



**International Partnership**  
on Mitigation and MRV

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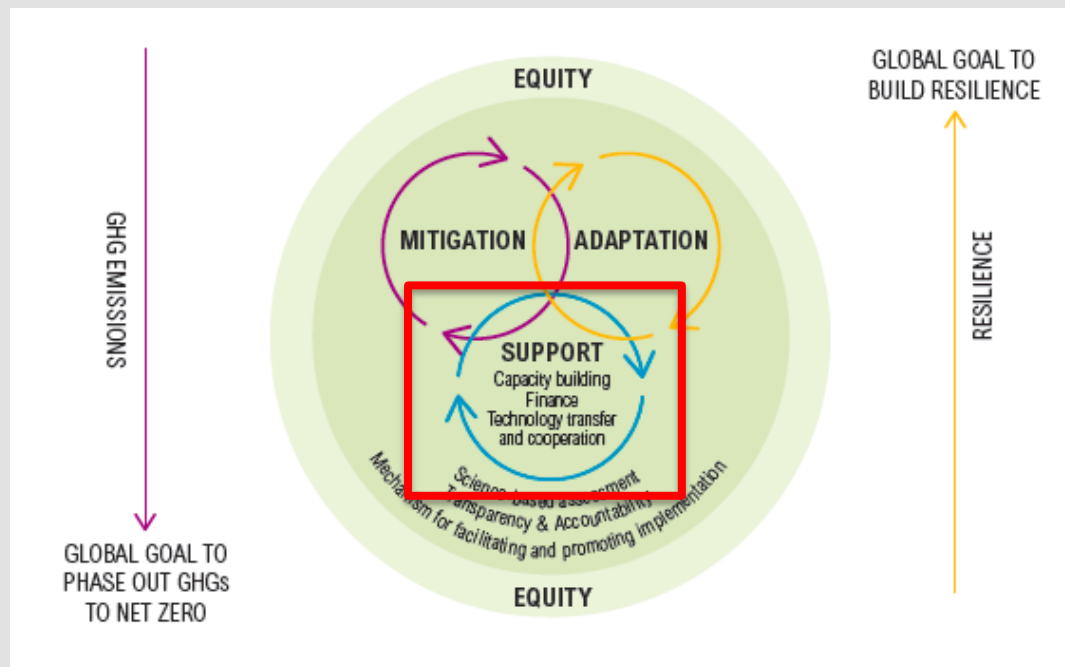
# MRV of Support

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Sept 13, 2015

# Support?

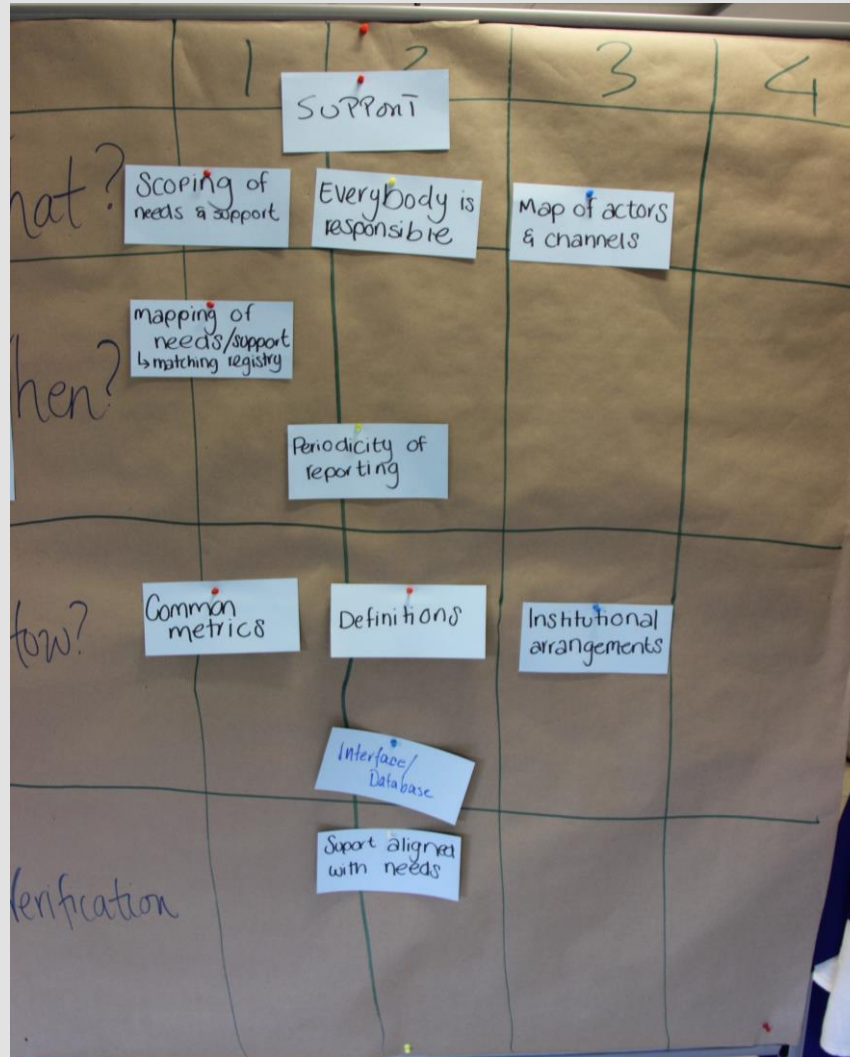
- Climate finance
- Capacity building
- Technology transfer and cooperation



