

# 4.

## Institutional arrangements and MRV system



# Preparation of BUR

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- The Ministry of Environment is the institution responsible for the preparation of the BUR through the GEF enabling activity
- Sections of the preparation of the GHG inventory and mitigation actions were outsourced to local consultants
- The process is highly participative, involving stakeholders in data collection and methodology and results validation.
- The GHG inventory was reviewed by an external reviewer and amendments were introduced to improve consistency, transparency, accuracy, completeness and comparability of the results.

# Data collection

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## Challenges:

- Lack of institutional memory from compiling previous inventories,
- Difficulties in sharing data between agencies,
- Greater involvement from the private sector (where an important part of the data is available)

## Introducing new incentives, teaming up with the private sector:

- Cooperation with the Ministry of Industry
- Cooperation with the Ministry of Finance
- Environmental compliance decree
- Ministerial Decision 99/1- Carbon footprint reporting from private sector

# MRV system

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## MRV of emissions:

- Improve the basis of information.
- Identify areas and quantify potential for further mitigation action.
- Clearly define roles and institutional responsibilities to ensure the smooth flow and standardization of information to all entities producing, reporting and verifying GHG estimates.

## MRV of actions:

- Account and assess the overall effectiveness of mitigation actions (i.e. emission reductions and progress to achieving objectives and co-benefits).
- Identify challenges and opportunities.
- Coordinate individual mitigation activities of bottom-up actions (private sector) and policies and top-down goals.
- Develop and assign indicators for each activity, whether it seeks to measure GHG reductions or other benefits.

## MRV of finance:

- Provide a clearer overview of technology transfer, capacity building, financial flows, trends, sources, and purposes of international and domestic climate support.
  - Assess impacts of the provided support and allocated funds.
  - Calculate mitigation costs based on proven or credible methods and using the best available data.
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## Preparation of BUR



MoE is the main compiler and focal point, although agriculture sector prepared by a local consultant. What are the challenges and possible solution on effective data sharing between institutions?

- EU

# Data collection



What are the challenges and lessons learnt from decision 99/1?

*- Japan*

How is other data collected from ex. residential, transport, agriculture, etc.?

Any good practices to be shared in data collection?

*- EU*

# Data collection



What are the main challenges that you face on the gathering information process? And how do you address those challenges?

*-Peru*

What have you done to overcome the issue of lack of institutional memory?

*- USA*

# Proposed MRV unit



Any update on the setup on MRV system?

- *EU*



# Support needed



Do you use any methodology to define support need for the preparation of your BUR?

*-Peru*

# 5.

Gaps and  
constraints and  
related needs  
and support  
received



# Gaps and Constraints

## Administrative constraints

- Time lapse between the submission of the project proposal and the receipt of funds to launch the preparation of the BUR
- Lack of clarity on the type of information to be presented in the BUR, namely concerning mitigation actions

## Technical constraints

- Unavailability of data
- Lack of disaggregated data
- Inconsistency of data between different official sources
- Underdeveloped sectoral databases
- Deficiencies in technical expertise
- Discontinuity in data series
- Difficulty in estimating uncertainty for activity data and emission factors
- Inaccuracy of emission factors to reflect national circumstances
- Difficulty in estimating emission reductions induced by the implementation of mitigation activities

# Gaps and Constraints

## Institutional constraints

- Lack of institutional arrangements for data monitoring and reporting
- Scattering of data throughout national agencies
- Absence of willingness to share data between public/private institutions
- Time delays in accessing and compiling data
- Overlapping mandates of different agencies
- Lack of consistency in assigning contact persons in governmental institutions
- Lack of sufficient documentation on data sources from previous national communications reports
- Lack of cooperation between different research bodies
- Lack of knowledge of the main institutions about Lebanon's commitments under the UNFCCC

# BUR guidelines



Any areas of guidelines not sufficiently clear?

Experiences learned with the application of BUR guidelines

Areas in the guidelines to improve?

Capacity building needs?

- *EU*

# 6.

## Other matters



# Waste



Waste represents 11% of Lebanon GHG emissions. Describe if and how circular economy is fostered in Lebanon, in order to reduce waste production?

- *France*

# Technology use



In the energy sector and industrial processes, how is the development of technologies accompanied in order to limit GHG emissions?

*- France*



# Thanks!



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