

MRV system status & priorities in the Caribbean

February 6, 2019, St. George's
University, Grenada

Patrick Cage
Program Officer
GHG Management Institute



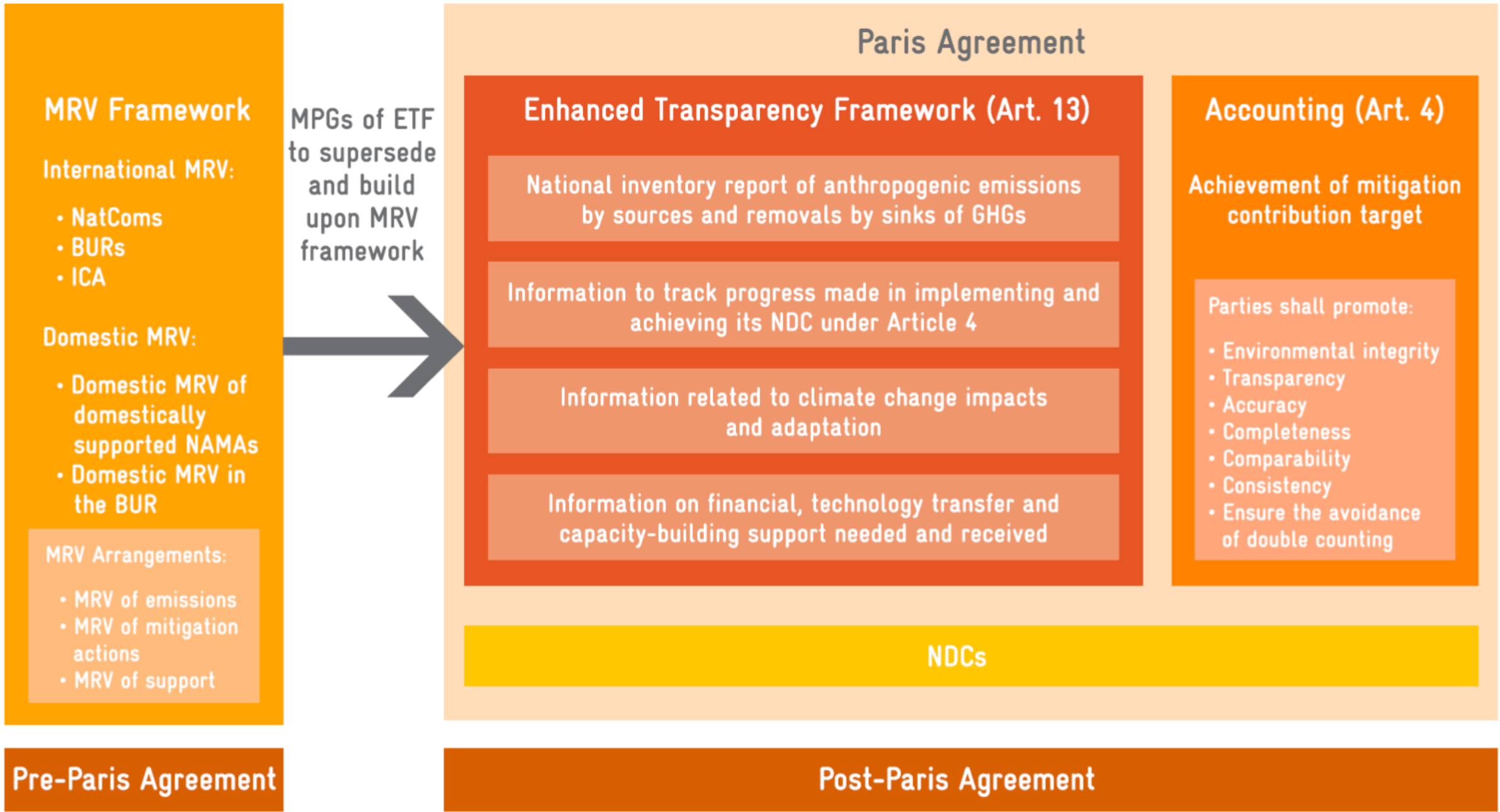


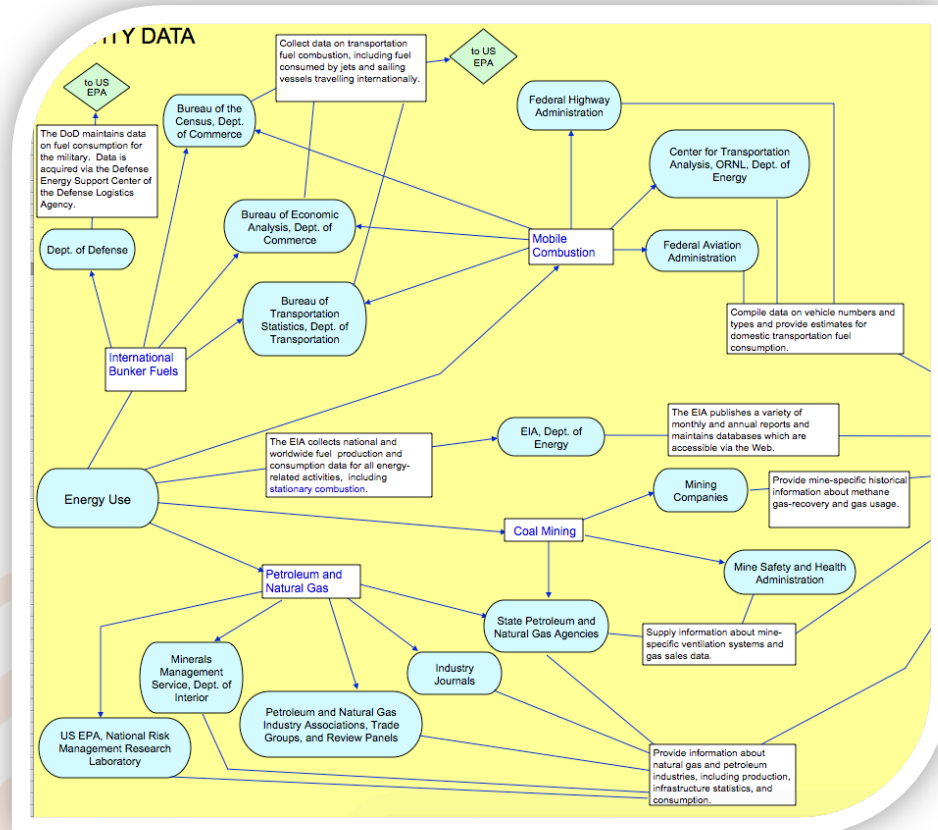
Image Source: GIZ, "Deciphering MRV, accounting and transparency for the post-Paris era."

Example: Institutional Arrangements for GHG Inventory (...a national inventory management system)

- Institutional, legal and procedural arrangements necessary to produce a GHG inventory
- Single national entity with inventory responsibility
- Inventory planning (define responsibilities, choice of methods and data)
- Preparation (use of good practice guidance, data collection, inventory uncertainty)
- Quality assurance & quality control procedures
- Reporting and archiving of inventory information

