

Supporting the Implementation of the MRV Arrangements and Transparency Framework

Panelists:
CGE, GEF, GIZ, GSP, ICAT, United States



Consultative Group of Experts (CGE)

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http://www.unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/cge/items/2608.php



The Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not Included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE)

The CGE provides non-Annex I Parties technical support and advice in an effective, adequate and sustainable manner to build the countries' capacity in meeting their reporting requirements to the Convention. Guided by its vision and long-term strategy, the CGE has:

- Delivered training through: in-person workshops (**516 experts trained**), e-learning courses (**235 active users**), and webinars (**469 webinar participants**);
- Established of an e-Network;
- Developed tools and guidance materials;
- Developed annual work plans to measure progress and the financial and human resources needed;
- Developed collaboration with key global initiatives (e.g., UNEP/UNDP GSP);
- Designed and developed a training programme for the TTE by defining its theme, scope and delivery methods (**163 experts certified**).



Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Chizuru Aoki

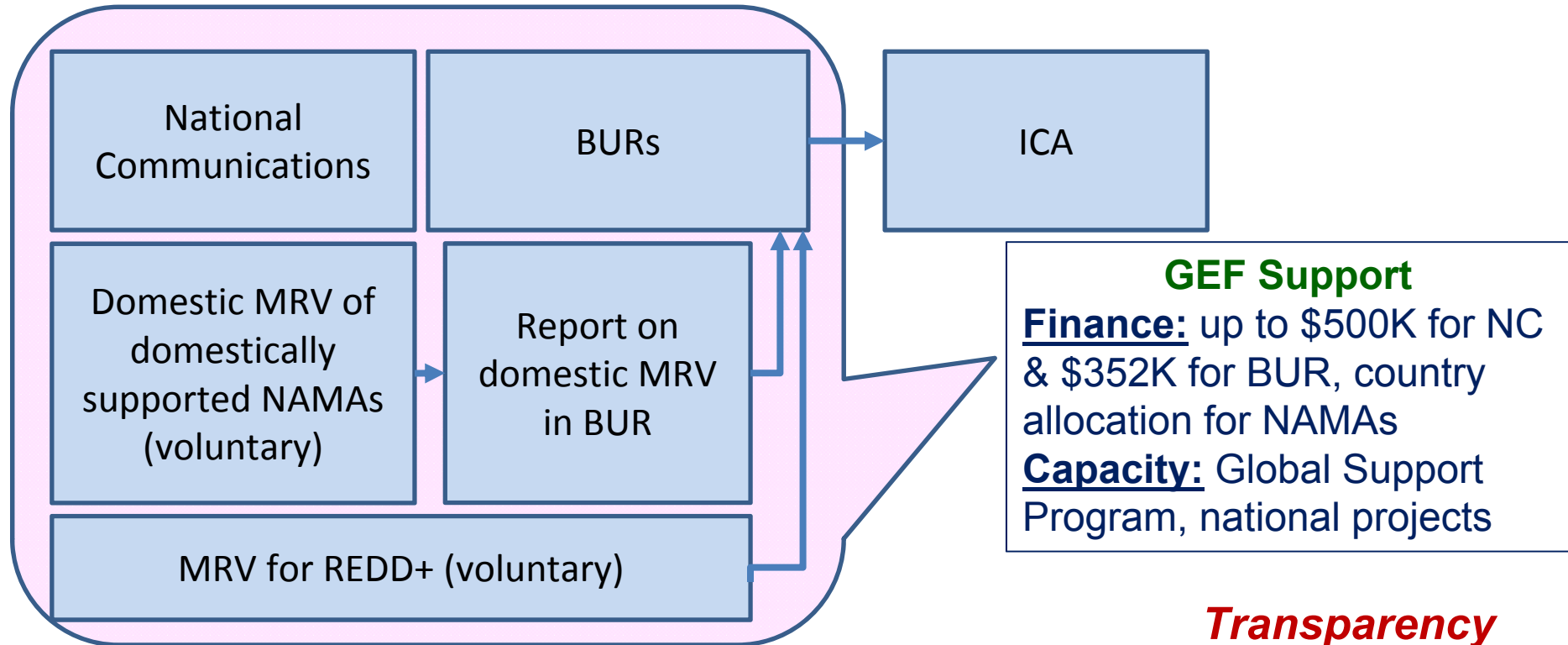
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<http://www.thegef.org/>

