



BILATERAL MRV OF SUPPORTED NAMAS

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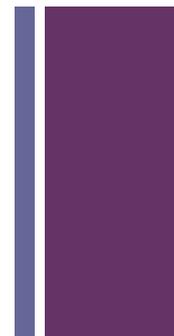
MRV of supported NAMAs: Two distinct contexts

International MRV through the UNFCCC process. (Required metrics, data, and indicators are decided by the UNFCCC)

- reported in Biennial Update Reports of the national communications which contain the national greenhouse gas inventory.
- The standards for MRV reporting in the UNFCCC context will be more specific/rigid than those used in bilateral MRV agreements.

Bilateral MRV agreements between NAMA host countries and developed country NAMA financial supporters.

- metrics and indicators decided bilaterally. Reporting occurs bilaterally. ***We focus on second, bilateral type of reporting.***





BILATERAL MRV AGREEMENTS: BETWEEN NAMA HOST COUNTRIES AND DEVELOPED COUNTRY NAMA SUPPORTERS



Addresses key needs:

- What is actually happening in terms of actions on the ground?
- Reporting bilaterally to funder—progress indicators justifies use of public funds
- Help galvanize support in-country to constituents if initiatives are viewed as beneficial locally and nationally
- **Flexibility:** Metrics to be decided as appropriate to national circumstances, the nature of the NAMA, and the particular needs of the donor and host countries

+ 3 types of proposed bilateral metrics/indicators

- **Action and Progress metrics** would demonstrate that NAMAs are being implemented and producing results. Progress metrics should ideally be compared to historic data and trends to evaluate overall effectiveness and avoid uncertainties associated with BAU forecasts.
- **GHG metrics** show aggregate GHG emissions, reference levels, and reductions, though less emphasis on BAU case.
- **Sustainable Development metrics** show progress toward social and economic development.

*Decide metrics to report during negotiation of support,
at beginning of NAMA intervention*

+ DOMESTIC/BILATERAL MRV



+ Use non-GHG metrics to show NAMAs are being implemented and producing results.

■ **Action Metrics**

- approval of a renewable energy feed-in tariff,
- installation of a specific climate-friendly technology,
- construction of a bus rapid transit (BRT) line.

■ **Progress Metrics**

- percentage of electricity generated from renewable sources
- percentage of steel plants with dry gas quenching technology
- trips taken on public transit
- Landowners enrolled in PES program for forestry

+ Use non-GHG metrics to show NAMAs are being implemented and producing results.

■ **Sustainable Development metrics**

- wind turbines
- new development near transit
- household travel time and cost savings
- expanded access to clean energy
- better air quality
- health improvements

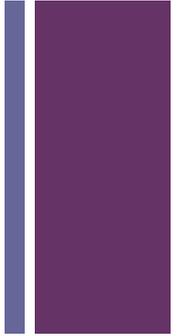


A scientific need for non-GHG metrics in addition to any GHG estimates



1. GHG Emissions Reduction Estimates for NAMAs Entail A Degree of Uncertainty

- More uncertainty than with national and project-level emissions measurements.
- Acceptable BAU/Ref uncertainty
- NAMAs may be implemented in stages, and the full emissions outcome may not be apparent in the early phases



- **2. Difficulty in accounting for several NAMAs in the same sector...**
 - Cement sector interventions in 60% of plants
 - Transport NAMAs with different approaches for different cities

...and suites of NAMAs within integrated plans

- Combined RE on grid with electric vehical streetcars
- Rural solar electrification and REDD
- **3. Difficulty in separating out other variables' emissions impacts**
 - Economic changes in country
 - Change in fuel price



Reporting follows agreed-upon process between the two parties



Formal reporting

- Indicators allow facilitate more streamlined reporting
- Milestones help a country to raising or receive installment of funding
- Indicators/metrics can be shared internationally via UNFCCC **if host country chooses**
- International feedback helpful

Benefits to host country

- Use of indicators allows policymakers to improve the action over time
- Provides useful data while GHG measurement ability becomes institutionalized
- Indicators/metrics can be communicated easily to constituent base



Making use of MRV: Practical near-term steps to prepare for both types of MRV

- Work out metrics with funder
- Make metrics “sell” at home
- Determine those which can also be reported to UNFCCC if you choose
- Information reported in BUR will receive feedback and suggestions
- Be prepared to improve data collection and quality over time.



