

National MRV systems and developing sustainable institutional arrangements

Regional workshop on measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) and the enhanced transparency framework for Central Asia and the Caucasus

12 – 13 November 2019

Almaty, Kazakhstan



Setting up National MRV systems

- ❑ **Measurement:** efforts to address climate change and to the impacts of these efforts, including the level of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, mitigation actions, and support. Such measurement occurs at the national level.
- ❑ **Reporting:** Presentation and transmission of data, measurements and associated analysis.
- ❑ **Verification: *National level*** - Evaluation of the emission, abatement and other information that is measured and reported to ensure accuracy. ***International level*** – addressed through the “International Consultation and Analysis” process, which analyses the approaches and methods used are consistent without any error and also the information provided is transparent.
- ❑ Identify and prioritize objective of the system
- ❑ **Clarify: Identify** transparency themes: GHG Inventory, NDC Tracking, Adaptation and Support
- ❑ **Ensure guidelines and systems** provided for the national system can be applied at various levels
- ❑ **Understand** needs, requirements and barriers for conducting MRV on the various levels – data, expertise, organization and institutional arrangements needed



Capturing and sharing information on the objective of the MRV system

Themes	Sectors & Categories	Objective/output	Geographic resolution	Temporal resolution	Output frequency	Output format
Adaptation	Energy	Improved resilience in the energy sector	Nationwide	2020-2030	Biennial	NAP and BTR
Mitigation action co-benefits	Agriculture	Increased awareness of co-benefits of agri practice	Targeted farms	2020-2040	Biennial	National agricultural bulletins and BTR



Approaches to developing a national MRV system

□ Top-Down Approach

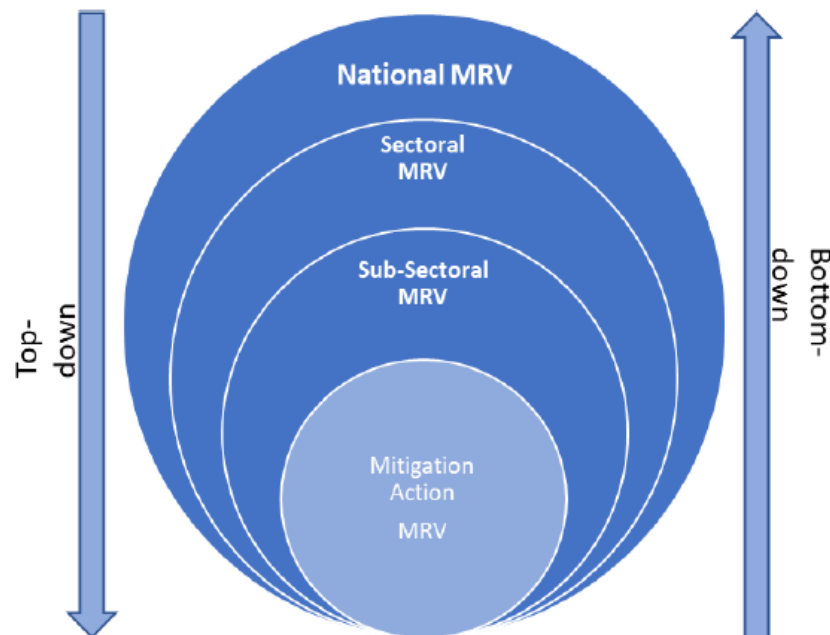
- ❖ Requires well established institutional set-up
- ❖ Directly links to the goal and target defined
- ❖ Broader and well-defined overview of MRV responsibility/governance
- ❖ Flow of information between government sectors

□ Bottom-up Approach

- ❖ Link MRV systems with specific actions and activities
- ❖ Higher accuracy of tracking specific impacts

□ Risks

- ❖ How parameters are defined – need to have accurate and verifiable data that supplier can provide



Source: Marr, Marett and Wohlgemuch, 2019



Now that the National MRV system has been designed, what is next?

