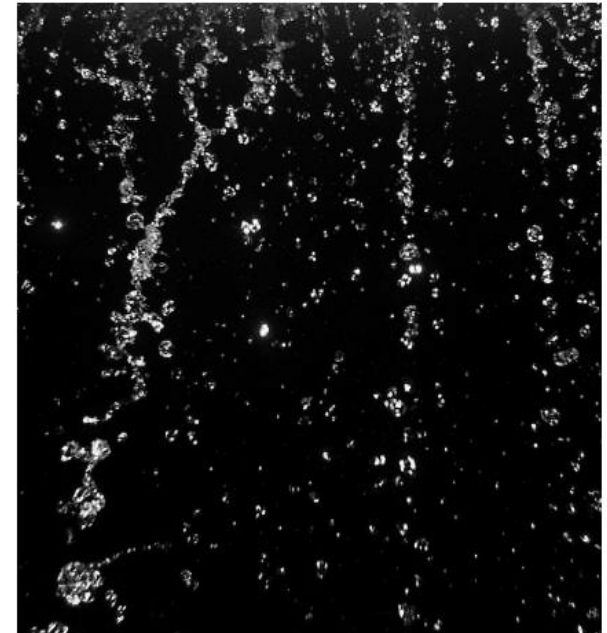


Concept of “measurable, reportable and verifiable ” measures and actions: where we are now



by Jigme



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Mandate for MRV

Bali Action Plan

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graph TD; A[Bali Action Plan] --> B[Developed countries]; A --> C[Developing countries];
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Developed countries

Measurable, reportable and verifiable **nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions**, including quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives, by all developed country Parties, while ensuring the **comparability of efforts** among them, taking into account differences in their national circumstances

Developing countries

Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties in the context of sustainable development, **supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building**, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner

Existing reporting and reviewing system for Annex I Parties

	Reportable	Verifiable (review)
GHG emissions/ removals	GHG inventories by sector and gas	Expert review teams (ERTs) (annually)
GHG projections	GHG emissions/removals in future under: “with measures” and “with additional measures”	ERTs (once in 4-5 years)
Accounting data under the Kyoto Protocol units	Initial accounting parameters, holdings and transactions of the Kyoto Protocol units	ERTs and/or the Compliance Committee of the KP (annually)
Domestic policies and measures	Domestic policies and measures to mitigate the GHG emissions and their expected impacts	ERTs (qualitative and once in 4-5 years)
Support to finance and technology	Information on support to finance and technology	ERTs (qualitative and once in 4-5 years)
Others	V&A; Research and Systematic Observation; Education, training and public awareness	ERTs (qualitative and once in 4-5 years)

Reporting and reviewing system for non-Annex I Parties

Reported as a part of the national communication	Reportable	Verifiable (review)
	National circumstances and sustainable development,	No substantive review (compilation and synthesis report of initial national communication prepared by the secretariat/CGE and submitted to the COP)
	GHG emissions/removals by sector and gas	
	Domestic policies and measures	
	Climate impacts and response strategies	
	Financial and technical needs and constraints	
Education, training and public awareness		

Few examples of MRV ideas/ proposals put forth by Parties

Developed countries

What to MRV?	How to MRV?
Commitments under the Convention and associated actions	
Economy-wide quantified emissions limitation and reduction commitments (QELROs)	Follow Convention/Protocol guidelines for Annex I inventories
A set of target parameters of “clean development” subject to international verification	Use and strengthen the experience under the Convention/Kyoto with measurement, reporting and verification
Actions capable of achieving quantifiable emissions limitation or reduction outcomes including actions for which outcomes are not directly measurable ignored	Establishing a facilitative process for the provision of information by Parties on their actions in fulfillment of the BAP
Reporting for mitigation shall include reporting on the cost and impact assessment of the mitigation actions, policies and measures, particularly, on developing countries	

Few examples of MRV ideas/ proposals put forth by Parties

Developing countries

What to MRV?	How to MRV?
GHG emissions	Be done under the register of NAMAs
Implementation of sustainable development actions/voluntary mitigation plans, programmes and actions	Applying the current reporting system as a starting point and revising reporting guidelines for all countries in order to promote consistency and comprehensiveness
The sustainable development benefits and climate co-benefits of the mitigation actions, as well as costs of actions to be supported for pledged voluntary actions.	Be done by national entities and procedures (voluntary pledges and “registered” actions - international guidelines)
Outcomes/results of NAMAs, i.e., aggregate emissions, at least for key emitting sectors.	Allow independent third-party review
Actions capable of achieving quantified emission limitations or reductions that can be extrapolated or projected based on agreed methodologies.	Assess “compliance” with commitments
Sectoral data including the introduction rate of technologies, energy efficiency, and stock/vintage of existing equipment	Be done at a national level following internationally agreed guidance (principles of TACCC)

Few examples of MRV ideas/ proposals put forth by Parties

Support for NAMAs

What to MRV?	How to MRV?
Additional financial and technological support	NAMAs registry(ies)
Direct and indirect contributions	
Information on accomplishments with the support received	Regular national communication by developed countries; enhancing measurement, reporting and verification of technology through the use of performance indicators for technology transfer
Costs and impacts of policies and measures on developing countries	
Information on efforts by developed countries to encourage technology, financing and capacity building support	Provide more frequent and improved reporting on provisions of financial and technology
Costs- and “carbon-effectiveness” of financial assistance and performance indicators for technology	

What are NAMAs?

Actions that lead to an appropriate/significant deviation from an emission baseline by [2020], [by 2020 for some regions and by 2050 for all regions], [within a time frame consistent with the long-term goal], [over an appropriate time period].