# Examples: Support in INDCs

Country	Mentions support?	What?
Trinidad & Tobago	Yes	30% BAU public transp. sector, 15% total conditional The estimated cost of achieving the reduction objectives is USD 2 billion, which is expected to be met partly through domestic funding and <b>conditional on international climate financing</b> including through the Green Climate Fund
Colombia	Yes	20% BAU, 30% conditional <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Integration of national institutes and entities with the relevant UNFCCC mechanisms for technology transfer</li><li>• Scaling up Colombia's south-south and triangular cooperation</li></ul>
Kenya	Yes	30% BAU by 2030 Intended contribution targets a high proportion of its mitigation potential, <b>dependent on the level of support available</b>

# Discussing on Support



# Why monitor climate change finance?

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- Developing an overview of all climate finance so as to **determine trends and gaps**
- Preparing recommendations on how to **improve the coherence, efficiency and effectiveness** of the financial mechanism for the COP
- Facilitating the **mobilization** of new sources of climate finance



# Why monitor climate change finance?

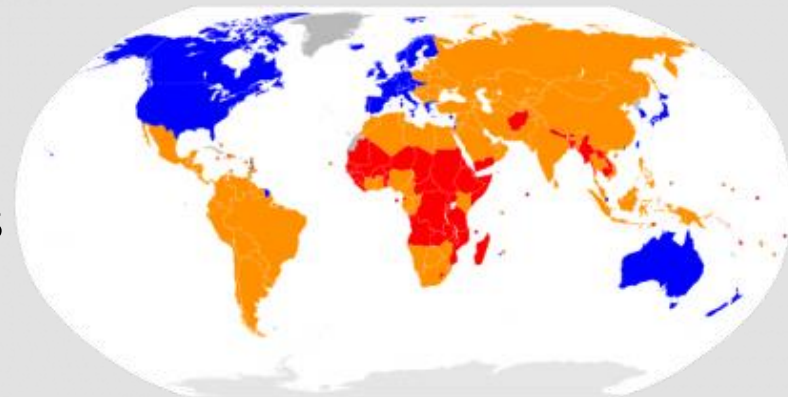
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- **Reviewing** and **verifying** finance reported by national governments and international organizations
- Providing **guidance** or advice, as appropriate, to other bodies of the UNFCCC, international organizations and private institutions

# What should be monitored?

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- **Climate** related **investments** worldwide on **BAU**, as well as **mitigation** and **adaptation** to climate change to determine gaps and needs
- Funds flowing:
  - developed → developing countries
  - developing → developing countries
- Investments in different sectors and for different purposes (capacity building or assets)
- Amount of private finance leveraged by public finance



# GCF and MRV





# MRV for the GCF

- Promote the shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development, contributing to the achievement of the UNFCCC targets
- The Fund will operate in a **transparent** and **accountable** manner guided by efficiency and effectiveness
- The Fund will be scalable and flexible and will be a continuously learning institution guided by processes for **monitoring and evaluation**
- The Fund will strive to **maximize** the **impact** of its **funding** for adaptation and mitigation



