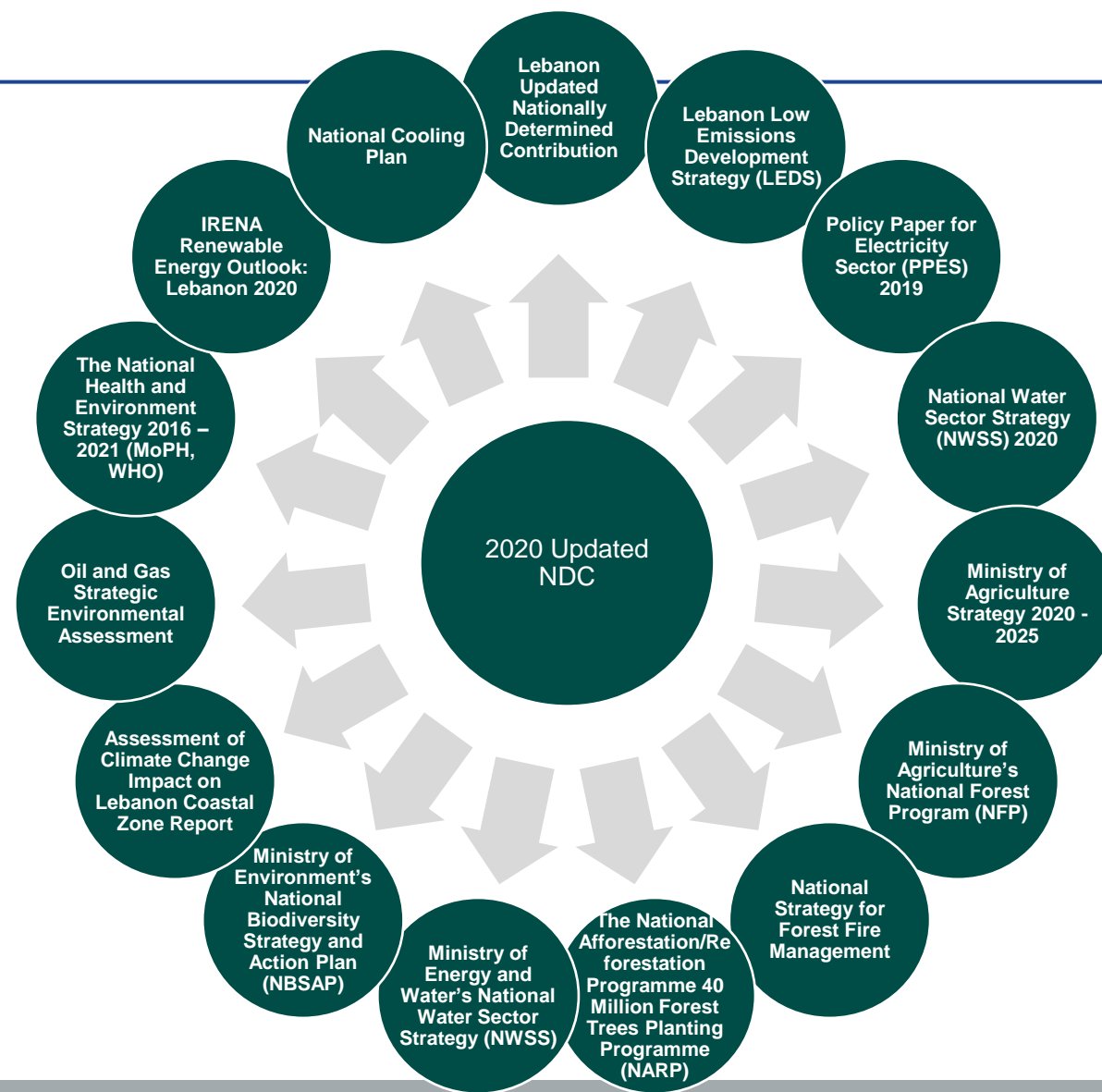
Focus Group Discussions
Transparency, governance,
indicators



