

MRV Guidebook: *“One Hundred Questions and Answers about MRV in Developing Countries”*

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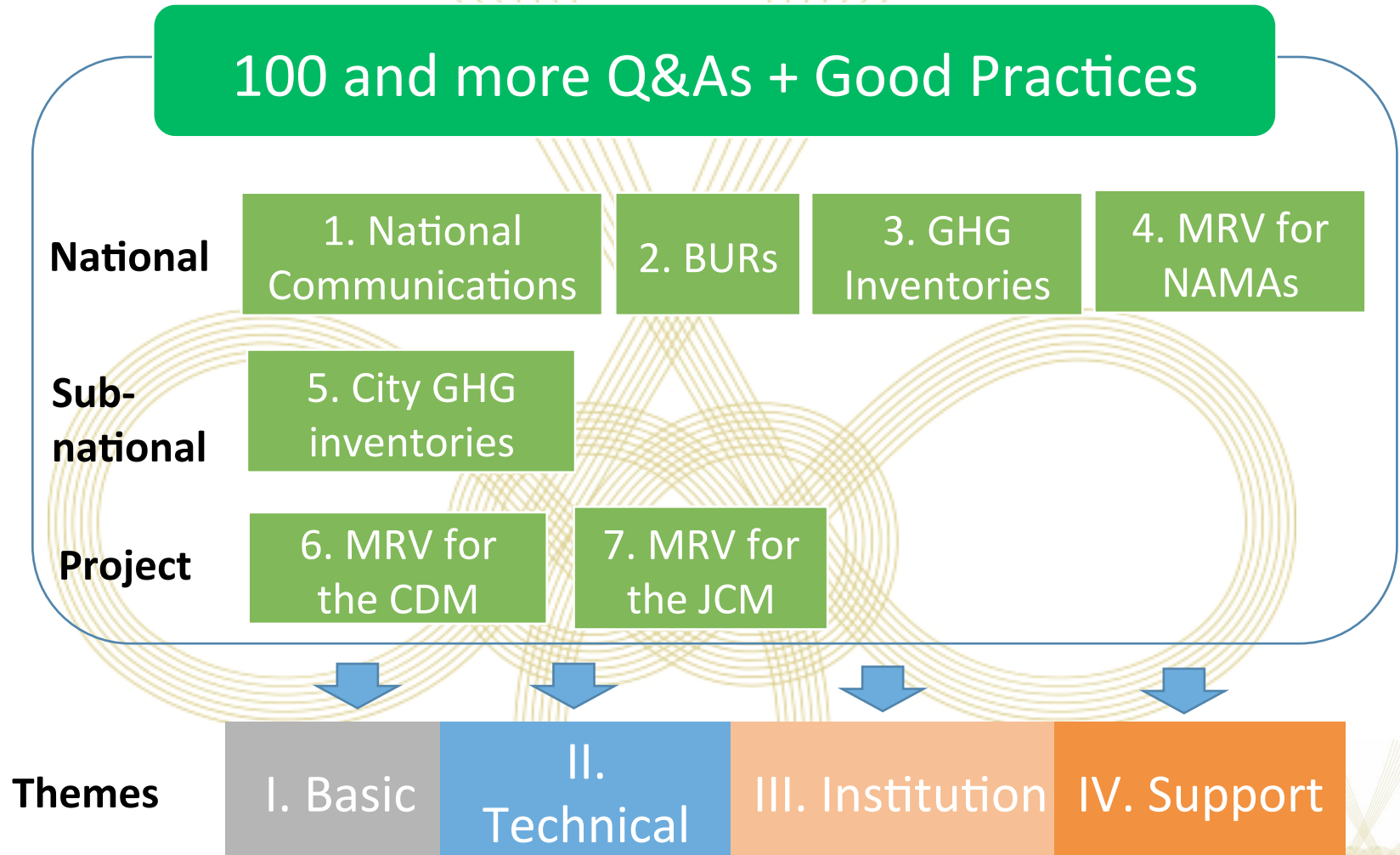
outline

- What is MRV Guidebook?
- Structure & development so far
- Sample Q&As
- Feedbacks from users
- Challenges

What is Mrv guidebook?

