Capacity Needs To Set Up And Maintain an MRV System Ghana's Approach

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Outline

- MRV System Ghana's Approach
- Capacities to maintain MRV System
- Benefits of a robust MRVs
- MRV Capacity Challenges
- Key Points

MRV System Ghana's Approach

MRV - Architecture

MRV shall comprise methodologies to measure

Emission inventories and trends

Supported and unilateral, public and private mitigation actions

Support provided and needed in order to monitor if actions globally are on track to a 2°C target

How are we doing this?

- Building national capacity on MRV System
- Institutionalizing procedures

MRV System Ghana's Approach

MRV - Requirements

Annex I countries

Reporting

- National Communication every four years
- Biennial Report (BR) every two years
- Emission inventories (yearly)

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Verification

- International Assessment and Review (of BR)
- Review process

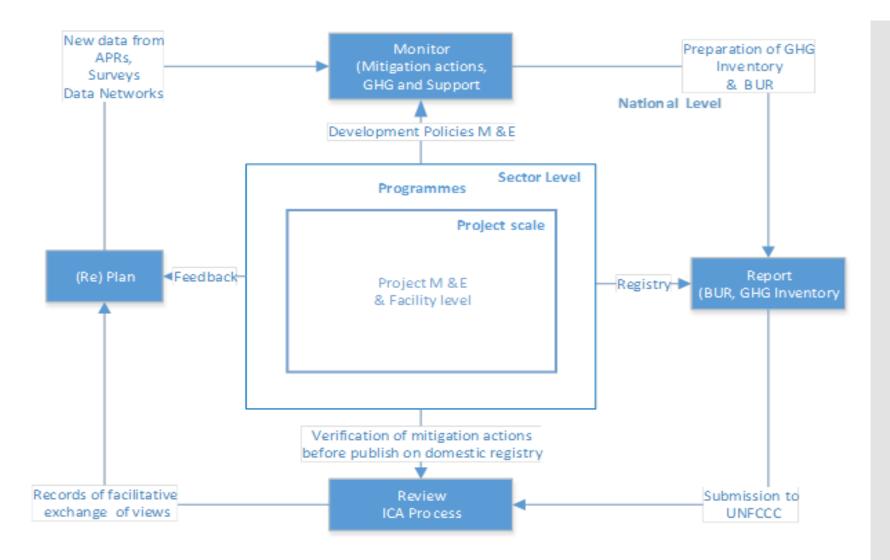
Non-Annex I countries

Reporting

- National Communication every four years
- Biennial Update report (BUR) every two years

Verification

 International Consultation and Analysis of BUR MRV System Ghana's Approach



MRV System

Purpose for developing
MRV system
National level

- Compiling and providing the information basis for planning and implementation and domestic verification of impacts of mitigation actions.
- MRV systems strengthens national GHG data quality
- MRV helps identify national priorities (including NAMAs), as well as challenges and opportunities.
- Policy planning and prioritisation and improving consistency with policy – important to keep track of lessons learnt from implementation (NAMA) to develop better policies in the future.

Capacities Needed for MRV

Human Resource

- Capacity and skills of individual staff, including
 - Managerial abilities and technical skills.
 - Recruitment and retention of skilled staff.

Institutional

- Ability to perform functions to achieve objectives.
- Effective institutional arrangements, processes and coordination mechanisms, leadership, and institutional mandates.
- Capability to identify problems and develop and implement solutions.

Capacities Needed for MRV

Technical

- Availability and quality of data and information.
- Access to appropriate methodologies.
- Retention of institutional memory, archiving, and documentation procedures.
- Collection and dissemination of information.
- Technical and technological infrastructure (e.g. data collection platforms and monitoring technology).

Financial Resources

 Adequate financial resources and the ability to manage these resources.

Benefits of a Robust MRV System

Institutional Needs

Mandates and Roles

- Clearly designated mandates of authority, i.e., all entities are aware of their specific responsibilities, as well as the roles designated to other institutions
- Strong leadership from the designated lead institution
- Data sharing agreements, such as a Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) and/or legal mechanisms requiring the necessary data between the lead institution and data providers (e.g. trade associations or companies)

Coordination

- Central department mandated with compiling data and information and ensuring coordination across relevant ministries.
- Clear and efficient process for sharing data and information across institutions.
- Effective coordination and information sharing mechanisms across bodies and within a specific institution, as well as a systematic procedure for ensuring that climate and MRV concerns were successfully integrated into national priorities and policies

Benefits of a Robust MRVs

Technical Needs

- A system for data management that encompasses:
 - processes, such as collecting, inputting, storing and sharing data
 - the technical platform(s) used to facilitate these tasks.
- Integrated data management systems/registry.
- A repository for GHG emissions data.
- Documentation of the inventory process.
- Archiving of historic data and information to prevent loss of institutional memory.
- A means to share data between staff/ institutions.
- Open access to data, which support experience exchange with other countries as well as research activities.
- Use of consistent and appropriate methodologies

Benefits of a Robust MRV System

Human Resource

- Adequate numbers of staff dedicated exclusively to MRV activities.
- Permanent staff which requires a move from project based model for MRV/inventories.
- Sustainable funding for MRV can help minimize staff turn over.
- Trained staff at national, sub-national and sectoral levels. Staff capacity building can include training on:
 - The design, implementation, and operation of MRV systems.
 - Data collection and management.
 - Accounting methodologies.
- Institutional mechanism for sustained training and support (as opposed to one-off activities).
- Long-term retention of institutional memory and capacity, i.e., institutional knowledge is not lost with changes in personnel or over time.

MRV Capacity Challenges

- Countries faced with whether to adapt existing institutional systems and mandates vs. setting up new institutions and systems.
- A lack of clarity around institutional mandates for MRV
- No formalized agreements between different ministries/institutions
 - Data
 - Coordination
- No mechanisms for long term retention of institutional memory and capacity i.e. institutional knowledge is lost with changes in personnel or over time.
- Outsourcing of MRV activities lack of staff capacity building within institutions
- Lack of quality of data and information.
- No centralized system for sharing/storing data.

Key Points

Countries best served by making incremental improvements, building on existing foundations and systems

Effective implementation requires in-country institutional frameworks, mandates and data sharing agreements.

Reporting emissions, actions and support in standardized formats helps ensure consistency of the information and facilitate their evaluation.

Investment in building in-house capacity building supports long term ability to measure and report on emissions.

Thank You