Feedback compilation
Across outputs

Lebanon's 2020 NDC

Target	Unconditional	Conditional
Total GHG emissions reduction	Increasing GHG reduction target from 15% to 20% relative to BAU scenario (amounting to 7,790 Gg. CO2 eq.)	Increasing GHG reduction target from 30% to 31% relative to BAU scenario (amounting to 12,075 Gg. CO2 eq.)
Power demand and heat demand	Generate 18% of power demand and 11% of heat demand from renewable energy sources by 2030, compared to 15% in 2015	Generate 30% of power demand and 16.5% of heat demand from renewable sources in 2030, compared to 20% in 2015
Energy efficiency measures	A 3% reduction in power demand through energy-efficiency measures in 2030 compared to demand under the BAU scenario	A 10% reduction in power demand through energy-efficiency in 2030 compared to the demand under the BAU scenario



Mitigation Priorities and Benefits

National Priorities

1. Green industrial processes for sustainable consumption and production



2. Enhance Lebanon's low-emission green mobility to enhance productivity and reduce emissions



3. Reduce solid waste generation and emissions and increase wastewater treatment to encourage a circular economy



4. Increase Lebanon's clean energy output, accessibility and affordability to enhance energy security and reduce emissions (fuel switch, RE)



National Priorities

5. Encourage low-emission development of agricultural practices



6. Increase Lebanon's forest cover as an emissions' sink through sustainable forest management and reforestation/afforestation



7. Enhance energy efficiency from the supply and demand side for resource optimization and emission reduction



Economic Drivers



Impact on budget or GDP



Improved private sector contribution



Innovation enhancement



Job creation in respective sectors



Reduction in fossil fuel dependency



Enhanced raw material supply security



Increased productivity



Environmental benefits

Adaptation Priorities & Benefits

National Priorities

1. Reduce disaster risk and minimize damages by mitigating and adopting to climate-related natural hazards and extreme weather



2. Ensure overall public health and safety through climate-resilient health systems



3. Reduce the vulnerability of climate change impacts on coastal zones, especially in cities



4. Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon's forest cover while meeting the ecological, social and economic needs of sustainable forest management



National Priorities

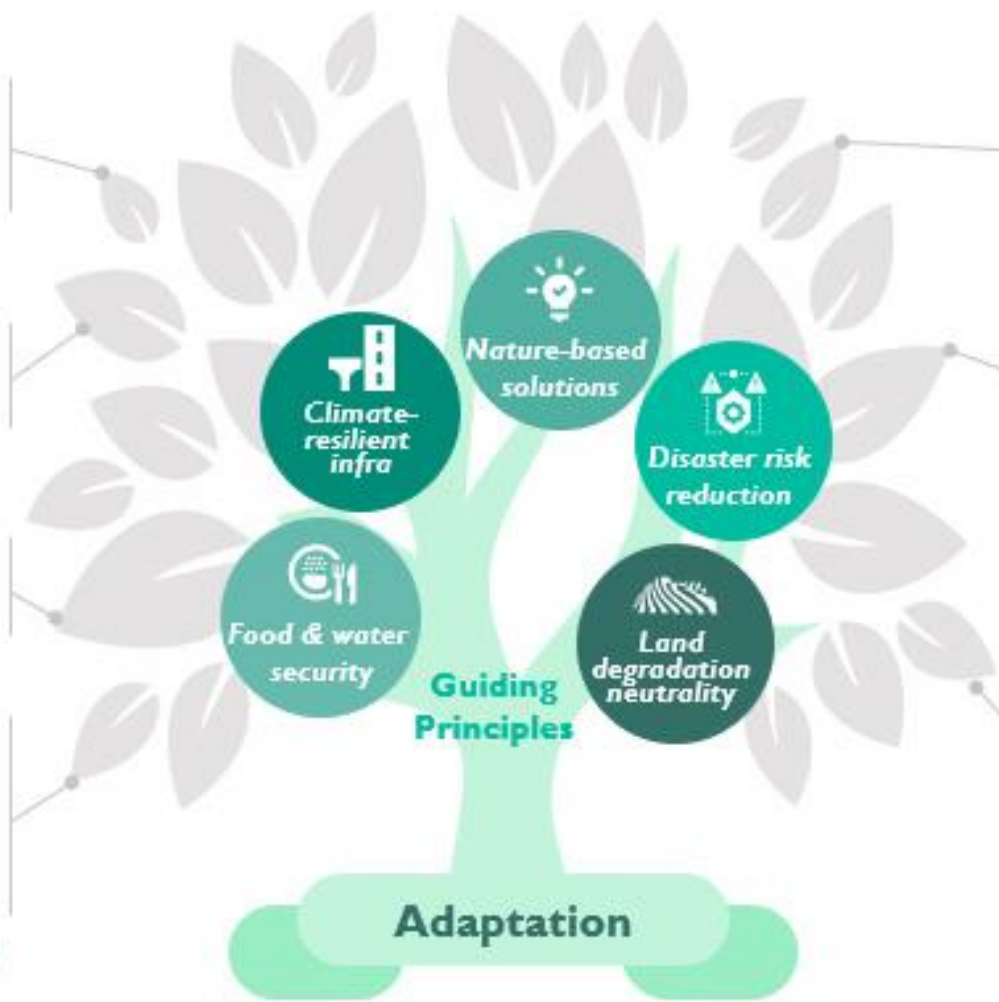
5. Strengthen the agricultural sector's resilience to enhance Lebanon's agricultural output in a climate-smart manner