Setting up **sustainable institutional arrangements**



Key Components of institutional arrangements

Organizational mandate

- Arrangements to ensure that organizations and individuals work together
- Defined and formalized organizational structure and agreements

Expertise

- Experts capable to gather and processing required data

Data flows

- Managing required datasets and data providers
- Identify and engage with the correct stakeholders who supply data

Systems and tools

- Managing production, summarizing and archiving of data

Stakeholder engagements

- Public, local communities and self-government, business and other decision makers for data collection



Setting up Institutional arrangements

Structuring of institutional arrangements

National Focal Point

National/Steering committee

Management/coordination:
Technical coordinating bodies/ministries

Mitigation, adaptation and finance experts

Data providers

Establishing legal frameworks

Climate laws

Existing organisational mandates

Framework contracts and Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs)

Data supply agreements

Human and financial resources

Set-up and maintain new organizational relationships

Establish and adapt data flows

Develop and implement systems and tools

Develop communications and stakeholder engagements

Systems and tools

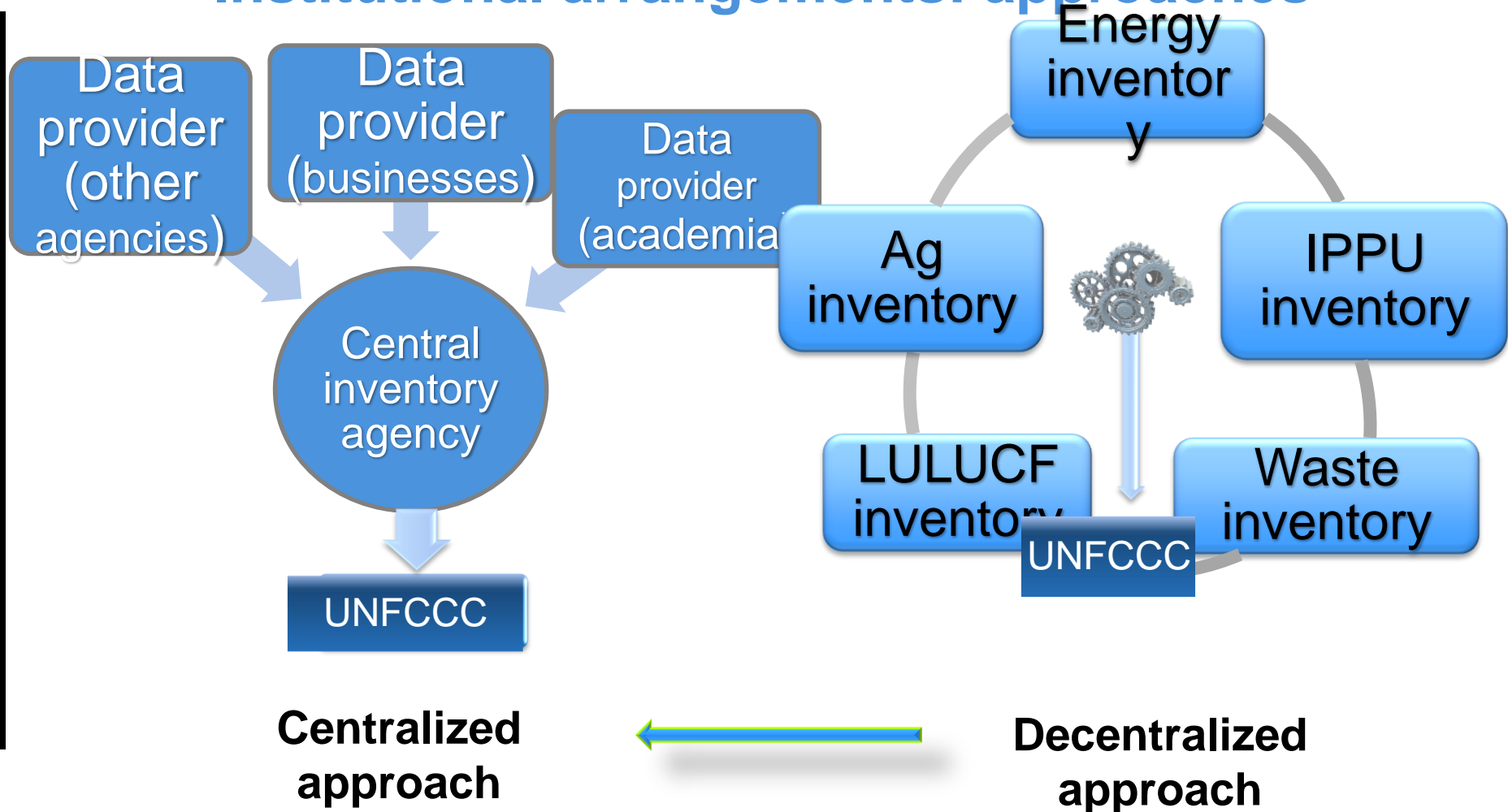
Workplans

Data management system

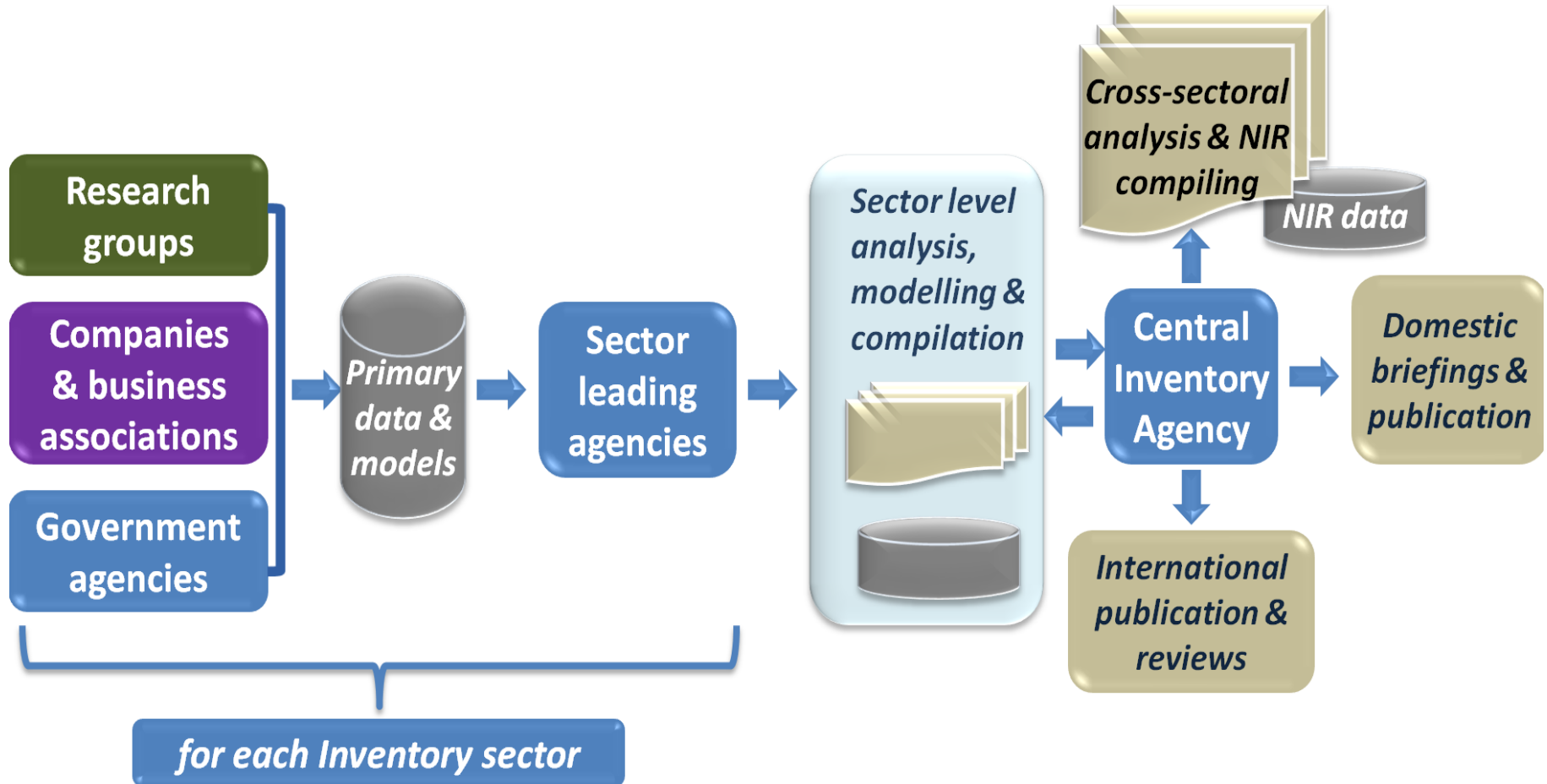
Management of QA/QC & documentation material



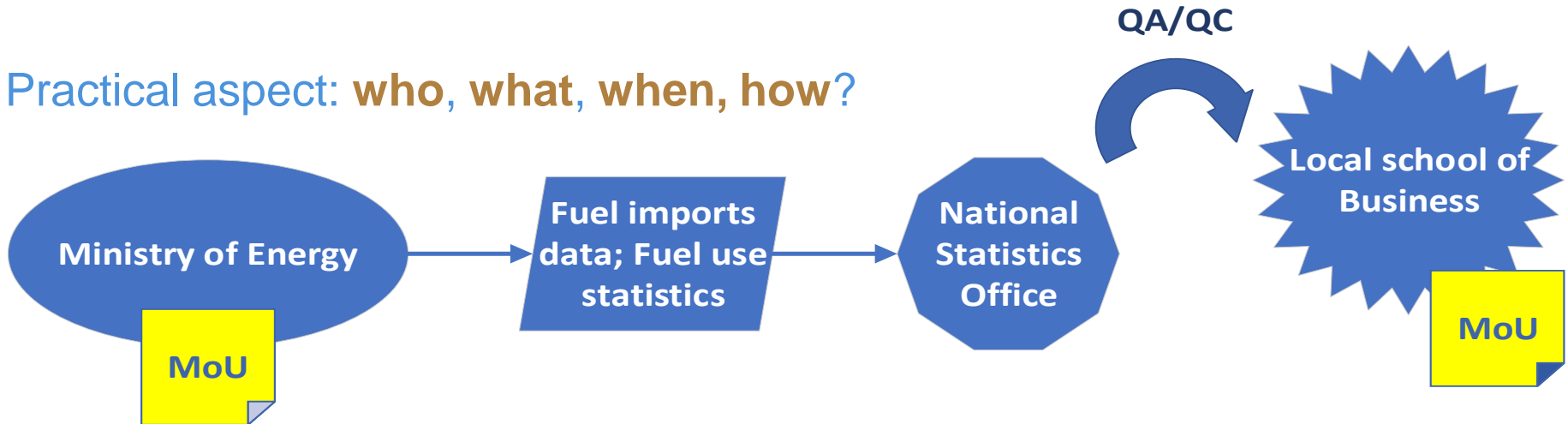
Institutional arrangements: approaches



Example: hybrid approach to institutional arrangements



Practical aspect: **who, what, when, how?**



“WHO”			“WHAT”		“WHEN”	“HOW”
Name	Organization/position	Contact details	Role	Sector/category	Agreed delivery	Type of arrangement
John Smith	Ministry of Energy	Phone; E-mail; Address	Data supplier: fuel import data and fuel use statistics to the National Statistics Office	Energy: transport consumption generation	On annual basis, by the 1 st of November	MoU # XXX



Lessons learned

Stakeholder involvement

- ❑ Engaging a **broad range of stakeholders** is important for the process (i.e. relevant sectoral data institutions, quality assurance), can focus on key categories
- ❑ It is important that **clear roles, responsibilities, schedule and outputs** are defined early on and reiterated throughout the engagement, in order to ensure multi-stakeholder processes **produce effective results and provide necessary** input to compile the inventory and support other analyses in the report.
- ❑ Identifying **incentives for continuous engagement of stakeholders is recommended** (i.e. acknowledgements in the report, plan resources to engage stakeholders, i.e. planning QA budget)
- ❑ Countries are **increasingly engaging non-governmental organization groups (e.g. academic institutions) and the private sector to access expertise**, facilitate **collection of relevant information**, develop/host relevant training and raise awareness of reporting activities beyond government entities



Lessons learned

In-country institutional and technical capacity-building

- ❑ Some developing countries have often **relied on consultants and external experts** to assist in preparing inventories and this can **impede retention** of institutional knowledge and capacity gains
 - ❑ It has been **recognized that significant learning occurs** from inventory compilation process, the information and data gathered, and these improved capacities are limited to the consultants involved and not transferred to the ministry
 - ❑ Developing **internal capacity (i.e. starting with review, compilation of estimates for a sector)** could help to avoid reduce reliance on external experts, improve institutional and staff retention of knowledge, thereby enhancing the country ownership of the process
 - ❑ Robust **archiving and documentation of the process and procedures** compilation teams, supported by regular communication between the internal and external teams can mitigate above risks when some external experts are required
 - ❑ **Institutional ownership is a key factor** for sustainability of the entire process, and could contribute to building institutional capacity
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Thank you

