

MRV in the context of the UNFCCC

UNFCCC secretariat



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Bali action Plan

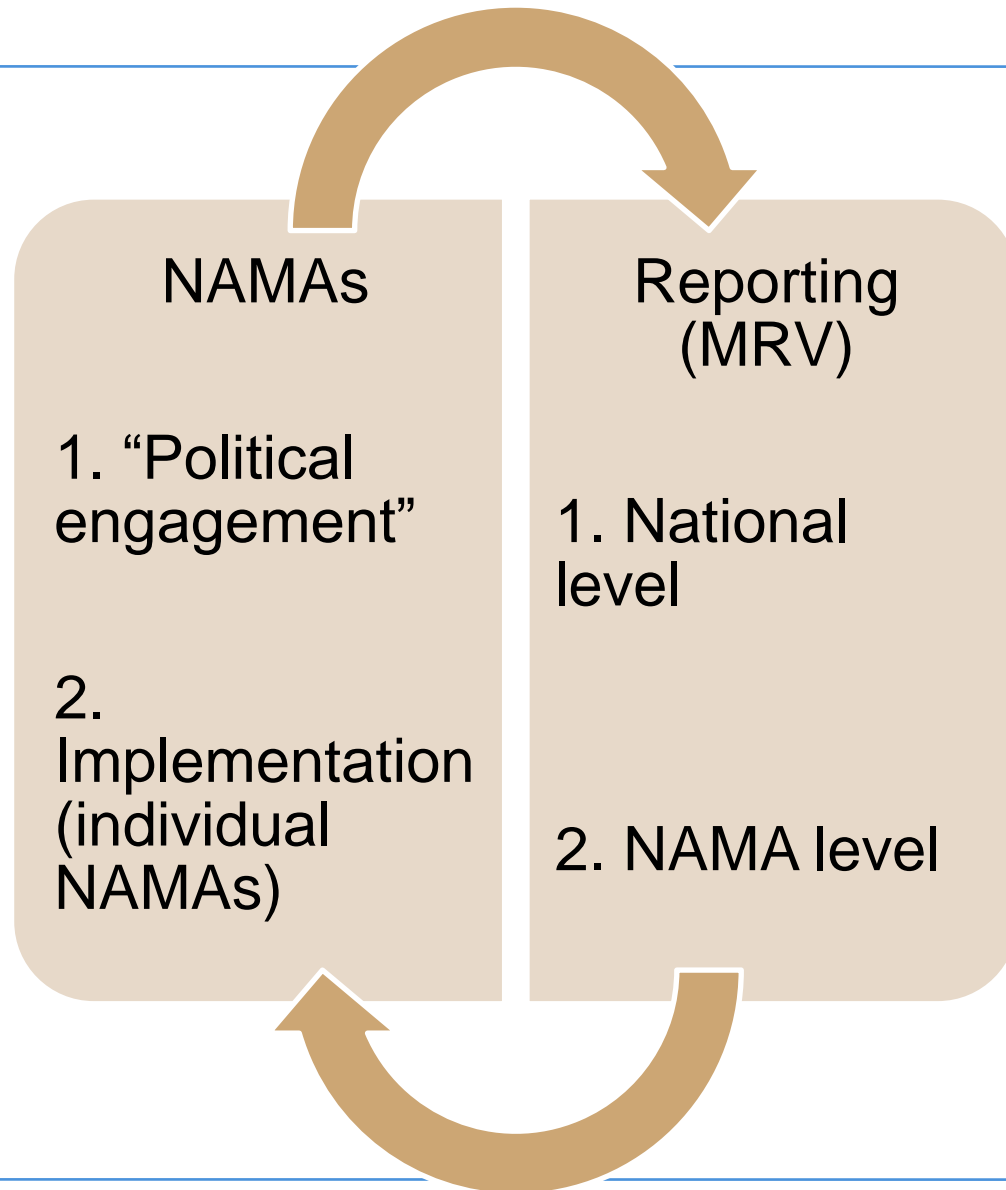
Enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention by addressing [...] NAMAs [...], supported and enabled [...], in a **measurable, reportable and verifiable manner**

„Agreed outcome“ COP 16, 17 and 18

- NAMA component: Developing countries to take NAMAs [...] aimed at achieving a deviation in BAU in 2020
 - Reporting component: enhanced reporting through Nat Comms., BURs and ICA
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Background



- National communications every four years
- Biennial update reports:
 - First round by December 2014
 - Funded through the GEF
- International consultations and analysis:
 - Non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty
 - increase transparency of mitigation actions and their effects



- Assist Parties in meeting reporting obligations; encourage consistency, transparency, completeness and accuracy
- National GHG inventory:
 - ✓ Calendar year no more than four years prior to calendar
 - ✓ UNFCCC guidelines and IPCC guidelines to be used
- Mitigation actions in tabular format:
 - ✓ goals and progress indicators,
 - ✓ assumptions and methodologies,
 - ✓ results achieved, estimated reductions
- Finance, technology and capacity building: constraints and gaps and support received from several sources