6. Structure and develop sustainable water services, including irrigation, in order to improve people's living conditions



7. Value and sustainably manage Lebanon's terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor in order to adequately respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens equal access to ecosystem goods and services



Economic Drivers



Avoidance of economic losses



Improved production and value creation



Innovation enhancement



Job creation in respective sectors



Reduction in financial burden

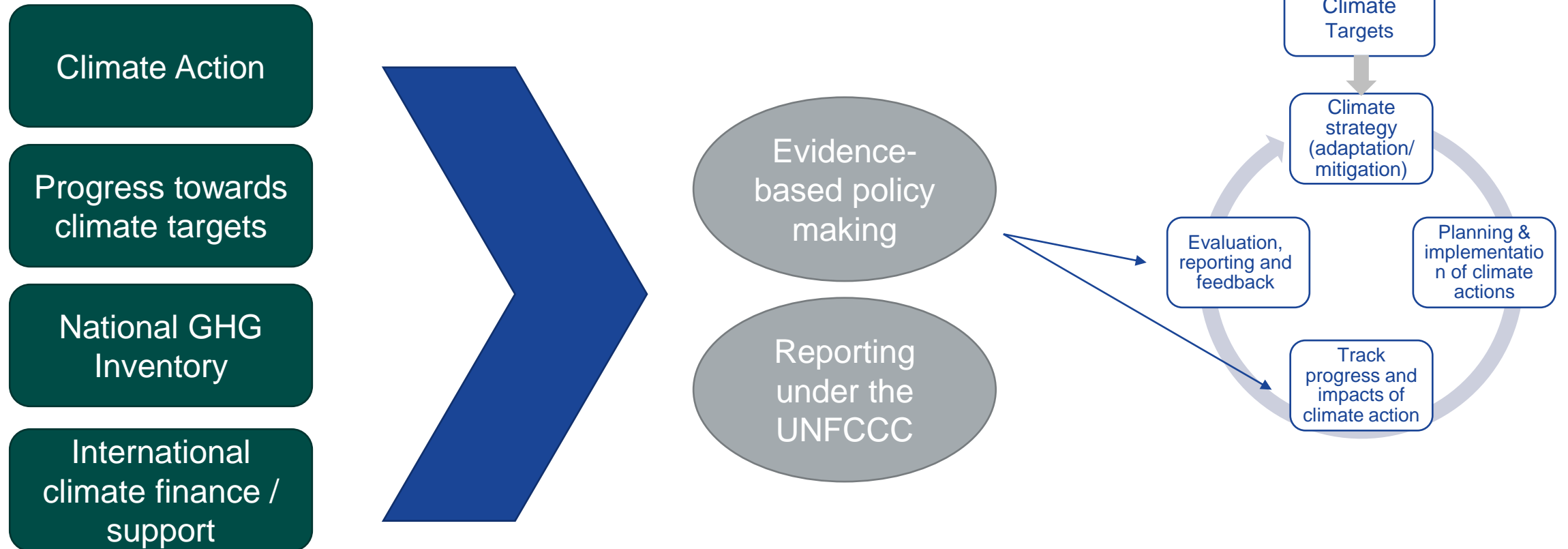


Saving on water expenditures



Increased productivity

What information to collect?



