



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

AFOLU MRV and FAO support to address the ETF

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Strengthening MRV capacities and preparing for the Enhanced Transparency Framework
Bangkok (Thailand), March 28-30, 2018

Measurement, Reporting and Verification

- **Measurement:** collecting data on GHG fluxes and on non-GHG impacts, as well as on financial flows, needs and implementation progress of mitigation actions
- **Reporting:** transparent and complete information on GHG emissions/mitigation action submitted to UNFCCC
- **Verification:** assessment of TACCC principles of the reported information through ICA; comparison with independent estimates





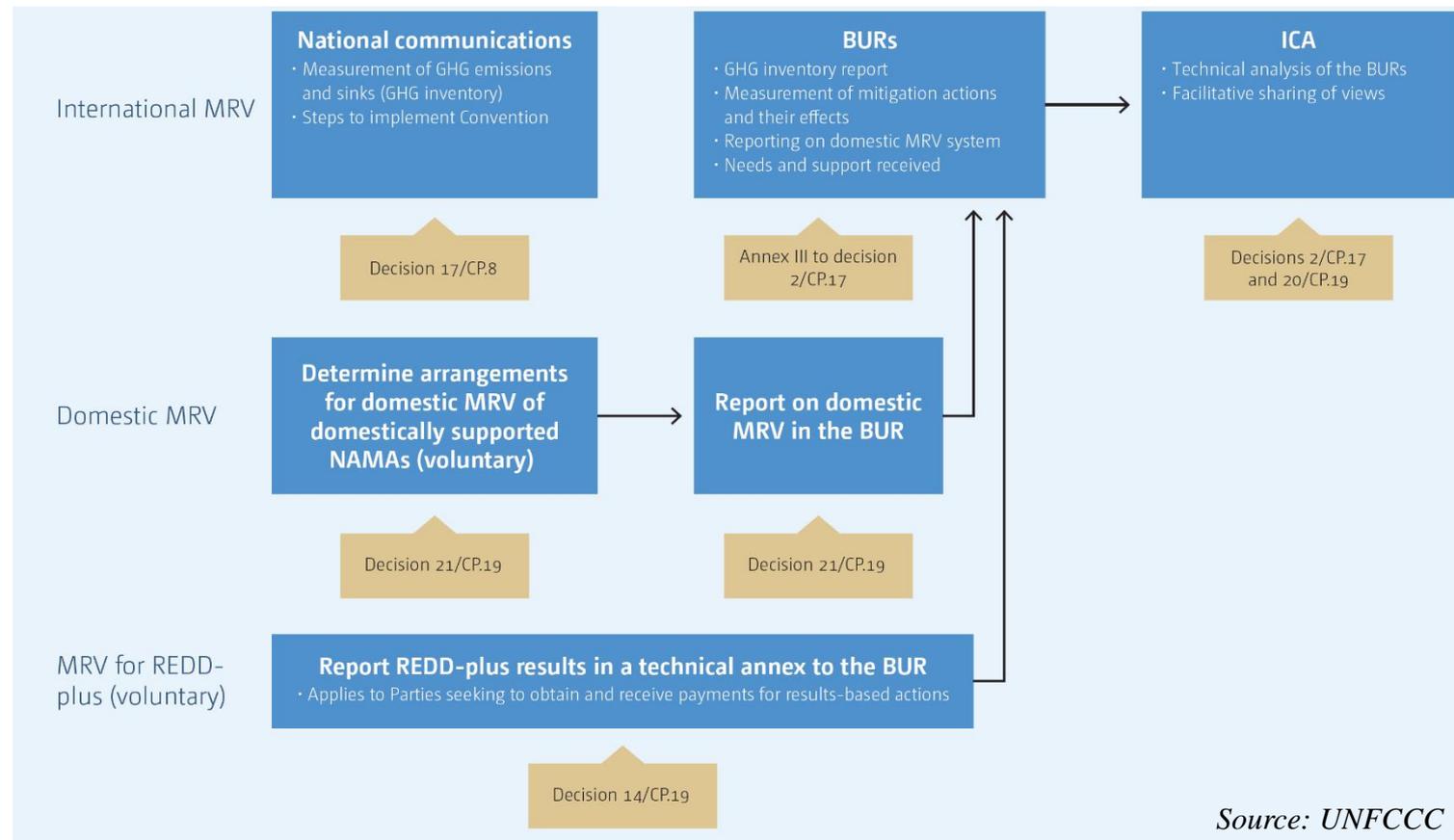
Milestones in the MRV framework

1992/1994	The Convention establishes reporting obligations for all Parties and timelines for the initial national communications from developing country Parties (Article 12, paragraph 5, and Article 4, paragraph 3)
1996	The guidelines for the preparation of national communications from developing country Parties: scope, structure and content (decision 10/CP.2)
1997	The first reporting under the Convention by developing country Parties through the initial round of national communications
1999	The Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE) is established to assist countries in their reporting obligations