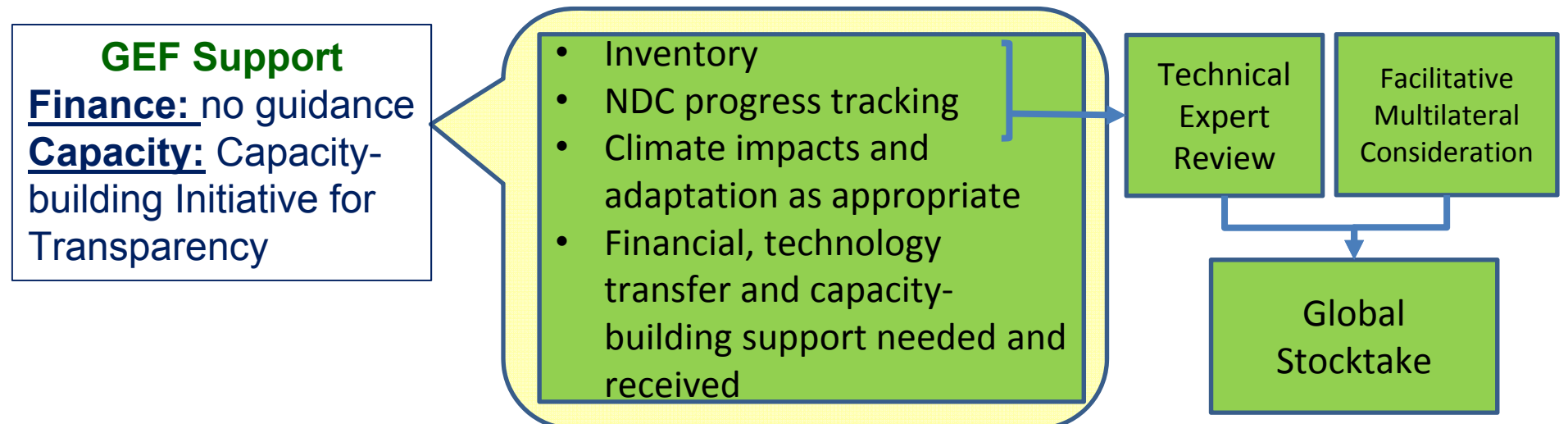


GEF support for MRV and Transparency

MRV



Transparency



Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Oscar Zarzo

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<http://mitigationpartnership.net/>
<http://mitigationpartnership.net/information-matters>





International Partnership
on Mitigation and MRV

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

GIZ projects worldwide working on MRV/accounting - 29 global, regional and bilateral projects in 18 countries -



Information Matters
Transparency through Reporting

UNDP/UNEP Global Support Program (GSP)

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<http://www.un-gsp.org/>



Global Support Programme (GSP)

- Provision of technical and capacity building support to all Non Annex-I Parties in the preparation of their NCs, BURs and (I)NDCs - implemented jointly by UNDP and UNEP – will be operative until end of 2020

Criteria for access

- Two kinds of support:
 - National focus (e.g. GHG inventory review and training)
 - (sub)regional focus – e.g. ECOWAS and Latin American networks
- All developing countries can request technical backstopping
- Goal is to support countries to have high quality BURs/NCs every 2/4 years. Main areas are: GHG inventories – mitigation – V&A
 - Key also to strengthen MRV capacities and linkage with NDCs
- In coordination with the CGE

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)

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<http://www.climateactiontransparency.org/>



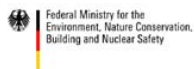
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)

ICAT was founded to support improved transparency and capacity building under the Paris Agreement.

Outputs:

- ✓ **Methodological framework as a global common good:** Tools for policymakers and stakeholders
- ✓ **Capacity building:** Starting with ~20 countries using ICAT's tool box to improve national MRV systems supported by sustainable institutional and legislative arrangements
- ✓ **Platform for learning**

DONORS



GRANT MANAGEMENT



IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS



THE 10 FRAMEWORK COMPONENTS



Energy Sector



Transport Sector



Agriculture Sector



Forestry Sector



Non-State Action



Finance



Transformational Change



Sustainable Development



Stakeholder Participation



Verification

United States Government

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USG Support for MRV design and implementation

U.S. EPA, with USAID, and Department of State provide support to countries to improve MRV systems, in particular building more sustainable GHG inventory systems (national and facility level)

- **EC-LEDS (Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies)**

- Focus on LEDS implementation and development, includes access to US technical agencies to improve national GHG Inventories
 - Over 20 partner countries, including Albania, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Macedonia, Mexico, Malawi, Mexico, Moldova, Peru, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam, and Zambia

- **SilvaCarbon**

- Focus on building capacity in monitoring and reporting of forest and terrestrial carbon, including data collection, GHG Inventories
 - 22 partner countries and in addition to regional efforts (Andean, Congo Basin, SE Asia)
 - Supporting Global Forest Observations Initiative (GFOI)

- **SERVIR**

- Provides state-of-the-art, satellite-based Earth monitoring data, geospatial information and tools to improve environmental decision-making, including support for improved climate resilient planning and improved land use management.
 - collaboration between [NASA](#) and the [U.S. Agency for International Development](#),
 - regional hubs in Eastern and Southern Africa, West Africa, the Hindu-Kush region of the Himalayas, and the lower Mekong River Basin in Southeast Asia.

- **Resources to Advance LEDS Implementation (RALI)**

- Provides technically robust tools and resources to facilitate LEDS implementation, including methodologies to quantify greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions and other development benefits, and support for utilization of tools

- **New! NDC Leadership Compact**

- Technical cooperation to enable countries to move quickly in making substantial progress in achieving ambitious mitigation targets as reflected in their NDCs
- Learn more Monday, November 14th at U.S. Center

Programs are implemented through in partnership US Agencies (Department of State, USAID, US EPA, USDA, US Forest Service, Department of Interior and US Geological Service, etc.)

Over the past few years, the extent and degree of participation of developing countries in the MRV process have increased substantially. As a result, more and more developing countries are confronted with increased need for support, including financial, technical and capacity-building, to facilitate their effective participation.

Please share with audience, as you engage with developing countries, what are some of the key factors that you take into consideration in making a decision on who to engage with and on what?



As a support provider, how do you contribute toward improving the capacity of countries that you engage with to design robust MRV and transparency systems that are both (1) sustainable over the long term, and (2) helps countries meet their enhanced requirements and obligations with respect to MRV and Transparency?



As support receivers/beneficiaries, how do you ensure that you are able to effectively utilize the support provided to you? Specifically, how can you ensure that this support enables you to build a sustainable and robust MRV and transparency system in your country that provides you with clear direction on mitigation actions you can take?



Thank you!