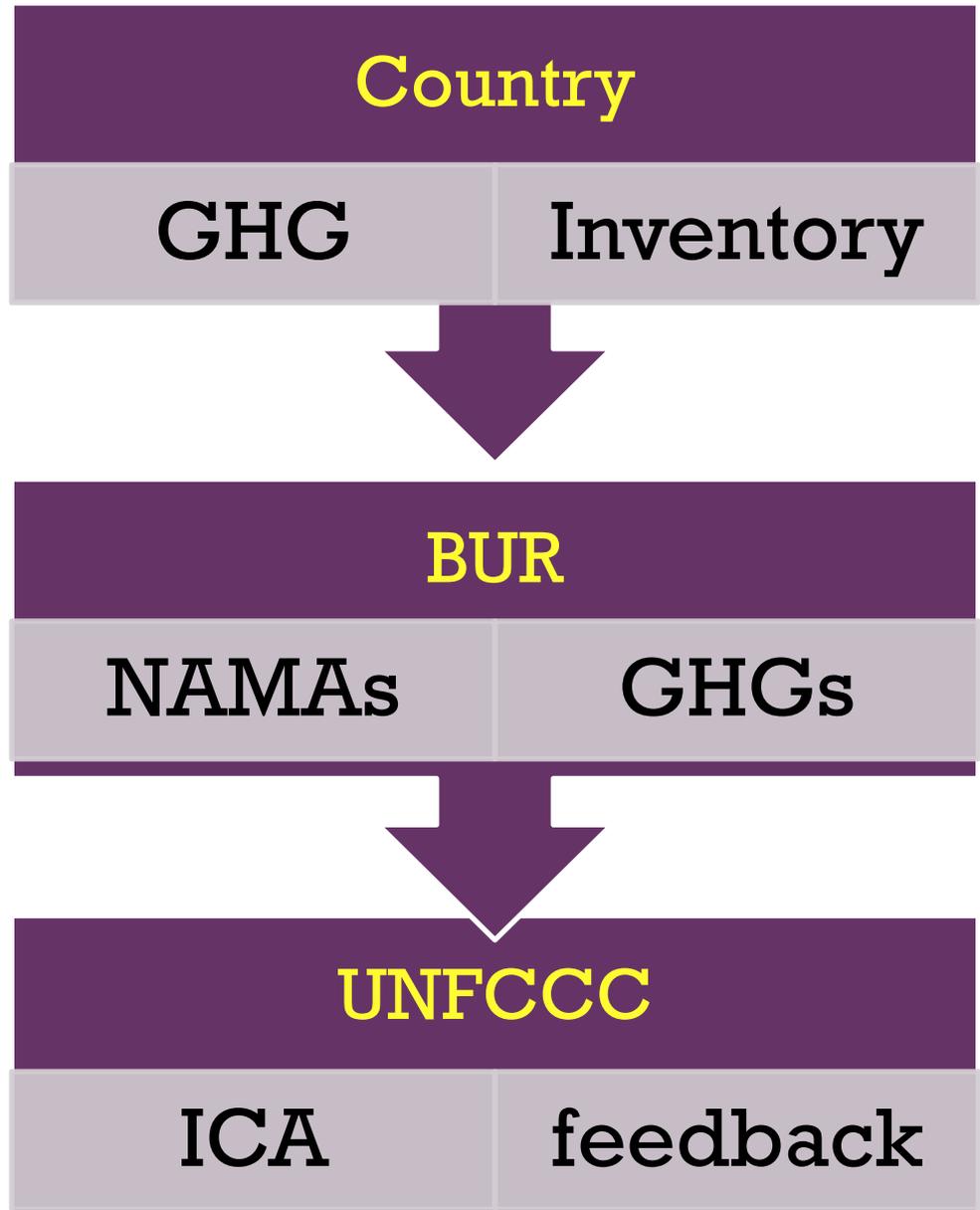
■ Thank you!

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UNFCCC
DC
MRV PROCESS





UNFCCC: Components of NAMAs MRV Text



1. Objectives and scope
 2. National greenhouse gas inventory: methodologies and reporting guidelines
 3. Mitigation actions
 4. Finance, technology, and capacity building needs and support received
 5. Provision to review guidelines in accordance to COP
- This is ONLY international process! Separate from domestic/bilateral MRV

+ National greenhouse gas inventory

Key foundation for Nat Comm and BUR

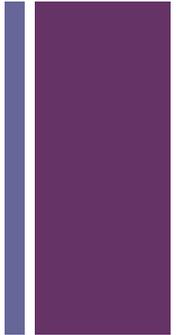
- methodologies and reporting guidelines
- IPCC Defaults
- IPCC GPG
- How much detail?



