



# **ELECTRONIC REPORTING OF INFORMATION TO THE UNFCCC: LESSONS FROM CANADA'S EXPERIENCE REPORTING FINANCIAL SUPPORT**

Climate Change Expert Group – Global Forum: Session 6  
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# LESSON 1: MANUAL DATA ENTRY IS CHALLENGING

- Manually entering data is time consuming and can lead to data entry errors
    - Particular challenge for those with limited resources
  - Improving the automation of data imports and transfer is a potential solution
  - This could be done by providing the option to import information from other systems
    - i.e. OECD Development Assistance Committee Creditor Reporting System (DAC-CRS)
      - Challenging to ensure data fields match UNFCCC reporting guidelines
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# LESSON 2: SOFTWARE SHOULD BE USER FRIENDLY

- Software should be accompanied by clear instructions, technical support and details on procedures for using the software

Footnotes listed in BR CTF 7b for provision of financial support through bilateral channels

*Abbreviations:* ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

<sup>a</sup> Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2015 and 2016, where 2018 is the reporting year.

<sup>b</sup> Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

<sup>c</sup> Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

<sup>d</sup> Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

<sup>e</sup> Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

<sup>f</sup> Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

<sup>g</sup> Please specify.

<sup>h</sup> This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

# LESSON 3: REPORTING SYSTEM SHOULD FACILITATE TRANSPARENCY

- Allowing for granular reporting
  - i.e. project level
- Supporting consistency of information
  - i.e. standardised drop down menus
- Accommodate varying reporting capacities
  - i.e. allow for customisation and inclusion of additional information

Example from Canada's BR4 – table 7(b)

<i>Recipient country/ region/project/programme</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Total amount</i>		<i>Status</i> <sup>c,3</sup>	<i>Funding source</i> <sup>e,4</sup>	<i>Financial instrument</i> <sup>e,5</sup>	<i>Type of support</i> <sup>e,6,6</sup>	<i>Sector</i> <sup>d,e,7</sup>	<i>Additional information</i> <sup>f</sup>
	<i>Climate-specific</i> <sup>f,2</sup>							
	<i>Canadian dollar -</i>	<i>USD</i>						
Vietnam / Reducing Short Lived Climate Pollutants through Improved Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Practices in Vietnam <sup>+</sup>	210,000.00	162,067.67	Disbursed	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Waste management	Support implementation of Vietnam's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in the solid waste sector, supporting municipalities to assess their solid waste management practices, identify solutions to reduce short lived climate pollutants and leverage funding to implement climate actions



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# THANK YOU!



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