- An easy to understand guidebook for policy makers in developing countries about existing MRV schemes under and beyond the UNFCCC
- Sponsored by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan since 2013
- Developed by IGES with a group of experts outside IGES
- Distributed at various international conferences and training and through IGES's website

Structure

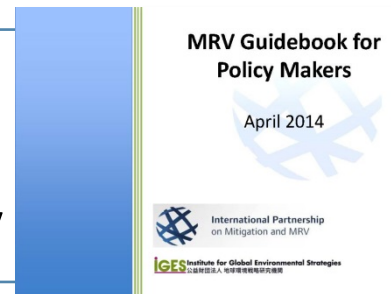


Development So far

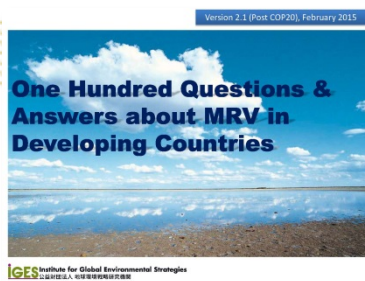
2013



Collaboration with Int'l Partnership for Mitigation and MRV

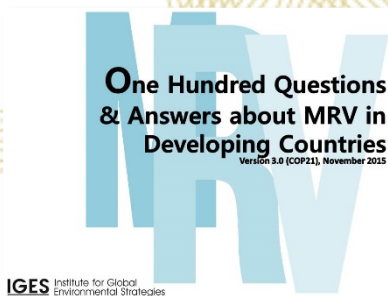


2014



Translation to Indonesian and Vietnamese

2015



Launch of web-based guidebook (January 2016)

Sample Q&A (1)



Basic

Technical

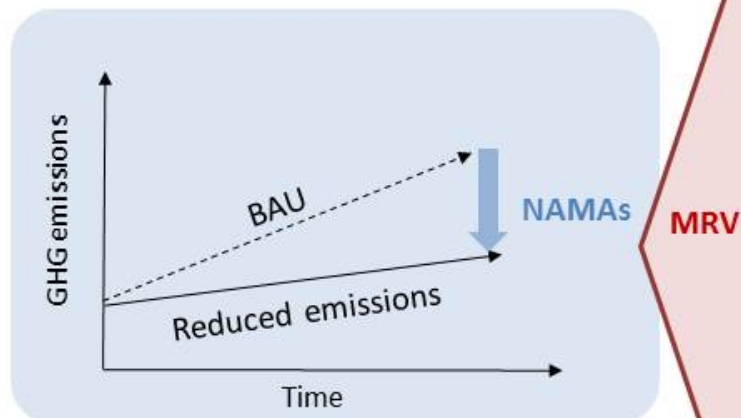
Institution

Support

Q48: What is MRV for NAMAs?

A: MRV of NAMAs can comprise of: MRV of the effects of NAMAs relative to ‘business as usual (BAU)’ GHG emissions in 2020 and MRV of support provided, when applicable, for the reduction of emissions.

NAMA implementation by a Party



In detail

- ✓ **BAU:** Refers to calculation of GHG emissions without NAMAs. Parties agreed on developing country Parties to implement NAMAs, aimed at achieving a deviation in emissions relative to “business as usual” emissions in 2020.
- ✓ **Emissions reduction:** Refers to measurement of GHG emissions reduction through NAMAs in relation to the corresponding BAU GHG emissions.
- ✓ **Support:** Focuses on how developed countries mobilise support provided for mitigation actions, where support means finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.

Reference:

1. UNFCCC. (2010)

Sample Q&A (2)



Basic

Technical

Institution

Support

Q56: Who should conduct MRV of NAMAs?

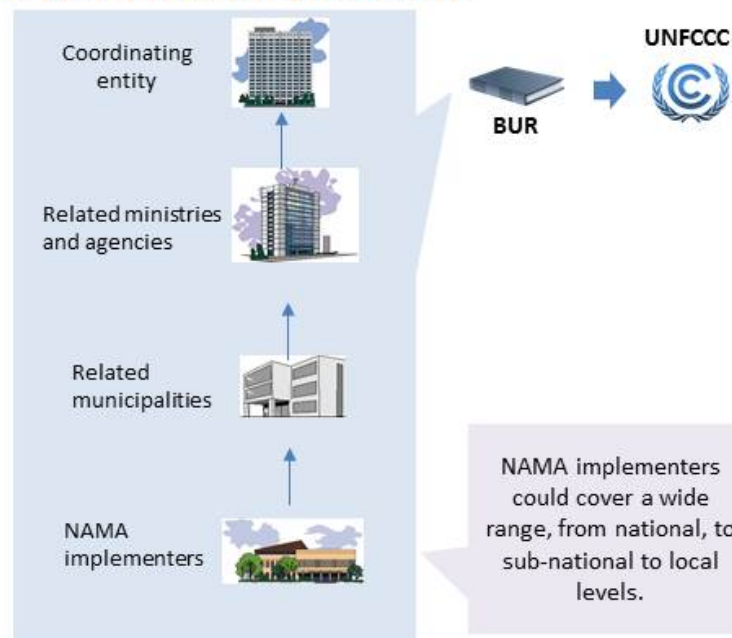
A: BURs coordinating entity in each Party designated as responsible for the overall BURs preparation should develop BURs. MRV of each mitigation action to be reported in a BUR should be conducted by different entities designated by the government/coordinating entity.

In detail

- ✓ Since NAMAs are decided for developing country Parties to implement under the UNFCCC, the government of each country Party should have the overall responsibility.
- ✓ NAMAs can come in diverse forms, involving diverse NAMA implementation entities, e.g. related ministries, municipalities, private entities, etc.
- ✓ Generally these entities involved in NAMA implementation have roles in conducting MRV of each NAMA.

For further information on BUR, see:
“Q9: Who should develop NCs and BURs?”

Image of institutional arrangements



Sample good practice

Good practice for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions

Technical
capacity

Data

15. Advanced reporting of NAMAs in a BUR

International reporting on NAMAs through BURs has begun recently. Among those which already submitted information on NAMAs in their BURs, Singapore provided quantitative information on NAMAs, such as a goal toward 2020 and achieved emissions reductions, as shown in below. This helps to increase the transparency and accountability of the information provided at the international level.

Singapore's reporting on NAMAs: Example of reducing emissions from waste and wastewater treatment

Mitigation Action	Objectives	Description	Progress	Nature	2020 goal	Method & assumptions	Gas	Progress indicators	Results
Waste water sludge disposal by incineration	To reduce methane gas emissions from wastewater sludge	Incinerating wastewater sludge, a by-product of water reclamation plants, which would otherwise be disposed off at landfills.	Since 2009, ECO Special Waste Management and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation have been contracted to perform sludge incineration.	Infra-structure	0.10 (MT)	Assumptions are referenced from IPCC methodology	CH ₄	Amount of sludge incinerated	Estimated abatement achieved in 2012: 0.06 MT

Reference:

1. Singapore. (2014)

Feedbacks from users

- Useful especially for policy makers who are beginners to MRV: e.g. new staff, re-structuring of organisations
- Experienced users also find it useful to find specific information that they need
- Local languages preferred by sub-national and project scale users, while English by national policy makers because international negotiations are conducted in English
- Suggestion to include other MRV schemes, e.g. MRV for policies

Challenges

- Limitation of the paper-based guidebook to be delivered for potential users, though this is the best way to hear feedbacks from the users
- The web-based guidebook is easy to deliver, although feedback mechanisms must be there to receive feedbacks
- Exploration of other means to deliver the guidebook
- Exploration of collaboration with other tools to become a “packaged” tool

Thank you!

IGES' s website for MRV Guidebook:

<http://www.iges.or.jp/en/climate-energy/mm/201309mrv.html>

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