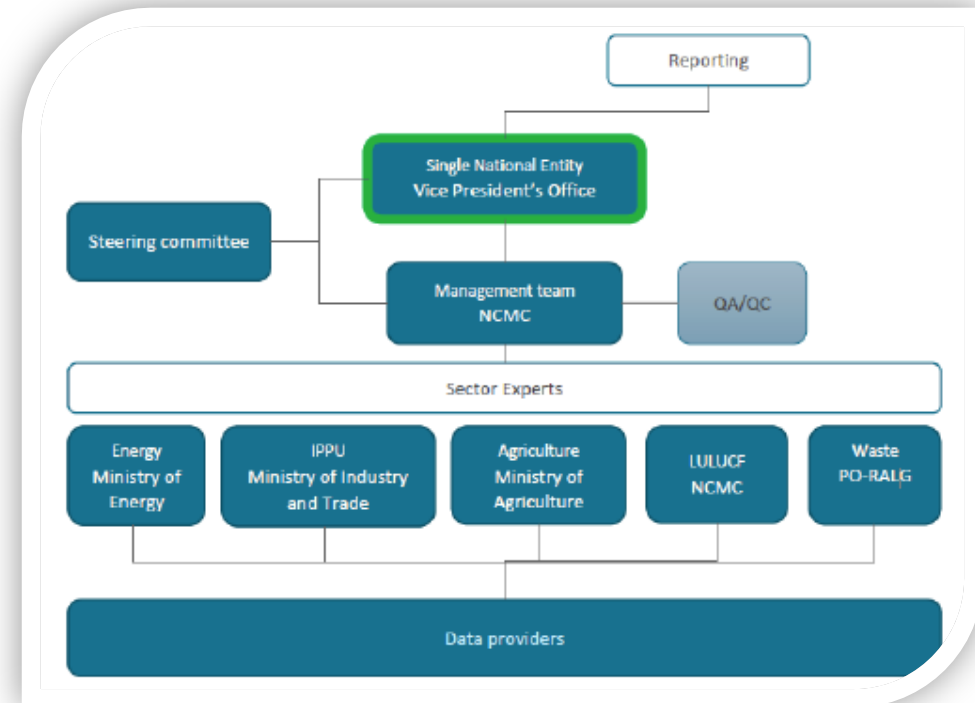


Example: MRV system structures and data flows



A simplified GHGI MRV system with institutional arrangements

A complex energy sector activity data MRV system with data flows



Climate transparency/MRV systems can involve:

Greenhouse
gas inventory

Mitigation
analysis (e.g.,
projections)

