

PRIORITY ISSUES FOR DURBAN on MRV

BRIAN MANTLANA

South Africa

OECD CLIMATE CHANGE EXPERT GROUP (CCXG)

SEMINAR ON MRV and CARBON MARKETS

19 SEPTEMBER – 20 SEPTEMBER 2011

Priority issues for Durban on MRV

- Our understanding is that we are creating a MRV system that generates a comprehensive picture of global emissions would help identify emission trends and progress towards any global emissions goal
- It is important to separate the technical process from the political process
- elaboration of the details at the technical level can be useful in identifying areas in which progress can be made



MRV for developed countries: moving the pledges to be QELROs & QEERTs

- Outline a process of moving the pledges from the INF document to the COP decision.
- Currently, there is no process to do this work.
- INF docs – in the current form - are not in a state to go to the treaty.



MRV for developed countries: MRV of support

- Progress in developing enhanced common reporting format (CRF) for finance
 - To enable the adding up of contribution from various sources and via different financial channels, to assess against an overall financial goal.
 - Useful input to this work could be suggestions /options of CRF tables.



MRV for developed countries: Biennial Reports (BR)

- Develop guidelines of what can be a framework of elements of the biennial reports.

- Process question:

Will the information in the BR be the subject of IAR?

- Scope:

Will the information in the BR cover only mitigation or will it also include finance?



MRV for developed countries: International Assessment & Review (IAR)

- The focus of IAR = to assess progress in the achievement of QEERTs.
- Process discussion: How does one structure the IAR process to get this result in a most effective way?
- Review
- ERT conducts a rigorous, robust and transparent technical assessment of the comparability of efforts among developed country Parties, and reports to the COP and CMP for consideration
- Process question: What might the review in the SBI look like?



MRV for developed countries: International Assessment & Review (IAR)

- Assessment
 - Determines where the country is in achieving its QEERTs
 - Discuss the meaning of the information that has been provided

- Process question:
 - What is the nature of the multi-lateral process in this work / How will the discussions occur in the context of the SBI
 - How or will this assessment be linked to consequences?



MRV for developing countries:

- Biennial Reports
 - what is the scope of information to be provided (para 60c or 64 of the Cancun Agreements)
- International Consultation and Analysis (ICA)
 - clarify scope
 - **Option 1:** applies to domestically supported mitigation actions only (internationally supported NAMAs are subject to international MRV)
 - **Option 2:** applies to all mitigation actions by developing countries
- Clarity is still needed on the sequence / timing of BRs, BURs and NCs.



Registry

- Form:
 - How and what information goes to the registry?
 - What is the role and relationship to the MRV of support
 - How will the different sections of the registry talk with/to each other?
- Functions:
 - Facilitation of matching of action with support (Paragraph 57 of the Cancun Agreements)
 - Is it a central place to collect all information/ all actions pursuant to Art 4.1 – what about Nat Comms.
- Process:
 - How do we create a process that translates requests for funding into fundable activities?

Conclusion

- what is possible in Durban ?
- Guidelines for Biennial Reports for both developed and developing countries
- Registry
- General guidelines: Common Accounting Rules – including , IAR, ICA
- MRV of support: Progress in developing enhanced common reporting format (CRF) for finance

Thank you



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA