

TYPES OF MRV

- MRV takes on a different meanings depending on the user and context:
 - MRV of GHG emissions
 - MRV of GHG emissions reductions of mitigation efforts
 - MRV of non-GHG effects of mitigation efforts
 - MRV of implementation of mitigation efforts
 - MRV of adaptation efforts
 - MRV of finance

WHY IS MRV IMPORTANT?

 MRV enables governments to meet a variety of domestic and international objectives

Domestically

- Understand key emissions sources and sinks
- Design effective mitigation strategies
- Assess impacts
- Track progress
- Meet stakeholder demands for public disclosure of information

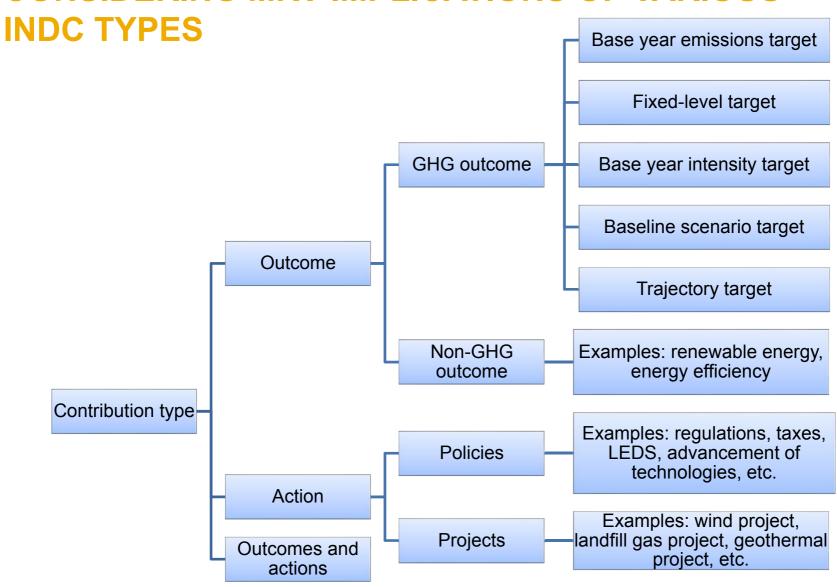
Internationally

- Meet international reporting obligations under UNFCCC
- Build trust
- Track global emissions and emissions reductions

MRV FOR INDCS

- During preparation of INDC
- Tracking progress of INDC

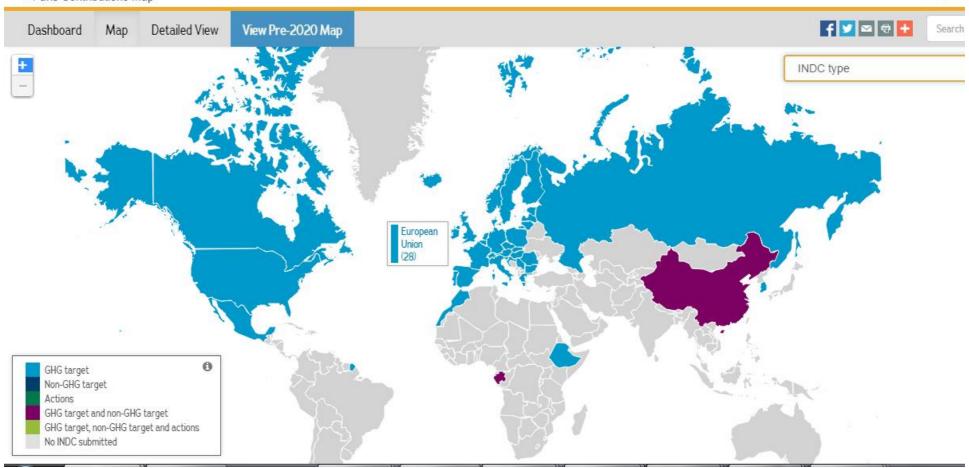
CONSIDERING MRV IMPLICATIONS OF VARIOUS



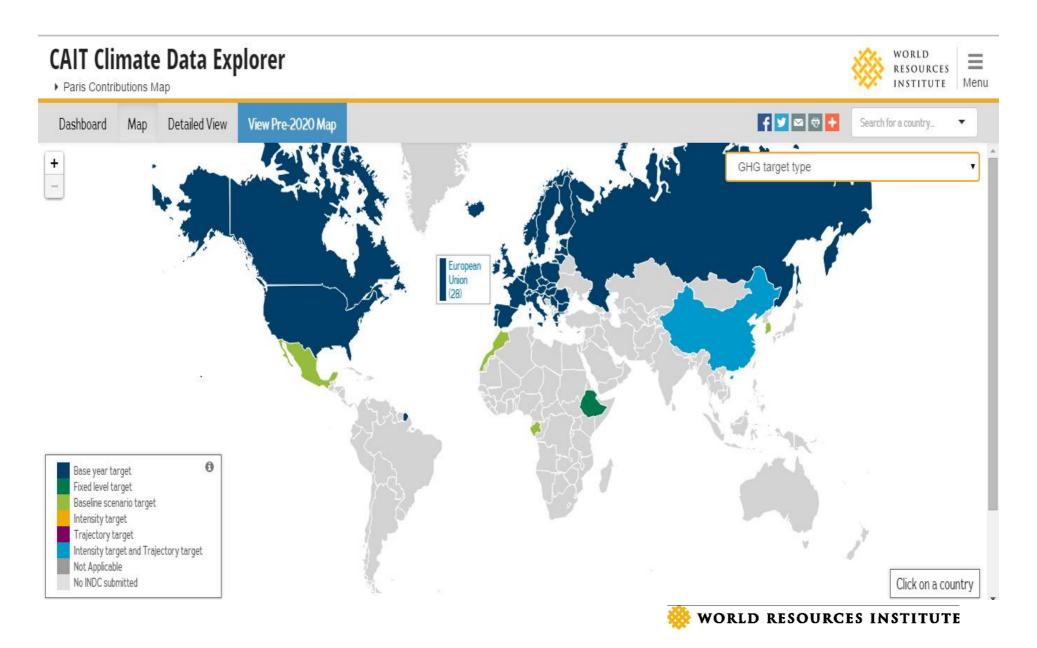
INDC TYPE

CAIT Climate Data Explorer

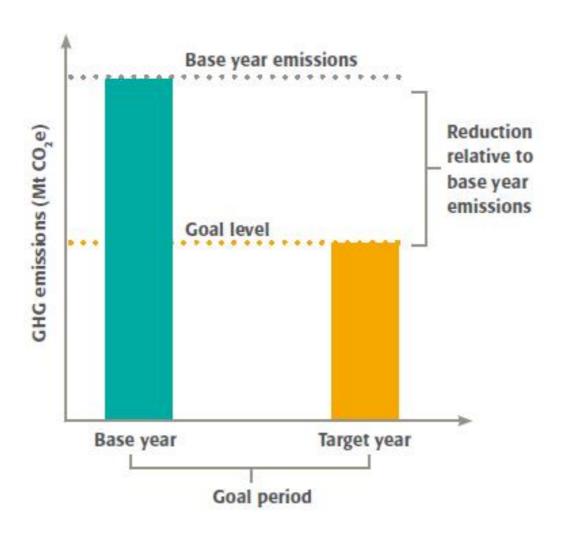
Paris Contributions Map



GHG TARGET TYPES SO FAR



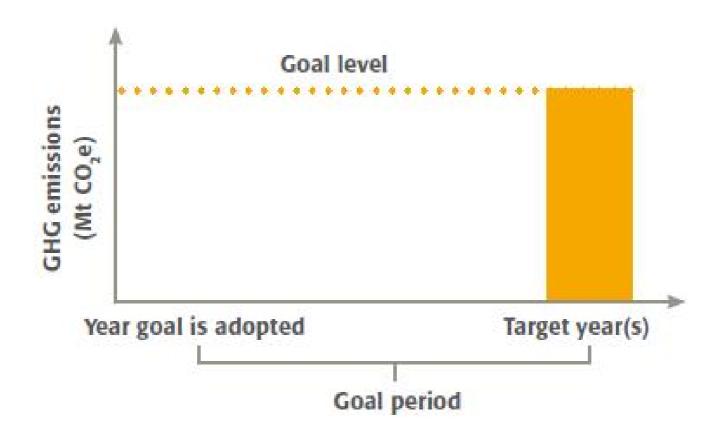
EXAMPLE OF A BASE YEAR EMISSIONS GOAL



BASE YEAR EMISSIONS GOALS

- Assessment of measurability:
 - Best facilitate measurability, in terms of both emissions reductions and emissions levels in the target year associated with meeting the goal.
 - No non-GHG data are involved
 - No models have to be used for projections
 - Easy to translate to various base years.

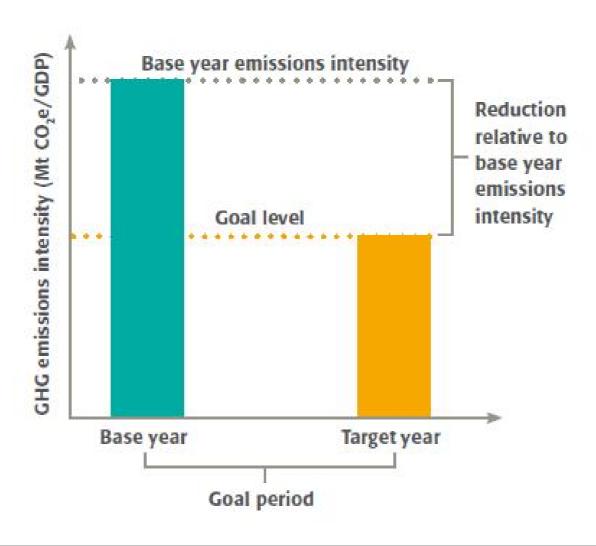
EXAMPLE OF FIXED LEVEL GOAL



FIXED LEVEL GOALS

- Assessment of measurability:
 - Emissions level associated with the target year is defined by the goal itself.
 - No non-GHG data are involved nor do models have to be used for projections.

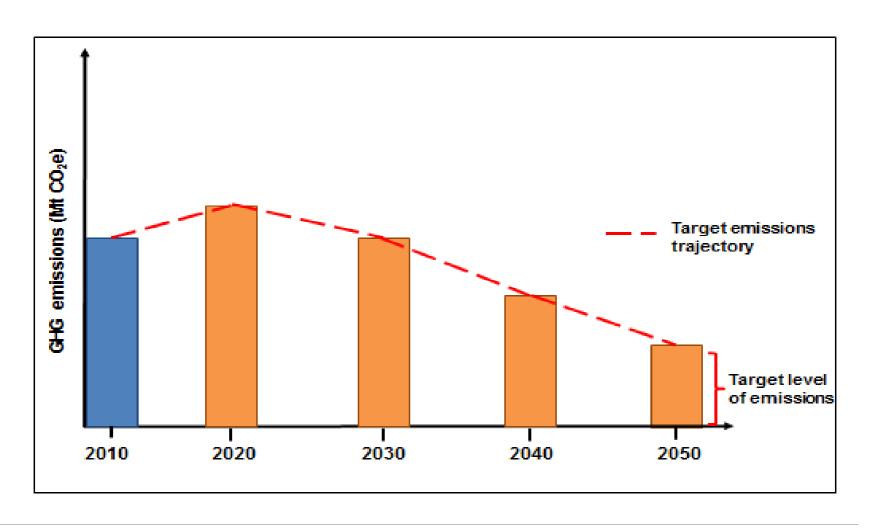
EXAMPLE OF BASE YEAR INTENSITY GOAL



BASE YEAR INTENSITY GOALS

- Assessment of measurability:
 - Unit of output needs to be estimated and measured
 - Requires projections of how the unit of output will change
 - Typically domestic data sources and methods are used, which vary and contribute to a lack of comparability among Parties.

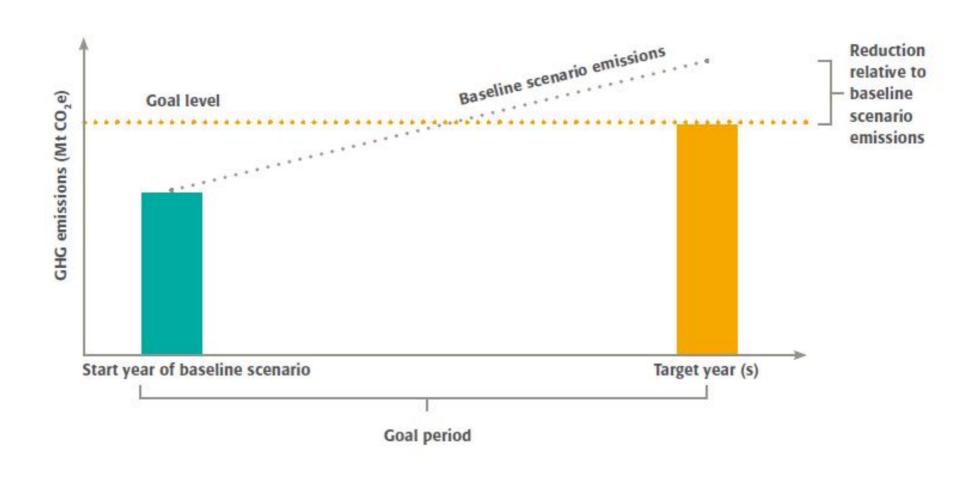
EXAMPLE OF TRAJECTORY GOAL



TRAJECTORY GOALS

- Assessment of measurability:
 - should specify the target years
 - and associated emissions levels for each milestone

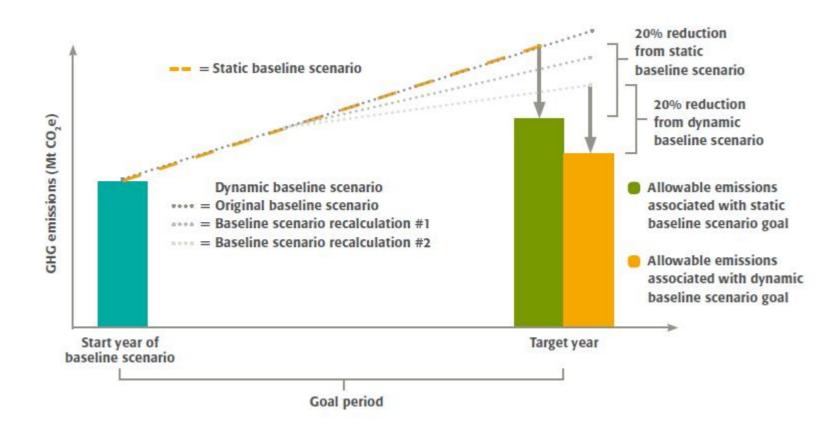
EXAMPLE OF A BASELINE SCENARIO GOAL



BASELINE SCENARIO GOALS

- Assessment of measurability:
 - Require projections, based on assumptions, for a range of emissions drivers and depend on modeling techniques, which can range from simple to complex.
 - Variation in inclusion of implemented, adopted, and planned policies, as well as the methods for estimating their effects
 - If baselines are not fixed ex-ante, the emissions level associated with meeting the goal cannot be calculated.

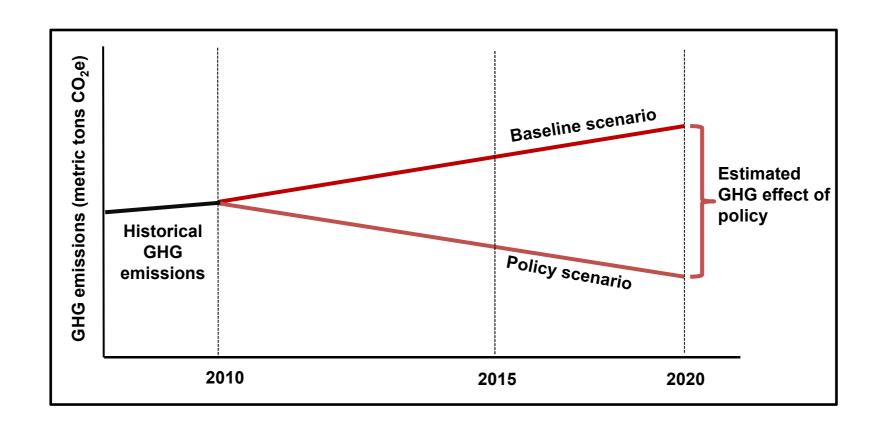
EXAMPLE OF STATIC VERSUS DYNAMIC BASELINE SCENARIOS



NON-GHG TARGET TYPES SO FAR

CAIT Climate Data Explorer ▶ Paris Contributions Map f У ∞ ⊕ + View Pre-2020 Map Detailed View Dashboard Map Non-GHG target type European Union Renewable energy target 0 Energy efficiency target Forestry target Multiple non-GHG targets Not Applicable No INDC submitted

EX ANTE ESTIMATION OF EMISSIONS IMPACT OF ACTIONS



POLICIES AND ACTIONS

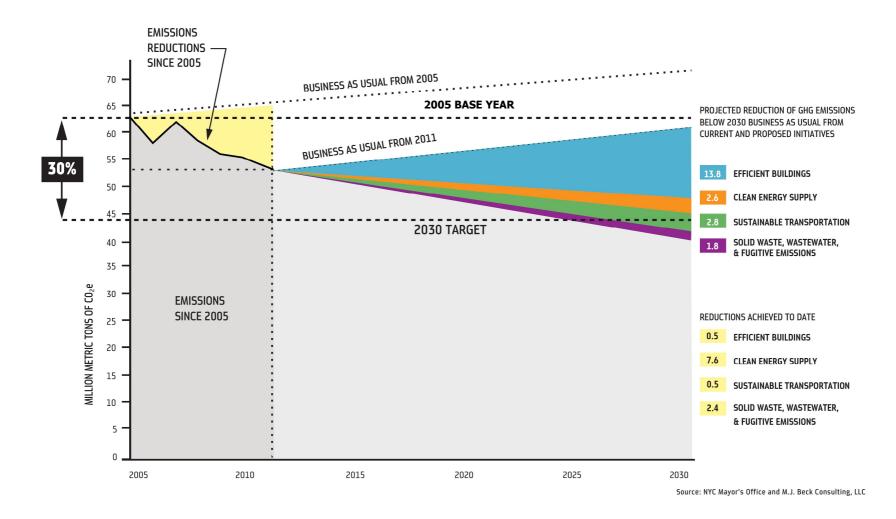
- Assessment of measurability:
 - The GHG impacts of policies are, in general, more difficult to assess than those of mitigation goals.
 - Guidance exists but standardized methods have yet to be adopted by the UNFCCC.
 - Differences in data availability, methods, and the diversity of policy commitments, the results of such assessments cannot be easily compared across countries.
 - Policies may not always be framed in terms of emissions reductions.

MRV FOR INDCS

- During preparation of INDC
- Tracking progress of INDC

TRACKING PROGRESS

Source: New York City, PlaNYC 2013



WHAT WILL MRV RULES LOOK LIKE?

- Reporting requirements?
 - For GHG effects?
 - For non-GHG effects?
 - For implementation?
- Methodologies for measurement and accounting?
- Reporting format?
- Reporting frequency?
- Verification requirements? By whom? How often?