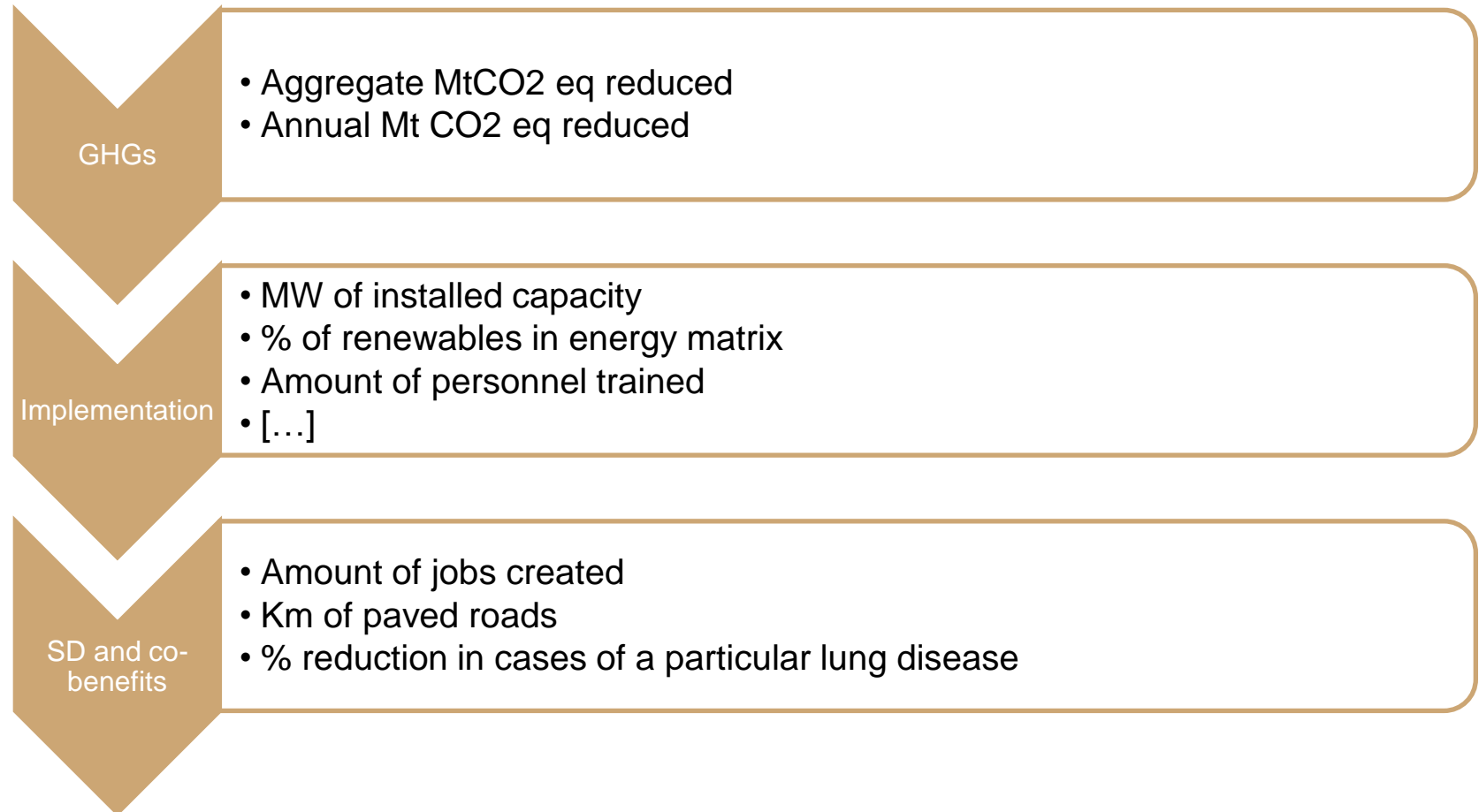
ICA (Modalities and guidelines)

- Technical analysis by a group of experts, to prepare a summary report (Modalities for the team of experts still under discussion)
- Facilitative sharing of views:
 - ✓ SBI to convene 1-3 hour workshop
 - ✓ to consider the BUR and the summary report



- Some requirements already specified under BUR
- Depends on source of funding
 - a) Internationally supported: Sources of funding may have own reporting requirements
 - b) Domestically supported: general guidelines currently being developed by the SBSTA
- No guidelines or methodologies developed, however, some are being developed by countries and development organizations





- How would countries know that their NAMAs contribute to reducing BAU emissions?
- How could countries tell that their NAMAs enhance their mitigation potential and contribute to national development?
- What do countries need to put in place to respond to recent reporting obligations ?