# For Accreditation of Entities

					timelines.
5.1.3	Monitoring and evaluation	Capacities for monitoring and evaluation including a clearly defined and resourced monitoring function and an independent evaluation body or function that follows	Required for applicants seeking project management accreditation		<p><i>For all types of entities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy and/or other documents outlining the entity's Monitoring and Evaluation function (including structure of the monitoring and evaluation unit, roles and responsibilities, procedures/tools/ formats/templates);</li> <li>• 3 sample monitoring and evaluation reports relating to monitoring during</li> </ul>

			accreditation		
5.2.3	Transparent allocation of financial resources	Systems in place to provide assurance on the reality and eligibility of activities to be carried out with the grant award; to	Required for applicants seeking grant award and/or funding allocation		<p><i>For all types of entities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Copy of documented framework/ system for undertaking due diligence, including procurement procedures, with clearly defined responsibilities and applicable formats/templates, for assessing the</li> </ul>

# National Designated Authorities (NDAs)

## II. Capacities

7. Ideally, the NDA or focal point should possess or attain through country coordination mechanisms and institutional networks within the country:
- (a) Adequate knowledge of national priorities, strategies, and plans;
  - (b) The ability to contribute to and drive national development strategies and plans;
  - (c) Familiarity with both mitigation and adaptation efforts and needs in the country;
  - (d) Familiarity with relevant institutions and stakeholders in the countries (including contacts with multilateral and bilateral institutions, civil society organizations, and sub-national, national or regional entities that may be potential candidates for accreditation as intermediaries or implementing entities);
  - (e) Capacity to facilitate and coordinate country coordination mechanisms and multi-stakeholder engagement for country consultations;
  - (f) The ability to monitor and evaluate in accordance with relevant guidelines of the Fund;  
and

# Financial Readiness?



# What should the 2015 Paris Agreement contain?



WORLD  
RESOURCES  
INSTITUTE

*Working Paper*

## ELEMENTS AND IDEAS FOR THE 2015 PARIS AGREEMENT

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JENNIFER MORGAN, YAMIDE DAGNET, DENNIS TIRPAK

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# What should the 2015 Paris Agreement contain?

- “The post-2020 MRV regime must be designed to cover all commitments embodied in the Agreement: **finance**, mitigation, adaptation, **capacity building**, and **technology transfer and cooperation**.”
- “A **challenge** for the Agreement is to build on the areas where there is a strong history (for example, MRV of emissions, emission reductions and mitigation actions) and **encourage efforts** in areas where less has been done (such as **adaptation** and **support**)[...]”

# What should the 2015 Paris Agreement contain?

- “The MRV Framework will consist of a series of **guidelines** and decisions that cover mitigation actions, **adaptation** activities, and the **means** (finance, capacity building and technology transfer and cooperation) to achieve them”
- “It will be absolutely essential to have a strong commitment to **capacity building** and **other support** for developing countries”

# What should the 2015 Paris Agreement contain?

- **Methodological gaps** on adaptation, mitigation and support will need to be **filled**
- Between 2015-2020 parties could:
  - Strengthen the enabling environment by exploring how to create a more effective capacity building process and scale up support for lasting institutional frameworks and human resources



# Discussion Questions

- As a developing country, why is MRV of support important?
- What should the agreement include regarding MRV of support?
- What capacities are needed for MRV of support in my country?
- How can we do the MRV of support (particularly capacity building and technology)?
- Do we have existing “MRV” mechanisms that could help us do MRV of support? (e.g. mechanisms with existing bilateral cooperation or similar)

# Group work Friday

- WHAT IS SUPPORT?
- Support conversation has been fragmented in: climate finance (instruments have been developed which are not necessarily applicable for technology transfer, capacity building)
- Do we need a differentiated MRV of support for the three elements or a common one?
- Who is receiving the support?
- What is needed?
- How to match up support?
- How to develop a metric for the support? If you don't have a metric it will be not measurable
- What info could we get from BUR?
- There needs to be a vehicle and be comparable: who are giving vs receiving the support: **Scoping and mapping!**
- Importance of matching: receivers vs providers?
  - Necessary for **trust** rather than verification: making sure all sides are meeting each others needs
  - Lack of predictability is one of the main challenges for developing countries (e.g. NAMA support)