Biennial Update Reports (BURs), submitted every 2 years

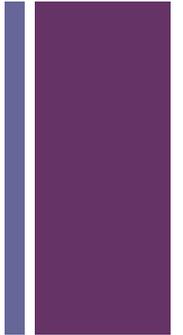
For Inventory BUR:

- Between National Communications
- Adds further detail including the most relevant and recent numbers
- Transparent, aimed at getting up-to-date information
- Projected emissions and removals for sectors in the inventory
- Methodologies and assumptions including business as usual or other metrics



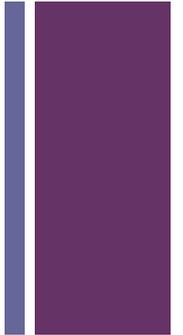


NAMAs reporting in BUR



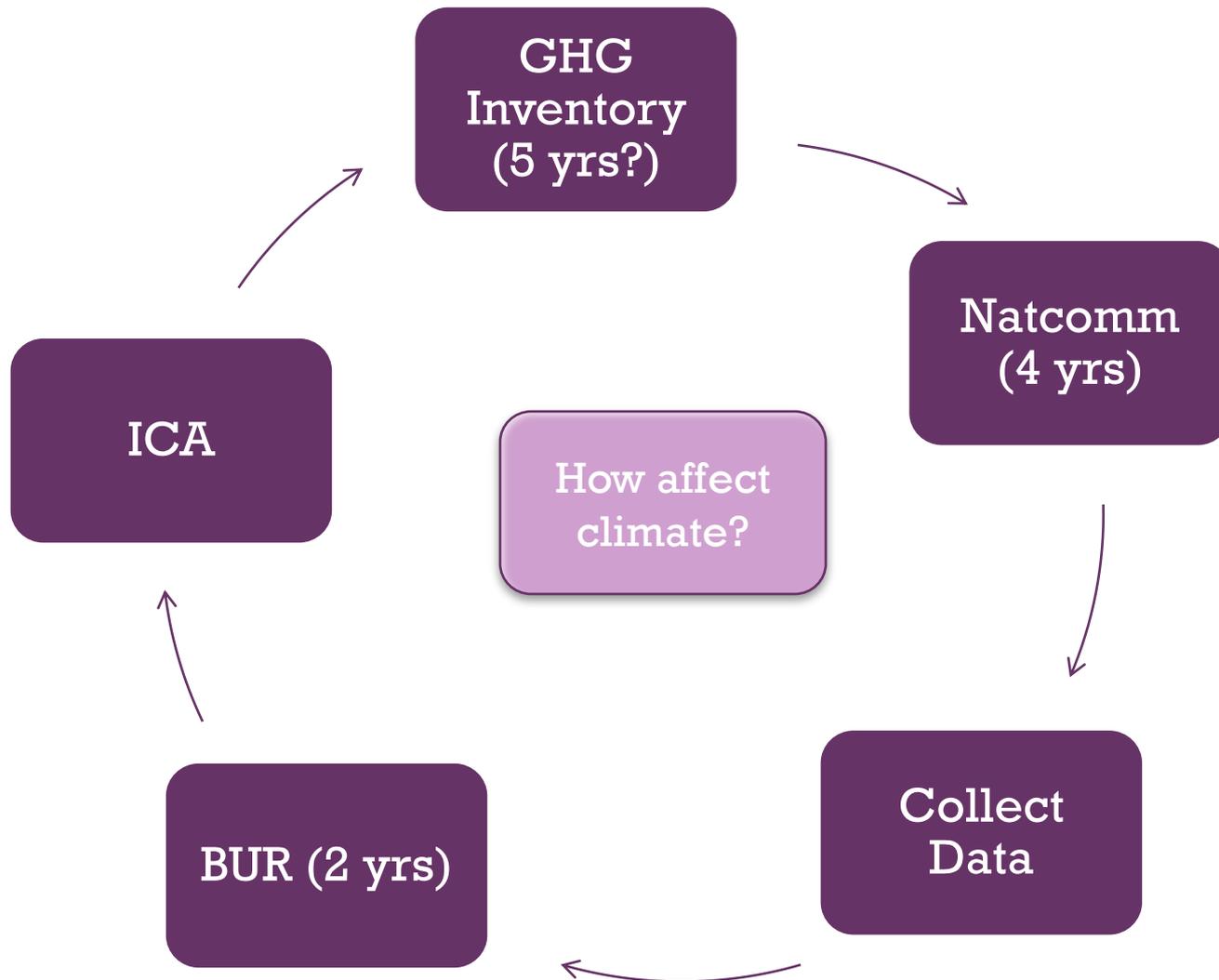
- **For individual NAMAs or suite of NAMAs**
- Base year, sectors, **quantitative goals** (emissions not specified),
- progress indicators, estimated outcomes (metrics depend on type of action) and also emissions outcomes to extent possible
- state of implementation/ results achieved
- methodologies and assumptions including business as usual or other metrics (if relevant)
- Supplementary info on incremental costs, investment, other benefits (to assist in financing)

+ Goals to work for (not included in text)