2010	COP 16 defined the frequency of the national communications every four years, and introduced additional elements of MRV (decision 1/CP.16): enhanced reporting in national communications, including inventories, on mitigation actions and their effects, and support received; biennial update reports (BURs) every two years; international consultation and analysis (ICA) of BURs; and domestic MRV of domestically supported mitigation actions
2011	COP 17 adopted the guidelines for the preparation of BURs and the guidelines and modalities for ICA: the first BUR to be submitted by December 2014, consistent with the capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting; least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit this report at their discretion; the first BUR is to cover, at a minimum, the inventory for the calendar year no more than four years prior to the date of submission; ICA will commence within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs; ICA will include a two-part technical analysis and facilitative sharing of views
2013	COP 19 adopted several decisions on the elements of the MRV framework: composition, modalities and procedures for the team of technical experts under ICA (decision 19/CP.19); general guidelines for domestic MRV (decision 21/CP.19); seven decisions of the Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus; and the term of the CGE continued for the period 2014-2018 with a broader mandate

Source: UNFCCC

Key elements of the MRV framework





What new in the PA?

- ETF is envisaged as a **common-to-all-countries** MRV framework.
- Not yet defined but should contain:
 - ✓ National GHG Inventory report
 - ✓ Information to track NDC progress (mitigation/**adaptation**)
 - ✓ Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided/received
 - ✓ Indication on the technical review of the above
 - ✓ IPCC guidelines



Sustainable MRV system

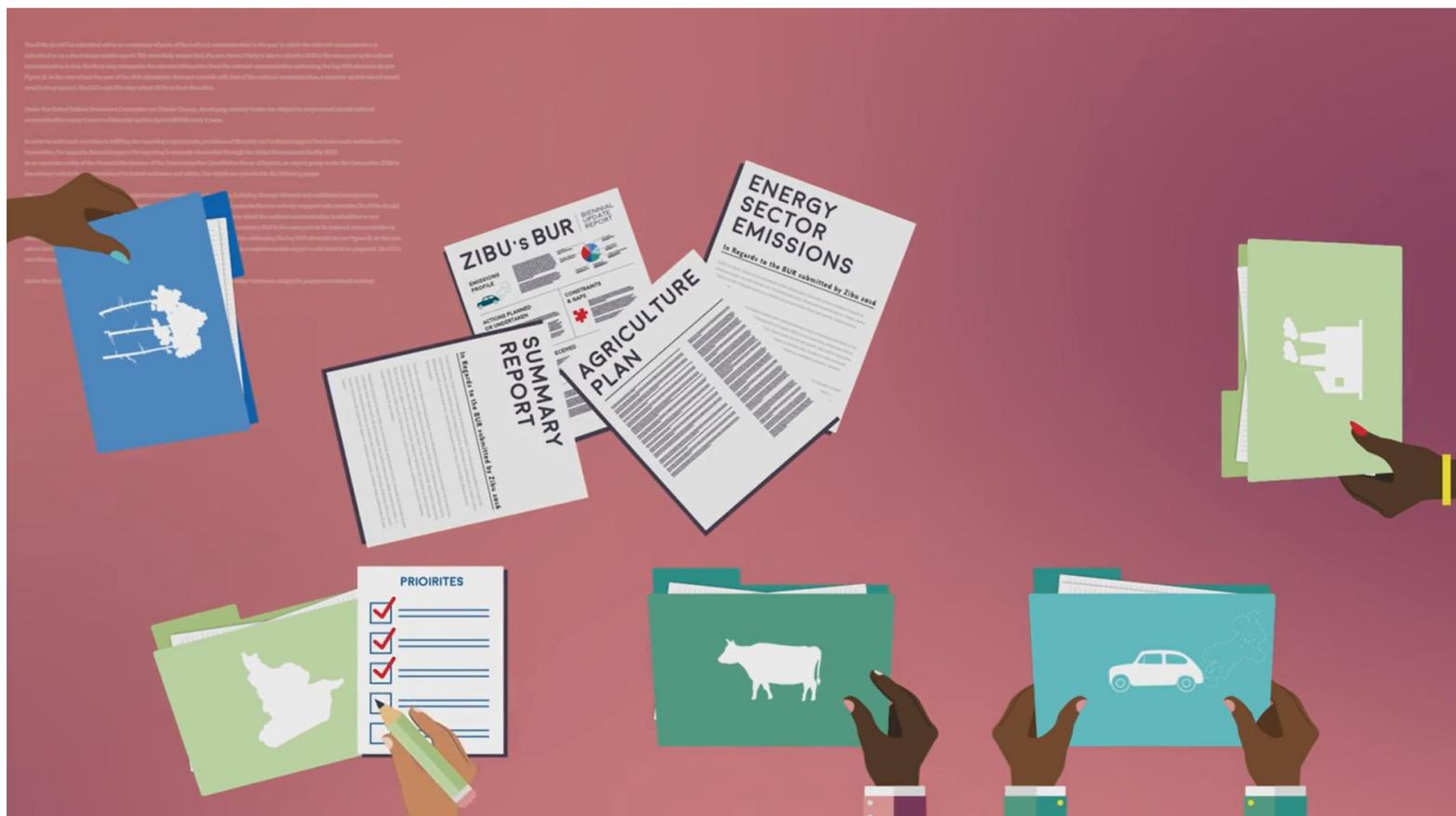
- collect, analyze, verify and report in a **timely manner** information on implementation and achieved results of mitigation actions
 - **national** circumstances
 - **available** technical and financial resources
 - **simple and robust**, accurately reports emissions building upon current institutions and institutional arrangements
 - be operational under current technical and financial capacity
 - consider future improvements through capacity building activities and long-term climate finance (i.e. carbon markets)

How does MRV look like?



Source: UNFCCC

How does MRV look like?



Source: UNFCCC



National system as MRV keyword

- It is not advisable to set up a single monitoring system for each mitigation action
 - Duplications
 - Unjustifiable loss of resources and efficiency
 - Discrepancies
- It is suggested to use the **national system** that cover **all sectors**, based on **existing** technical, financial and human capacity but **flexible** and **inclusive** to accommodate specific needs

Inclusive MRV

An **inclusive** MRV can result in a number of benefits at the national level.

THE BENEFITS OF PARTICIPATING IN MRV



INFORMING POLICIES,
PLANS, STRATEGIES
AND PROGRAMS



POLITICAL
BUY-IN



IMPROVED ACCESS
TO SUPPORT



CAPACITY
BUILDING



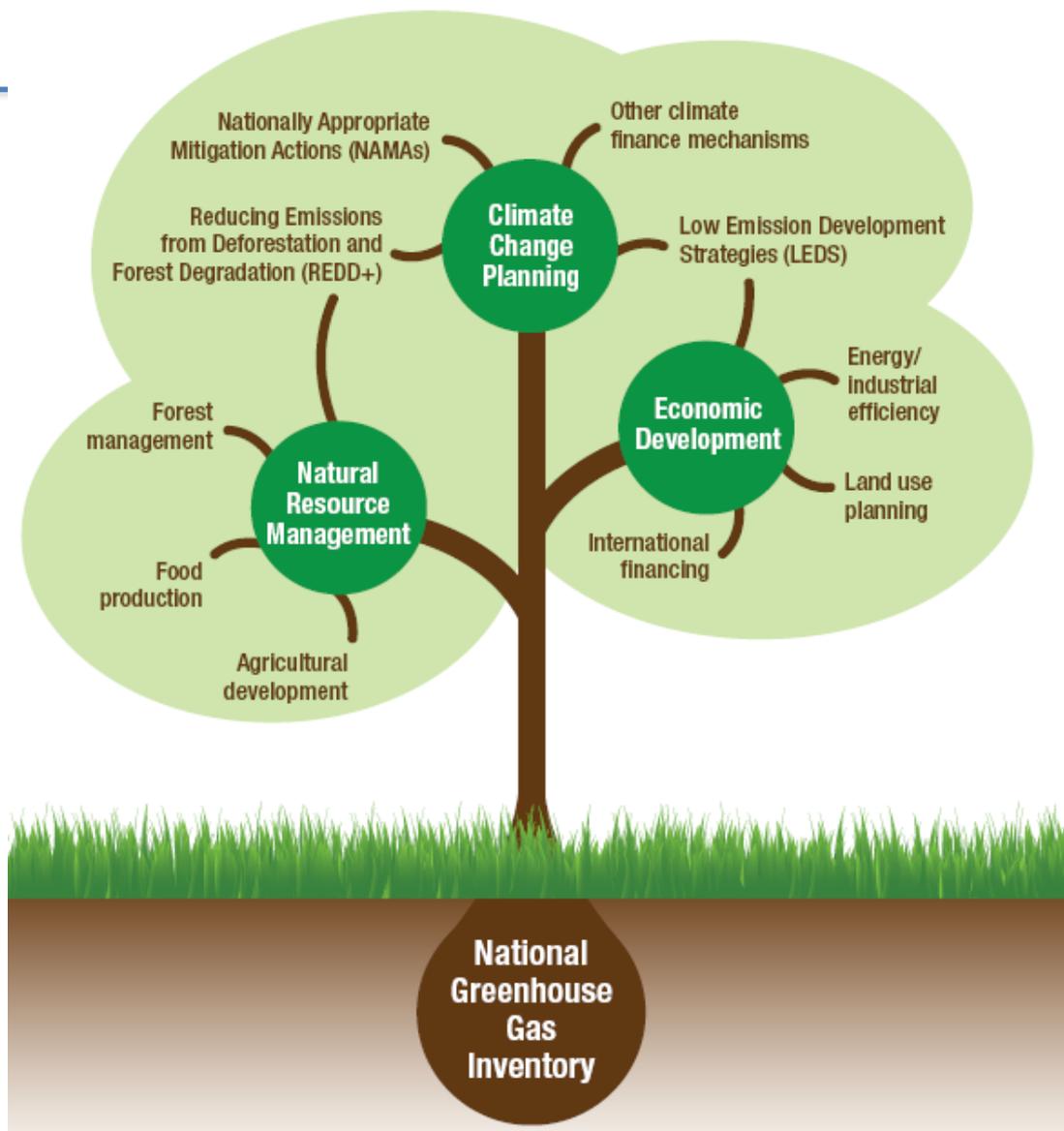
INCREASED
AWARENESS



Source: UNFCCC

NGHGI value

National GHG inventories provide a **foundation** for sustainable development **decisions** and **growth**.



Source: EPA

Challenges of AFOLU MRV

- Lack of activity data
- Estimation methodology uncertainty
- Lack of technical capacity
- Setting baseline
- Monitor progress





Country needs

- Enhance capacity to prepare the **National GHG Inventory** and respond to their obligations under the UNFCCC addressing the **ETF requirements**
- Receive guidance on how to set up a **sustainable MRV system**
- Expand ability to **implement NDC** and formulate Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
- Learn how to increase their **ambition** in the next round of NDC submission



FAO addresses country needs

- **GEF Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency**
 - Global CBIT-AFOLU (1 approved and 1 submitted)
 - National CBIT-AFOLU (3 approved and 9 submitted)
 - Regional CMCTI submitted for Africa
- **Institutional and technical country capacity**
 - Several tools and knowledge products
 - Linking with on-going data-related activities
 - Direct support and revision of the AFOLU NGHGI



Areas of Work

- Facilitate mechanisms for building **sustainable institutional arrangements**.
- Provide technical trainings to enhance country's capacity in **assessing GHG emissions from AFOLU** using 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
- Support the improvement of the quality of reporting through **QA/QC and verification** process.

FAO support on MRV

Assessing GHG emissions from AFOLU – Technical

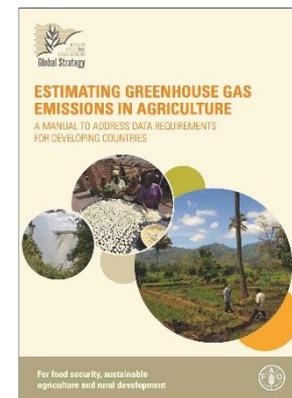
- E-learning “Building a National Greenhouse Gas Inventory for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use”
- Interactive tool to guide users to estimate AFOLU emissions following 2006 IPCC Guidelines at Tier 1
- Practical exercises to apply the acquired knowledge
- Transition from 1996 IPCC to 2006 IPCC



FAO support on MRV

Assessing GHG emissions from AFOLU – Data

- [FAOSTAT Emissions database](#): country-level activity data and Tier 1 GHG estimates for the agriculture and land use sectors.
- [Manual to Address Data Requirements for Developing Countries](#), based on lesson learned in the development of the FAOSTAT Emissions database.



FAO support on MRV

Assessing GHG emissions from AFOLU – Data

- [World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020](#) includes theme 15 on "Environment/Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions" with a list of data essential for GHG estimates and suitable for inclusion in the census.
- [Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics](#) addresses developing countries' lack of capacity to provide reliable statistical data on food and agriculture (**AGRIS**).

1 Produce a minimum set of core data;

2 Better integrate agriculture into the National Statistical Systems;

3 Improve governance and statistical capacity building;



FAO support on MRV

Assessing GHG emissions from AFOLU – Data

- [Voluntary guidelines on national forest monitoring](#) present a general framework and a set of decision-support tools for planning and implementing a multi-purpose national forest monitoring system
- [Collect Earth](#) enables users to analyze high and very high resolution satellite imagery for a wide variety of purposes, including climate change reporting.

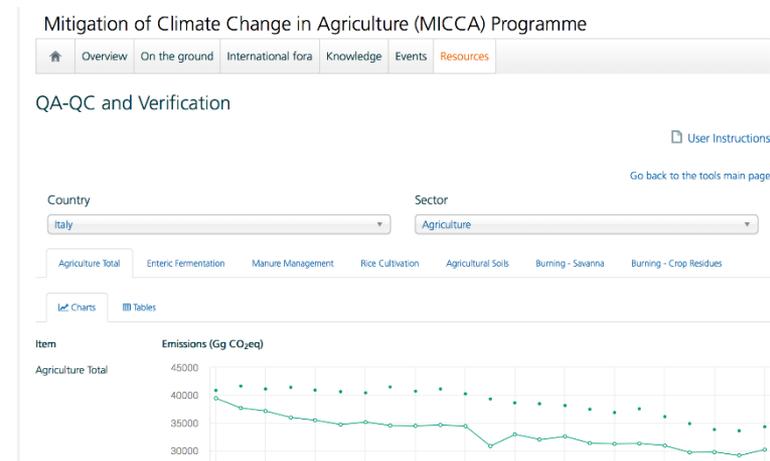


FAO support on MRV

QA/QC and Verification process

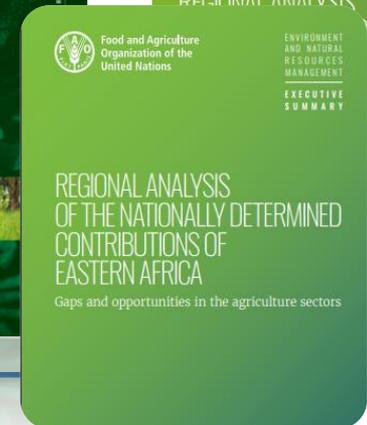
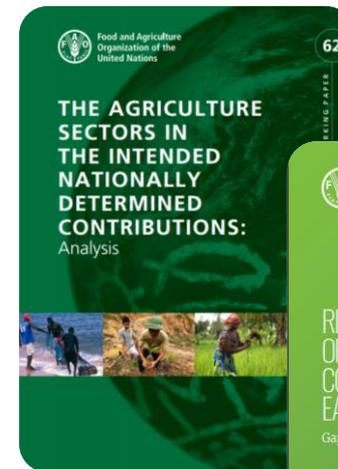
[AFOLU Emissions Analysis Tools](#) support UNFCCC reporting requirements.

- [QA/QC and Verification tool](#), allows users to compare national GHG inventory data for the AFOLU sector reported to the UNFCCC with data from the FAOSTAT Emissions
- *Ad-hoc* country QA and verification process for designing improvement plan for subsequent submissions



FAO support on NDC

- Global NDC agriculture sectors analysis
- Regional NDC agriculture sectors analysis: gaps and opportunities to enhance ambitions
- NDC -Ag Navigator tool (quanti-qualitative db and country profiles)





FAO contribution to international activities



Partnership on Transparency
in the Paris Agreement



- Technical support to the Anglophone and Francophone clusters in the AFOLU sector
- Lead the Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use
- Memorandum of Understanding with UNFCCC (technical support, data exchange)
- Promote Country Network and South-South Cooperation on MRV (UNDP/UNFCC/FAO)



Thank you

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<http://www.fao.org/in-action/micca/en/>