

Overview of **measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)** under the Climate Change Convention

First Meeting of the CBD Subsidiary Body of Implementation

4 May 2016, Montreal



Outline of Presentation

Existing MRV system under UNFCCC

Current MRV arrangements

Resource implications

Challenges






Existing MRV under the UNFCCC

- The Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system under the UNFCCC aims to track the implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol by Parties and to identify capacity building needs especially of developing country Parties.
- The MRV system helps to enhance transparency and accountability of Parties' climate action and support and build trust and confidence among Parties. It also helps to improve Parties' reporting overtime and share best practices among Parties.
- The current MRV involves international assessment and review (IAR) for developed country Parties, and international consultation and analysis (ICA) for developing country Parties



An overview of the current MRV arrangements

MRV elements	Annex I Parties	Non-Annex I Parties
Reporting	<p>National communications (4 years)</p> <p>National GHG inventory (annually)</p> <p>Biennial reports (2 years)</p>	<p>National communications (contain GHG inventory) (4 years)</p> <p>Biennial update reports (contain GHG inventory) (2 years)</p>
Technical review or analysis	<p>Technical review of biennial reports (2 years)</p> <p>In-depth review of national communications (4 years)</p> <p>Annual review of national GHG inventories (annually)</p>	<p>Technical analysis of biennial update reports (2 years)</p>
Multilateral process and compliance	<p>Multilateral assessment (2 years)</p> <p>Compliance (standing arrangements)</p>	<p>Facilitative sharing of views 2 years)</p>

Color coding	
	Convention only
	Kyoto Protocol only
	Both Convention and Kyoto Protocol



MRV under the Paris Agreement

- At the individual Party level (with the exception of LDCs and SIDS)
 - a) Reporting, review and multilateral consideration
 - b) Key elements:
 - progress with the implementation of nationally-determined contributions
 - Progress with the provision/ receipt of support
 - Identification of capacity building needs
- At the global level
 - a) Outcome of the MRV as inputs to global stock take (aggregate progress)



Resource implications of the MRV system

Secretariat

Coordination of reviews

- Secretariat staff as review officers
- Operational support: IT and non-IT tools
- Training of review experts

Parties

Main subject of MRV

- Compilation of reports
- Hosting in-country reviews and internal coordination
- Nomination and provision of review experts

Review experts

Perform reviews

- Time and resources to perform reviews and drafting review reports
- Participation in training activities

SBI

Platform for multilateral consideration

- Time allocated during the session for the multilateral consideration process



An example of resource implications in 2016

Annual GHG inventory reviews

- Review of 43 Annex I Parties (10 in-country and the rest in Bonn)
- Review of each Party takes around 7 days
- Involvement of around 160 review experts

BR reviews

- Review of 44 developed country Parties (centralized review in Bonn)
- Review of each Party takes around 7 days
- Involvement of around 150 review experts

BUR technical analysis

- Technical analysis of 25 developing country Parties (in Bonn)
- Analysis of each Party takes around 5 days
- Involvement of around 40 review experts

Multilateral consideration under SBI

- 4 days during the SBI sessions in May and November
- Parties' participation in the Q&A process prior to the SBI sessions



Challenges

- **Efficiency** of the process: costs vs benefits
- **National system** in place to fulfill the MRV requirements by Parties
- Well targeted **capacity-building** programmes on MRV



Thank you

Contact: XWang@unfccc.int