NDC progress
indicators

Vulnerability
assessments

Adaptation
action
implementation

Climate finance
needed

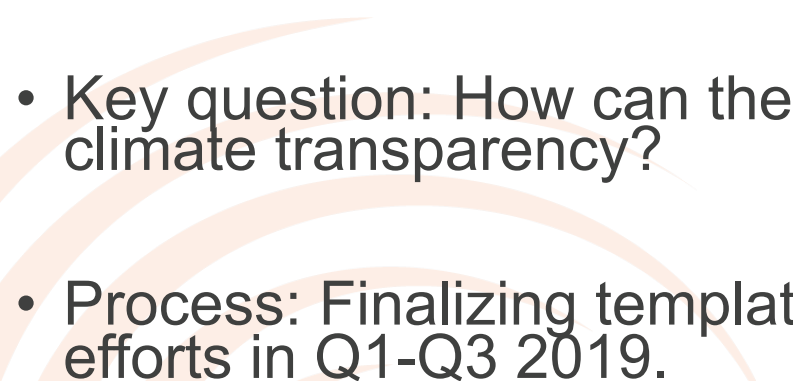
Climate finance
received

Other support
needed and
received

MRV status assessments

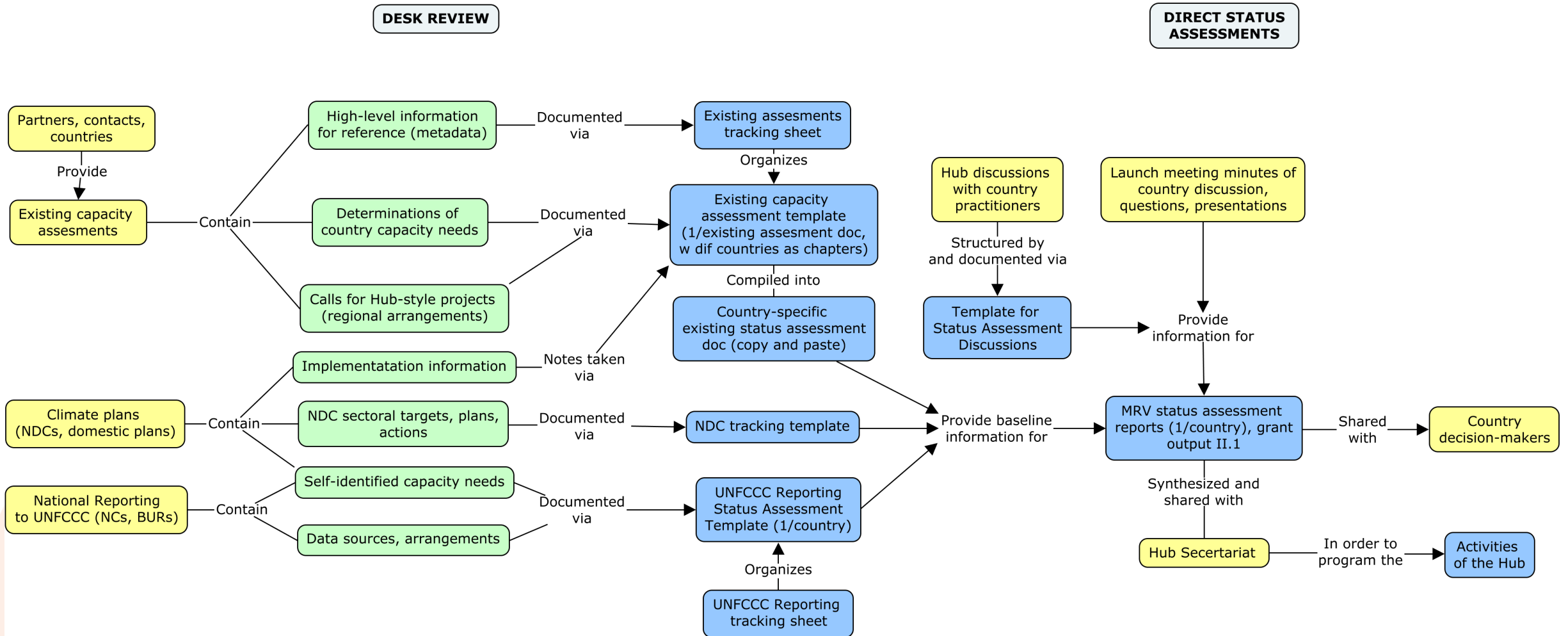
How can the Hub best address Caribbean country priorities for climate transparency?

Initiating MRV status assessments

- Sources:
 1. Launch meeting discussions and presentations
 2. Desk review (NCs, NDCs, climate plans, existing assessments)
 3. Discussions with MRV practitioners in-country
 - Purpose: to generate information that shapes the activities of the Hub to maximize benefit for participating countries.
 - Key question: How can the Hub best address Caribbean country priorities for climate transparency?
 - Process: Finalizing templates and launching assessments now. Significant efforts in Q1-Q3 2019.
- 

