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Agenda item 10(b)

Methodological issues under the Convention General guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties

General guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties

Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair

- 1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) took note of document FCCC/SBSTA/2013/MISC.7 and Add.1 containing the views of Parties on the general guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties (hereinafter referred to as the guidelines).
- 2. The SBSTA initiated the process of the development of the guidelines and agreed to continue this process at SBSTA 39 (November 2013) based on the elements of the general guidelines contained in the annex to these conclusions, without prejudging where these elements should be placed, in a draft decision or the draft guidelines.
- 3. The SBSTA reiterated that it will forward draft guidelines to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its nineteenth session.¹

Please recycle

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2012/5, paragraph 92.

Annex

[English only]

[Elements of general guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties

[Principles of Guidelines]

The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice reiterated its conclusion that the guidelines are to be general, voluntary, pragmatic, non-prescriptive, non-intrusive and country driven, take into account national circumstances and national priorities, respect the diversity of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), build on existing domestic systems and capacities, recognize existing domestic measurement, reporting and verification systems and promote a cost-effective approach².

Purpose

The purpose is to provide general guidelines, for voluntary use by developing country Parties, based on the above-mentioned agreed principles, to describe the domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported NAMAs.

Recognizing, using and reporting on domestic verification of NAMAs

Option 1

Developing country Parties are encouraged to utilize existing domestic systems, including domestically available information, methodologies, experts and other aspects.

Where they exist, recognize existing domestic verification systems, if appropriate, and encourage domestic verification processes, thereby enhancing cost-effectiveness, including adverse impacts and costs of mitigation. Otherwise developing country Parties may wish to put into place domestic verification processes, as necessary, for their domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

Option 2

Developing country Parties are encouraged to utilize existing domestic processes, arrangements or systems, including domestically available information, methodologies, experts and other aspects for domestic measurement, reporting and verification. Otherwise, developing country Parties may wish to voluntarily establish domestic processes, arrangements or systems for the domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported NAMAs and apply these general guidelines for the domestic measurement, reporting and verification of NAMAs.

While describing the domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported NAMAs developing country Parties may, taking into account national circumstances, capacities and national priorities, indicate the general approach adopted:

• To establish, when appropriate, and/or recognize, where relevant, inter alia, the institutions, entities, arrangements and systems involved in the domestic measurement, reporting and verification of NAMAs;

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² FCCC/SBSTA/2012/5, paragraph 89.

- To measure domestically supported NAMAs, including the collection and management of relevant and available [quantitative and/or qualitative] information and the documentation of methodologies;
- To verify domestically supported NAMAs, including the use of domestic experts using domestically developed processes, thereby enhancing cost-effectiveness, including, but not limited to, adverse and/or positive impacts and costs of nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

Support [capacity-building]

Option1

Decides that, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention, developed country Parties [shall] [may] provide enhanced support to interested developing countries, including financial, technical and capacity-building support, and address specific capacity-building needs as determined nationally, including the training of domestic experts and local practitioners in applying the best available approaches.

Option 2

Enhanced support to interested developing country Parties, including financial, technical and capacity-building support, and address specific capacity-building needs as determined nationally, including the training of domestic experts and local practitioners in applying the best available approaches should be ensured by developed country Parties and developed country Parties included in Annex II to the Convention by means of resources, in accordance with Article 4.3 of the Convention.

Option 3

Developed country Parties and developed country Parties included in annex II of the Convention provide new and additional financial resources at the agreed full cost in accordance with Article 4 paragraph 3 of the Convention with the view to supporting communication of information on domestic MRV in accordance with decision 2.CP.17.