MRV FRAMEWORK FOR NON-ANNEX I PARTIES UNDER THE UNFCCC
An Evolving UNFCCC

Developed:
- KP QELROS
- Other convention’s commitments

Developing:
- CDM “CERs”
- Other mitigation actions

Developed:
- KP QELROS
- Pre 2020 targets
- Other convention’s commitments

Developing:
- NAMAs (pre-2020, other)
- LEDS
- CDM “CERs”
- Other mitigation actions

2 degree goal

New market arrangements

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Evolution of developing country MRV framework

1992/94
- UNFCCC adopted and entered into force (initial communication within three years)

1996
- Adopted guidelines for the preparation of NCs (decision 10/CP.2)

1997
- First batch of INCs submitted
  - Jordan
  - Argentina
  - Uruguay
  - Senegal
  - Micronesia
  - Mexico

1999
- Established the Consultative Group of Experts for the first time

2002
- The CGE continued for 2003-2007
- Adopted revised guidelines for NC (decision 17/CP.8)

2007
- BAP – introduced MRV concept for the first time (decision 1/CP.13)

2009
- The CGE reconstituted for 2010-2012

2010
- NCs submitted every 4 years
  - BURs
  - ICA
  - Domestic MRV
  - (decision 1/CP.16)

2011
- Adopted guidelines for BURs
- Adopted guidelines and modalities for ICA

2012
- The CGE extended for 2013
- The CGE continued for 2014-2018
- Adopted composition modalities and procedures for ICA/TTE
- Adopted general guidelines for domestic MRV
- Adopted REDD related MRV
MRV framework for developing country Parties

International MRV
- National communications
- Biennial update reports
- International consultation and analysis

Domestic MRV
- General guidelines to describe the domestic MRV of domestically supported NAMAs
- Voluntary use

REDD+ MRV
- Modalities for MRV of REDD+ activities
- Voluntary - obtain and receive payments for results-based actions
## Reporting guidelines: BUR

### Biennial update reports (decision 2/CP.17, annex III)

(I) National circumstances and institutional arrangements

(II) National greenhouse gas inventory and report (inventory year: no more than 4 years prior to submission)

(III) Mitigation actions and their effects
   - More detailed, specific and structured information to be reported

(IV) Constraints and gaps, related financial, technical and capacity needs, description of support received and needed

(V) Support received for the preparation of BURs

(VI) Any other information…..relevant to the BUR
Guidelines/methodologies

- Decision 17/CP.8 (or any later guidelines in future),
- Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the GPG 2000
- GPG 2003 (LULUCF)

Inventory year(s)

- Inventory for year: calendar year no more than four years prior to the date of the submission, or more recent years
- Subsequent biennial update reports: cover a calendar year that does not precede the submission date by more than four years
- Time series: back to the years reported in the previous national communications (*encouraged*)
- Encouraged to submit summary information tables of inventories for previous submission years (e.g. for 1994 and/or 2000 reported in previous national communications)
Mitigation actions within the BUR (decision 2/CP.17, annex III)

- Name and description of mitigation action, including information on the nature of the action, coverage, quantitative goals and process indicators
- Methodologies and assumptions
- Objectives of the action and steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action
- Progress of implementation of the actions and results achieved (estimated outcomes and emissions reductions)
- International market mechanisms
- Domestic MRV
Mitigation actions: e.g. deviation from BAU

- Project 1
- Project 2
- Project 3…

Policy in sector Y
Programme in sector X
Markets (e.g. issuances sold)
Mitigation actions within the BUR

- No guidance on what to include in the BUR, countries to decide

- Adequate level of aggregation, depending on what is happening at the country level:
  a) Targets
  b) Policies
  c) Programmes
  d) Projects

- Why MRV mitigation actions
  a) Management
  b) Meet a mandate
  c) Promote transparency
  d) Enhance credibility (country and international levels)
  e) Safeguard environmental integrity
  f) Markets
Domestic MRV

• Call for institutions, entities, arrangements and systems for domestic MRV

• Measure domestically supported NAMAs:
  • Collection and management of information
  • documentation of methodologies

• Verify domestically supported NAMAs
International consultation and analysis workflow

**Submission of BURs** → **International consultation and analysis** → **Technical analysis** → **Facilitative exchange of views** → **Final SR noted by SBI and posted on UNFCCC.int** → **Record of the facilitative sharing of views**

**Outputs of International Consultation and Analysis**

- Composition of TTE
- Technical analysis of BURs by TTE
- Draft summary report (SR)
- Review and comment on draft SR by the Party concerned
- Final SR by TTE & the Party concerned

A workshop under SBI - a one- to three-hour session for each Party or group of Parties

A brief presentation by the Party or Parties concerned on their biennial update report, followed by oral questions and answers among Parties
REDD+ MRV (to be conducted as a part of the ICA process)

Data and information on REDD+ to be reported as “technical annexes” to the BURs

MRV data and information on REDD+ conducted as a part of ICA (technical analysis) by two independent LULUCF experts included in the team of technical experts for the technical analysis

Additional requirements for the technical analysis

Result in a technical report

Voluntary; applicable only for those developing country Parties seeking to obtain and receive payments for results-based actions
In conclusion:

- Operational details of the MRV framework under the Climate Change Convention for developing country Parties are now complete.

- In the light of enhanced reporting, developing countries need:
  
  a) Continued technical assistance, and capacity-building and financial support.
  b) To strengthen the existing institutional arrangements or establish new ones, and maintain them in a robust manner to ensure that they function on a continuous basis.

- National reports serve a dual purpose: meeting international reporting obligations as well as serving as an important national decision-making tool.