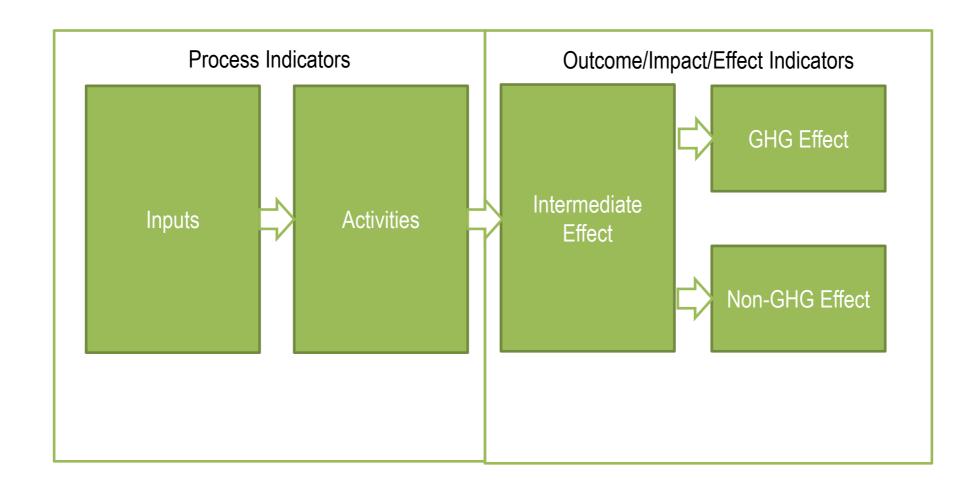
METHODS FOR MEASUREMENT OF EMISSIONS

Type of MRV	Method	Data requirements			
MRV of GHG emissions					
National GHG inventory	IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories	 Activity data and emission factor Calculation methodologies for some emissions sources 			
Corporate GHG inventory	 GHG Protocol Corporate Standard GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard ISO 14064-1 	 Activity data and emission factor Or continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) 			
Facility-level GHG inventory	 No universal standard Source specific methods based on reporting program May use guidance from relevant standards such as GHG Protocol 	 Activity data and emission factor Or continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) 			

TRACKING PROGRESS

Type of MRV	Method	Data requirements
Goals	GHG Protocol Mitigation Goal Standard	 GHG inventory Transferable emissions units Baseline scenarios in case of baseline scenario goals
Policies	 GHG Protocol Policy and Action Standard Climate Policy Implementation Tracking Framework 	 Defined by GHG quantification method and the policy type Baseline scenario and policy scenario Typically include activity data, emission factors, and socioeconomic data Performance indicators
Projects	CDM; GHG Protocol Project Standard; Gold Standard; VCS	 Defined by GHG quantification method, project type Project baseline Typically include activity data, emission factors, and socioeconomic data Performance indicators
Non-GHG effects	No internationally accepted standard	 Defined by type of non-GHG effect under consideration Typically include socioeconomic data related to employment, health, and air quality

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION TRACKING



IDENTIFY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, BUILD CAPACITY

Type of MDV	Implementation				
Type of MRV	Measurement and Reporting	Verification			
MRV of GHG emissions					
National GHG inventory	National governmental ministry, department, agency, external consultant	Peer review by domestic experts; UNFCCC Expert Review (for Annex I Parties only); Review under IAR and ICA processes			
Corporate GHG	Company itself; consultant may support	Verification by the company itself (self-			
inventory	the process	auditing) or a third party verifier.			
Facility-level GHG	Facility itself; consultant may support	Verification by the facility itself (self-			
inventory	the process	auditing) or a third party verifier.			
MRV of mitigation actions					
Goals		Depends on UNFCCC rules (ICA and IAR processes)			
Policies	Government, civil society, or external consultant				
Projects					
Non-GHG effects					
Implementation					

MRV BUILDING BLOCKS

Measurement

- Accounting methods
- Data collection
- Frequency of assessment

Reporting

- Reporting requirements
- Frequency of reporting
- Database/reporting platform and format

Verification

- Verification guidance
- Rules and procedures

<u>Institutional arrangements</u>

- Roles and responsibilities
 - Coordination
 - Leadership

Capacity: Human, technical, financial, and institutional

THANK YOU

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