What information do we need?

Climate Action

What is it? Policies / projects aiming to achieve or contribute to mitigation / adaptation

What information is required?

Aim, scope, activities of measures, level of implementation, international finance obtained

Progress towards climate targets

What is it? Information helping to understand whether Lebanon is moving towards its targets as planned

What information is required? Information on high-level changes related to climate priorities, e.g. energy/food security

National GHG Inventory

What is it? The national GHG trends over time – showing how successful mitigation measures are

What information is required? Information on activities leading to GHG emissions, e.g. Fuel combustion, industrial and agricultural production, land-use changes

International climate finance / support

What is it? Finance (loans, grants, etc.), technology transfer or capacity building received to support Lebanon's mitigation/adaptation efforts

What information is required: Donor, beneficiary, aim, amount, type, duration

Energy – Key Data Required

- Fuel consumed by energy industries ; except for lubricants
- Fuel consumed by manufacturing industries and construction (gas/diesel, residual, LPG, pet coke, bitumen)
- Fuel consumed by road transport (gasoline and gas/diesel oil)
- Fleet data
- Fuel consumed by commercial, institutional, and residential sectors (LPG, Gas/Diesel oil)



IPPU – Key Data Required

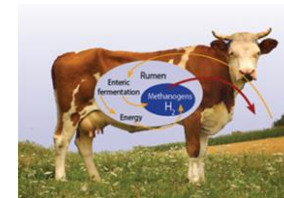
- Cement production (clinker production)
- Lime production
- Soda ash imports
- HFC consumption



Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use – Key Data Required

Agriculture

- Number of livestock per type
- Lifetime of livestock
- Livestock population data
- Manure management approaches



Land

- Satellite imaging presenting changes over time
- Information on land-use changes which cannot be gauged from satellite imaging
- Crop production by time of crop
- Practices related to crop residues – uses, decomposition, burning?
- Amounts of lime and urea applied
- Amounts of nitrogen applied in the form of nitrogen fertilizers, manure, compost



Waste – Key Data Required

Solid waste disposal:

- Amount of degradable decomposable organic carbon in the waste
- Conditions under which the waste is stored
- Amount of methane recovered

Biological treatment of solid waste:

- Amount of organic carbon in the waste
- Approaches used to treat the waste
- Amount of methane recovered

Waste incineration:

- Amount of non-organic carbon (e.g. plastic) in waste incinerated



Wastewater – Key Data Required

- **Wastewater discharge and treatment:**

- Amount of decomposable organic carbon and nitrogen components (urea, nitrate, protein) in waste water
- (non)-treatment approaches and relevant conditions (e.g. Climate) influencing decomposition of the carbon and nitrogen components
- Amount of methane recovered



BUT.....



....isn't it hard?