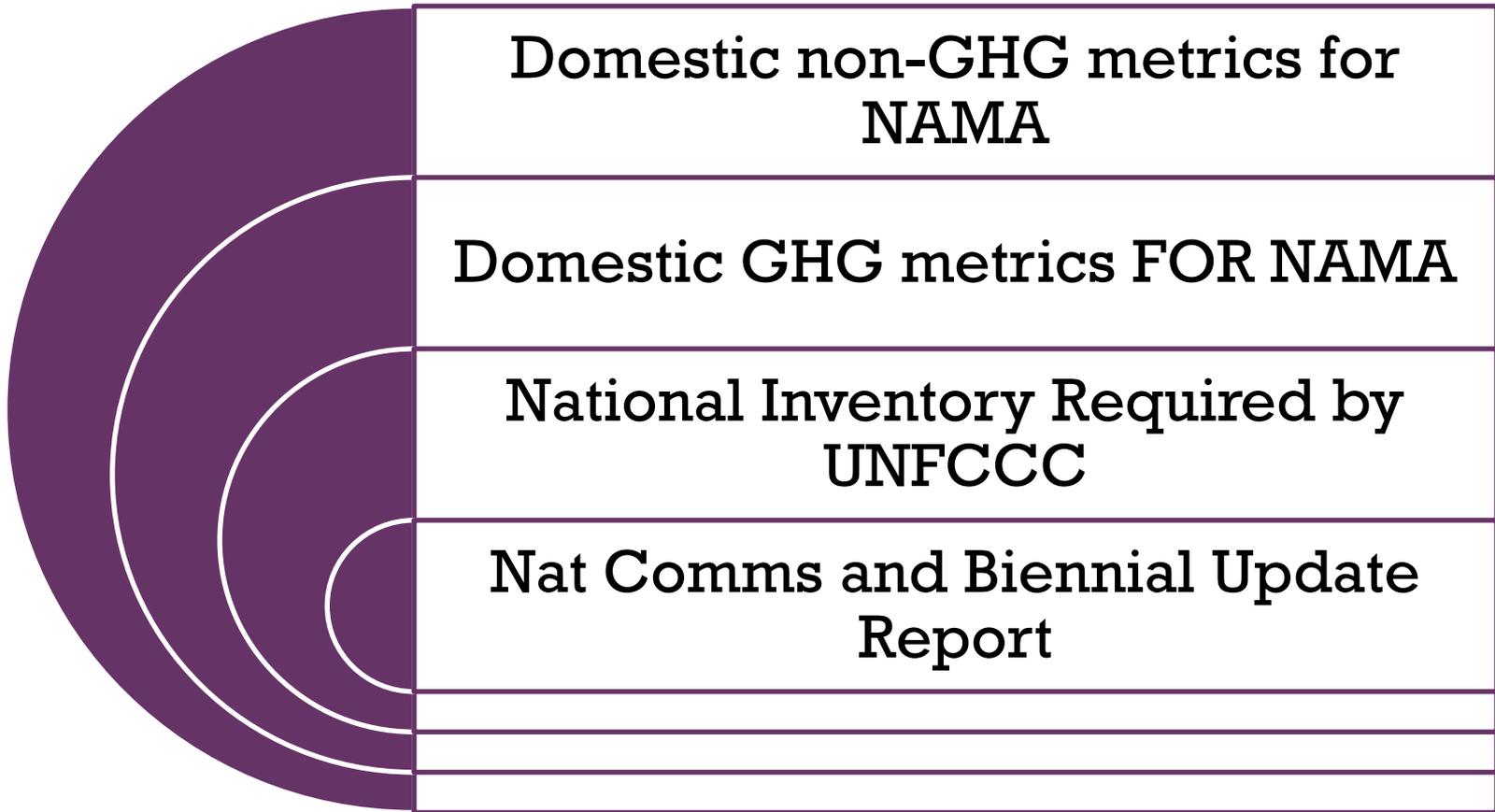
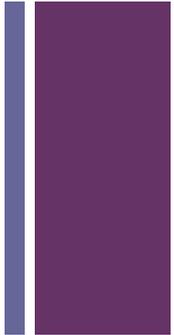
- Bottom line: A good inventory!
- Time series for every year from 1990 or reports for 1990, 1995, and 2000 plus annually for 2005-2010
- Identify key categories that initially sum, in descending order, to 70% of total GHG emissions and over time work up to identification of key categories that sum to 90% of total GHG emissions
- Description of mitigation actions and their effects
- Encouraged to undertake key category analysis to assist in developing (1) inventories that better reflect national circumstances and (2) NAMAs

+ DC MRV in the big picture





Linked information: make broad use of bilateral MRV metrics





overcome challenges in estimating absolute GHG emissions reductions from NAMAs of
GHG portion more directly linked to UNFCCC reporting process (MRV discussions ongoing)
This presentation focuses on metrics **not internationally mandated**