Country	Selected sectors, policies, strategies, actions in NDCs (<i>conditional and unconditional</i>)
Antigua & Barbuda	Renewable energy, energy efficiency, waste-to-energy, wetlands and watersheds as carbon sinks.
Bahamas	National Energy Policy: renewable energy, Residential Energy Self Generation Programme, Forestry Act, National Forest Estate.
Barbados	Renewable energy: waste-to-energy, biomass generation, wind, distributed and centralized solar PV.
Belize	National REDD+ Strategy, transportation: reduced congestion, improved public transportation, Sustainable Energy Action Plan: renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy sector market mechanisms, Integrated Solid Waste Management Programme.
Dominica	Geothermal, Dominica's Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy and Strategic Program on Climate Resilience; National Energy Policy; Sustainable Energy Plan; National Climate Change Adaptation Policy; Growth and Social Protection Strategy;
Grenada	Renewable energy: targets for solar, geothermal, wind.
Guyana	Forestry: Forest Act, National Forestry Plan 2011, Voluntary Partnership Agreement (EUFLEGT), Emissions Reductions Program, Expand Reduced Impact Logging, Avoided Deforestation. Energy: small hydro, independent energy farms, efficient cook stoves, small bio-digesters, energy efficiency.
Jamaica	National Energy Policy 2009-2030: renewable energy, incentivizing efficiency, infrastructure modernization.
St. Kitts & Nevis	The National Conservation and Environmental Protection Act; renewable energy: geothermal; transport sector.
St. Lucia	Renewable energy: geothermal, wind and solar. Energy efficiency: buildings, appliances, water distribution, grid distribution and transmission. Transport: efficient vehicles, public transit.
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Renewable energy: geothermal, hydro power renovation, small-scale photovoltaics (PV). Energy efficiency. Transport incentives. Land-use and forestry sector.
Trinidad & Tobago	National Climate Change Policy, Carbon Reduction Strategy for power generation, transportation and industrial sectors. Combined cycle natural gas, renewable energy.

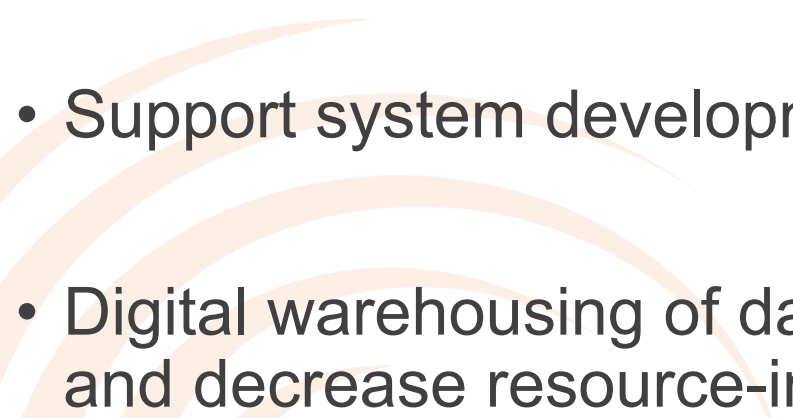
MRV status assessments: working process



Hub MRV status assessment structure

Domain	Topic	Primary ETF MPG Location
National GHG Inventory	Institutional arrangements	II.B
	Methods, parameters, data	II.C.1 (& II.E)
	KCA	II.C.2 (& II.E)
	Time-series and recalculations	II.C.3 & II.E.3. (& II.E)
	Uncertainty assessment	II.C.4 (& II.E)
	Completeness	II.C.5 (& II.E)
	QA/QC	II.C.6 (& II.E)
NDC Progress Tracking	Target description	III.B
	Indicators	III.C (esp. para. 65, 67, 74-77)
	Mitigation policies & measures	III.D
	Projections	III.F
Adaptation	Institutional arrangements	IV.A
	Vulnerability assessment	IV.B
	Adaptation measure implementation	IV.E & IV.F
Support needed and received	Finance needed	II.V.C
	Finance received	II.V.D
	Tech. dev. and transfer needed	II.V.E
	Tech. dev. and transfer received	II.V.F
	Capacity-building support needed	II.V.G
	Capacity-building support received	II.V.H
Cross-cutting	Legal components, information and technology systems, practitioners and experts, other projects, regional cooperation, domestic uses of data and analyses.	Throughout

MRV priorities in the Caribbean: initial feedback

- Sector-specific training on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (and coming Refinement)
 - Training-of-trainers and materials about MRV importance to data providers
 - Support system development to make process continuous
 - Digital warehousing of data and automating MRV to increase efficiency and decrease resource-intensity
- 

Conclusions and final thoughts

- Learning more from all of you about Caribbean MRV/transparency system needs and priorities
 - Status assessment process will program the activities of the Hub
 - Launching our status assessment process now
 - Next presentation will discuss this further
 - Eager for your feedback during the consultation!
- 