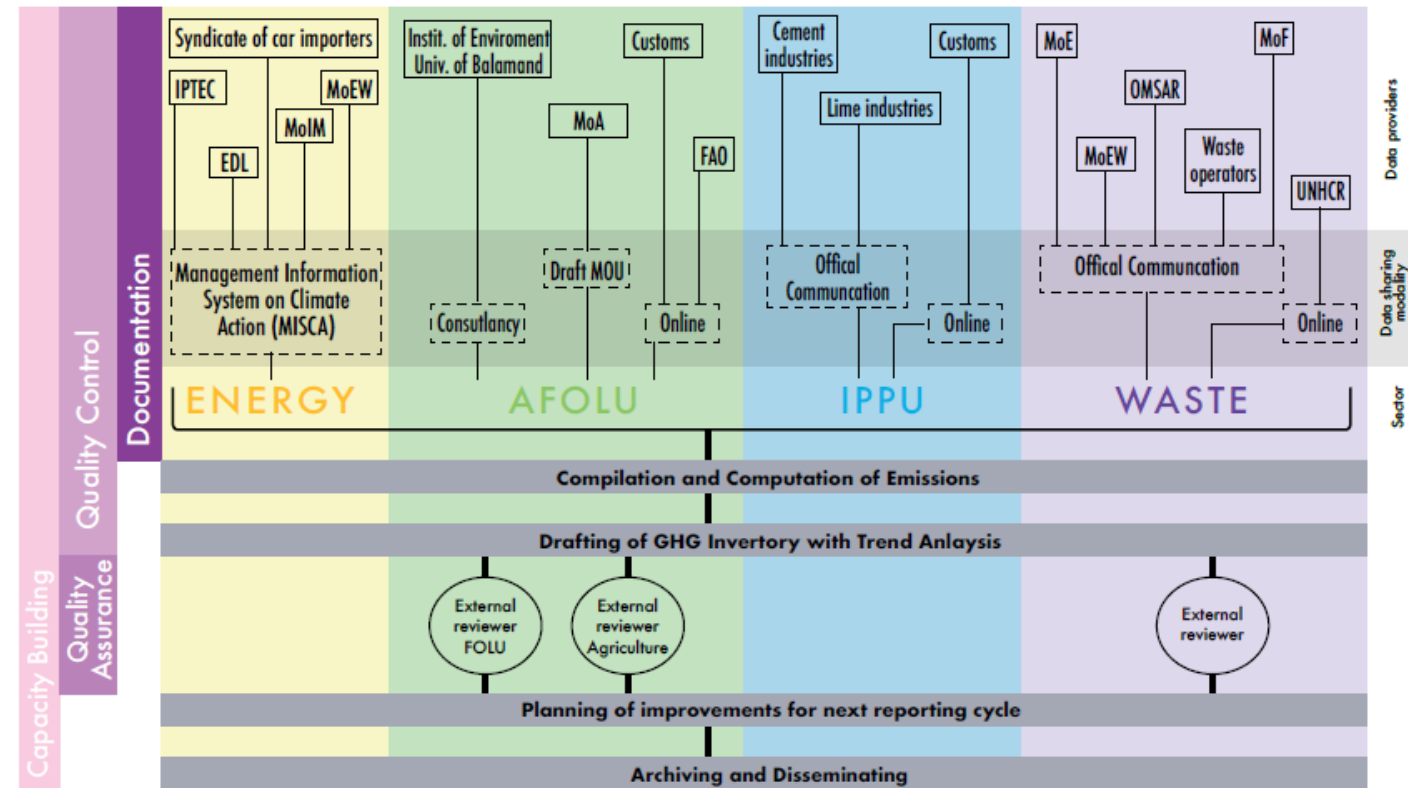
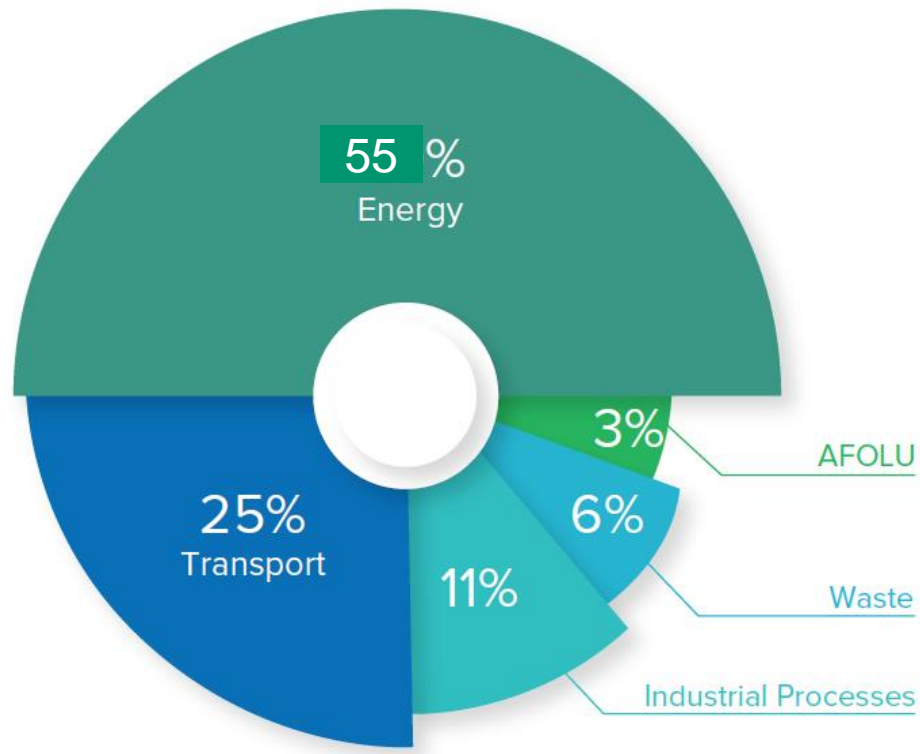


Much good information is
already available!



