

Challenges and opportunities to align MRV AFOLU to Modalities Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs)

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Transparency in AFOLU – Main challenges

- Limited coordination among institutions
- Lack of activity data
- High uncertainty in the estimation methodology
- Lack of technical capacity for **reporting**
- Difficulties in setting **baseline**
- Inadequate tracking of indicators to monitor policy progress



Guiding principles of the MPGs

- ETF improved recognizing special circumstances for LDC and SIDS
- Facilitate the improvement of reporting over time (quality and frequency)
- TACCC
- Flexibility for developing countries:

the enhanced transparency framework shall provide flexibility [...] to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities

the application of flexibility [...] is to be self-determined



Structure of the MPGs

- National GHG Inventory report
- Information to track NDC progress
- Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support provided/received
- Indication on the technical review of the above



Reporting after MPGs Before

- Countries classified in Annex I countries and non-Annex I countries
- Parties had to submit a biennial (update) report (BR/BUR)
- Non-Annex I countries had to submit their BUR every 2 years but they were allowed some flexibility
- Annex I countries shall submit their national greenhouse gas inventory (NGHGI) every year as a stand-alone document

After

- Countries are classified as developed, developing, LDCs and SIDS
- Each Party (including developing countries) shall provide a biennial transparency report (BTR)
- The LDCs and SIDS may submit the BTR at their discretion
- The NGHGI may be submitted by each Party as a stand-alone report or as a component of a biennial transparency report



Biennial transparency report outline

MPGs establishes that:

- Each Party shall provide a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions of GHGs
- Each Party should provide information on climate change impacts and adaptation
- Developed country Parties shall provide the information pursuant on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building <u>support</u> <u>provided and mobilized</u>
- Developing country Parties should provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building <u>support</u> <u>needed and received</u>



NGHGI - Institutional Arrangements

Each Party shall report on the following functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management:

- national entity or national focal point with overall responsibility for the national inventory
- inventory preparation process
- archiving of all information for the reported time series
- processes for the official consideration and approval of the inventory



NGHGI - Methodologies

Before

- Annex I countries had to refer to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines
- Non-Annex I could use the 1996 IPCC Guidelines, although encouraged to use the most updated version

After

- Each Party shall use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and any subsequent version
- Each Party is strongly encouraged to use the 2013 IPCC Supplement on Wetlands



National Determined Contributions (NDC)

- This chapter provides for a standardization of the NDCs.
- It requires Parties to provide relevant information on their mitigation targets, measures and actions.
- It does not provide for specific exceptions for developing countries although the principle of flexibility is always applicable.



NDC outline

- 1. Each Party shall describe its national circumstances
- 2. Each Party shall provide information against which progress will be tracked, including Target(s), period of implementation, reference points/baselines, Scope and coverage, any updates
- 3. Each Party shall identify the indicator(s) that it has selected to track progress
- 4. Each Party shall provide a description of each methodology and/or accounting approach used
- 5. Each Party shall provide information on actions, policies and measures for the implementation and achievement of its NDC



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