Examples of NAMAs:

- Sustainable development policies and measures (SD-PAMs)
- National low-carbon development plans and policies
- Market-based mitigation actions, including CDM projects and programmatic CDM, sectoral trading systems
- National sector-based mitigation actions and standards
- No-lose sectoral crediting scheme
- Actions to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD)
- Technology deployment programmes or standards.

Nature of NAMAs?

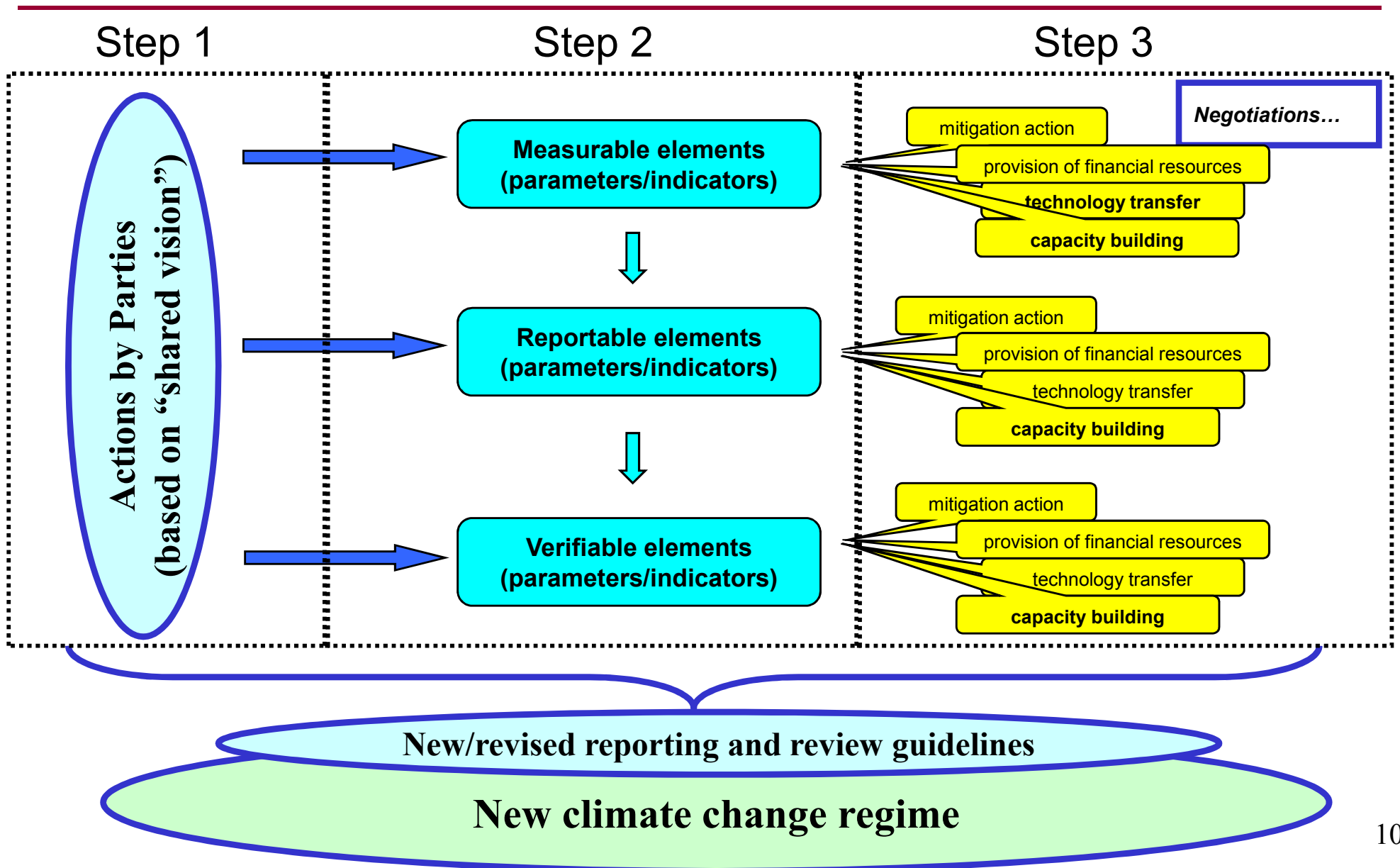
Should be:

- Be voluntary and non-binding and correspond to the capabilities of each Party
- Be distinct from the mitigation commitments of Annex I Parties
- Reflect aspects of capability, responsibility, mitigation potential and national circumstances
- Be of the same legal “character” of various countries’ efforts for all countries, whether developed or developing, although the substantive content may differ
- Be different by nature of actions and/or commitments for different groups of developing countries
- Involve “fast start” strategies with existing technologies to mitigate climate change in the immediate term

More details on these examples are provided in AWG-LCA “assembly paper” which is available here,

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2008/awglca4/eng/16r01.pdf>

Strategic MRV concept



Conclusions

- Current review/reporting system (Convention + KP) is quite established but its more focused on emissions side
- Ideas and proposals are mostly still at conceptual level, but details are starting to emerge (eg. Norwegian, Korean, South African and the EU proposals on MRV of NAMAs)
- Need more clarity on aspects such as:
 - To whom should the MRVs apply?
 - What is to be measured, reported and verified?
- MRV system – important part of future climate regime
- By current discussions, considerable changes are likely to be needed but only vague ideas now on what will change and how
- Formulation of MRV-related requirements will trigger changes in UNFCCC guidelines, procedures, and support infrastructure > Copenhagen: should become important milestone (not much time left until 2013 to put MRV system in place)