Much data is available – it simply needs to be shared regularly and efficiently

Lebanon's National GHG Inventory (2019)

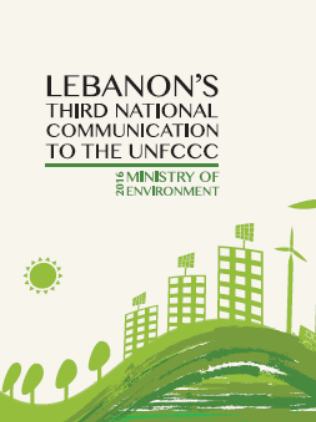
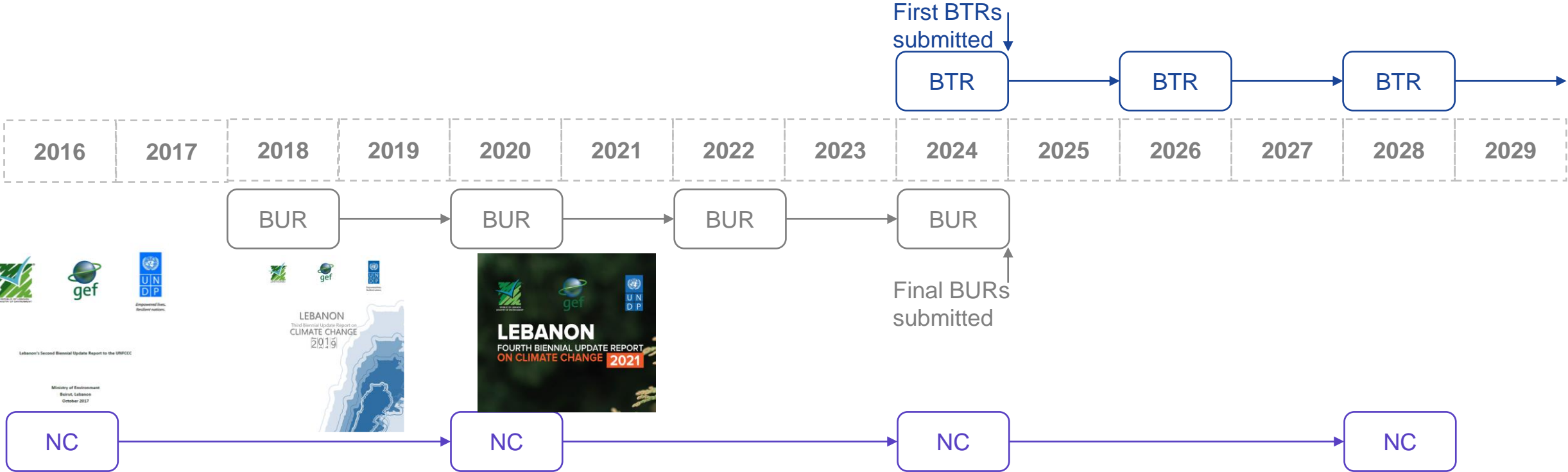


IPTEC: IPT Energy Center; EDL: Electricite du Liban; MoIM: Ministry of Interior and Municipalities; MoEW: Ministry of Energy and Water; MoA: Ministry of Agriculture; MoU: Memorandum of Understanding; FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization; MoE: Ministry of Environment; OMSAR: Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform; MoF: Ministry of Finance; UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Challenges to data collection....

- Reliance on informal mutual agreements for data collection
- Lack of guarantee on the sustainability of data collection because no protocols are in place
- Absence of an inter-institutional system for data homogenization, monitoring and reporting
- Inconsistency in homogeneity of progress in different institutions
- Reluctance to share data between public/private institutions
- Time delays in accessing and compiling data
- Overlapping mandates of different agencies
- Inconsistency in assigning contact persons in governmental institutions
- Weak cooperation between different research bodies
- Weak knowledge of the main institutions about Lebanon's commitments under the UNFCCC

Reporting under the UNFCCC - Timeline



Institutional Structures – Example Thailand

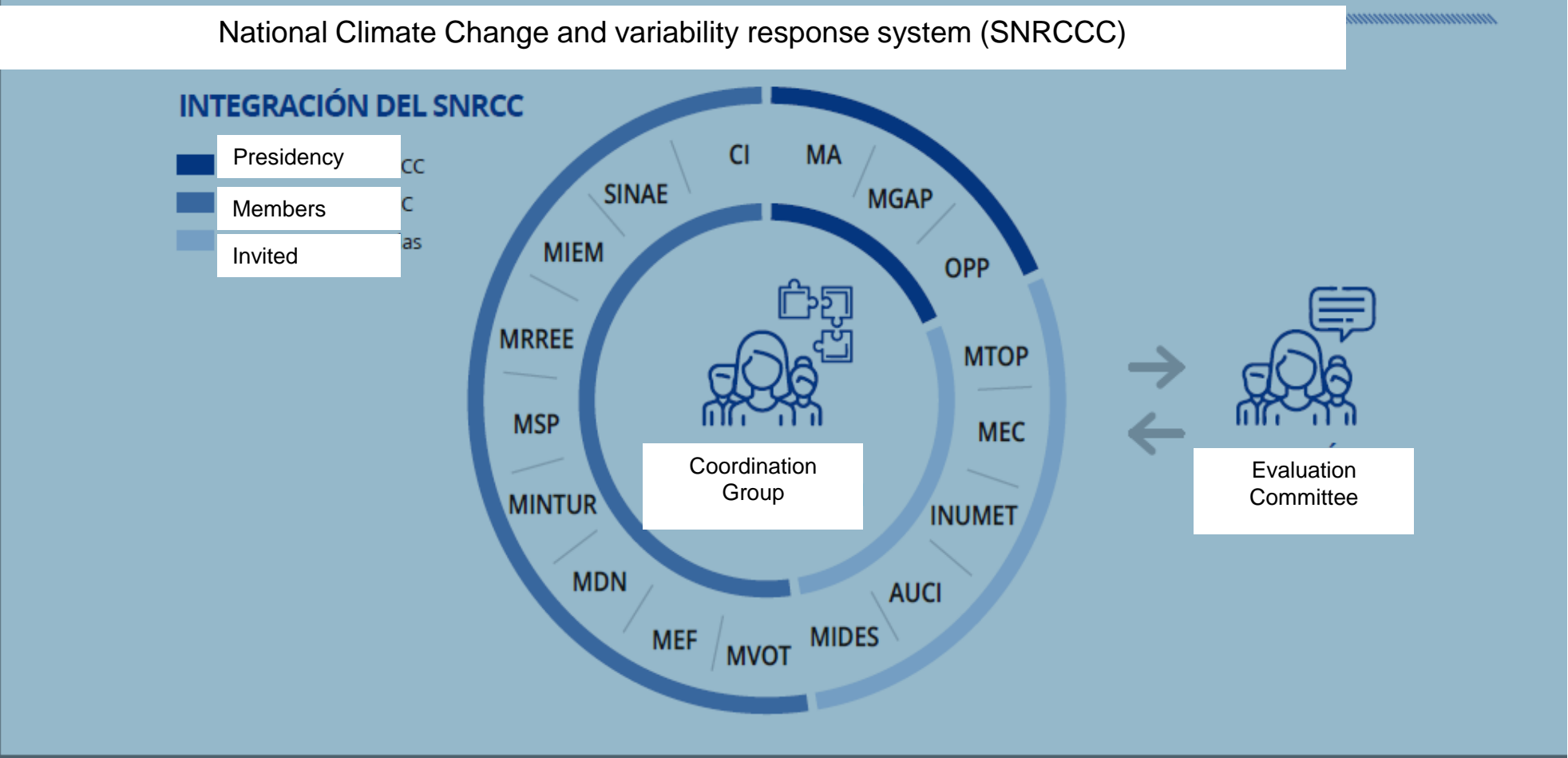
National Committee on Climate Change Policy (NCCC)	
Chairperson	Prime Minister
1st Vice-Chairperson	Minister of National Resources and Environment (MONRE)
2nd Vice-Chairperson	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Committee members: <i>Permanent Secretary of;</i> 1. Prime Minister's Office 2. Ministry of Finance 3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs 4. Ministry of Tourism and Sports 5. Ministry of Transport 6. Ministry of Digital Economy and Society 7. Ministry of Energy 8. Ministry of Commerce 9. Ministry of Interior 10. Ministry of Labor 11. Ministry of Education	12. Ministry of Public Health 13. Ministry of Industry 14. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives 15. Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation 16. Bangkok Metropolitan Administration 17. Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council 18. Office of the National Water Resources 19. Bureau of Budget 20. 5-9 Experts on law, economics, environment, science and technology, energy or climate change 21. One expert from the private sector



Subcommittee on Climate Change Policy and Planning Integration	Subcommittee on Climate Change Knowledge and Database	Subcommittee on Climate Change Negotiation and International Cooperation	Subcommittee on Action for Climate Empowerments and Public Relations	Subcommittee on Climate Law	Subcommittee on the Mobilization of GHG Mitigation with Carbon Sequestration in LULUCF Sector	Subcommittee on the Mobilization of GHG Mitigation with CCUS Technology Implication
Working Group on GHG Mitigation Policy and Planning	Working Group on GHG Inventory and Mitigation Measures	Working Group on Climate Change Convention Conference and Negotiation				
Working Group on National Climate Change Adaptation Implementation integration	Working Group on Climate Change Data and Modeling					
Ad-Hoc Working Group on REDD-Plus						

Institutional Structures - Uruguay

National Climate Change and variability response system (SNRCCC)



Group Discussion

Discussion topics

1. Practices on data collection, validation and sharing
2. What is your place in a transparency framework?
3. How to make the transparency framework more inclusive?
4. How can we do it better?

What is your place in a transparency framework?

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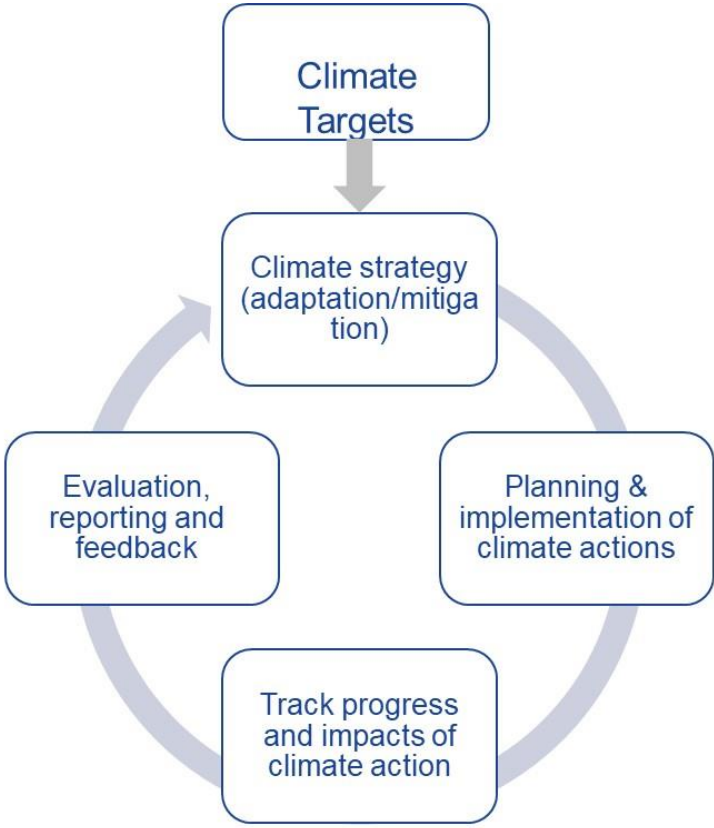
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Thank you for your attention!