



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

FAO in support of MRV in Agriculture

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MICCA Programme

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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 the mitigation action.
- **Reporting:** transparent and complete information on GHG emissions/mitigation action in UNFCCC submission
- **Verification:** assessment of TACCC principles of the reported information through ICA; comparison with independent estimates and or an independent quality assurance.





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

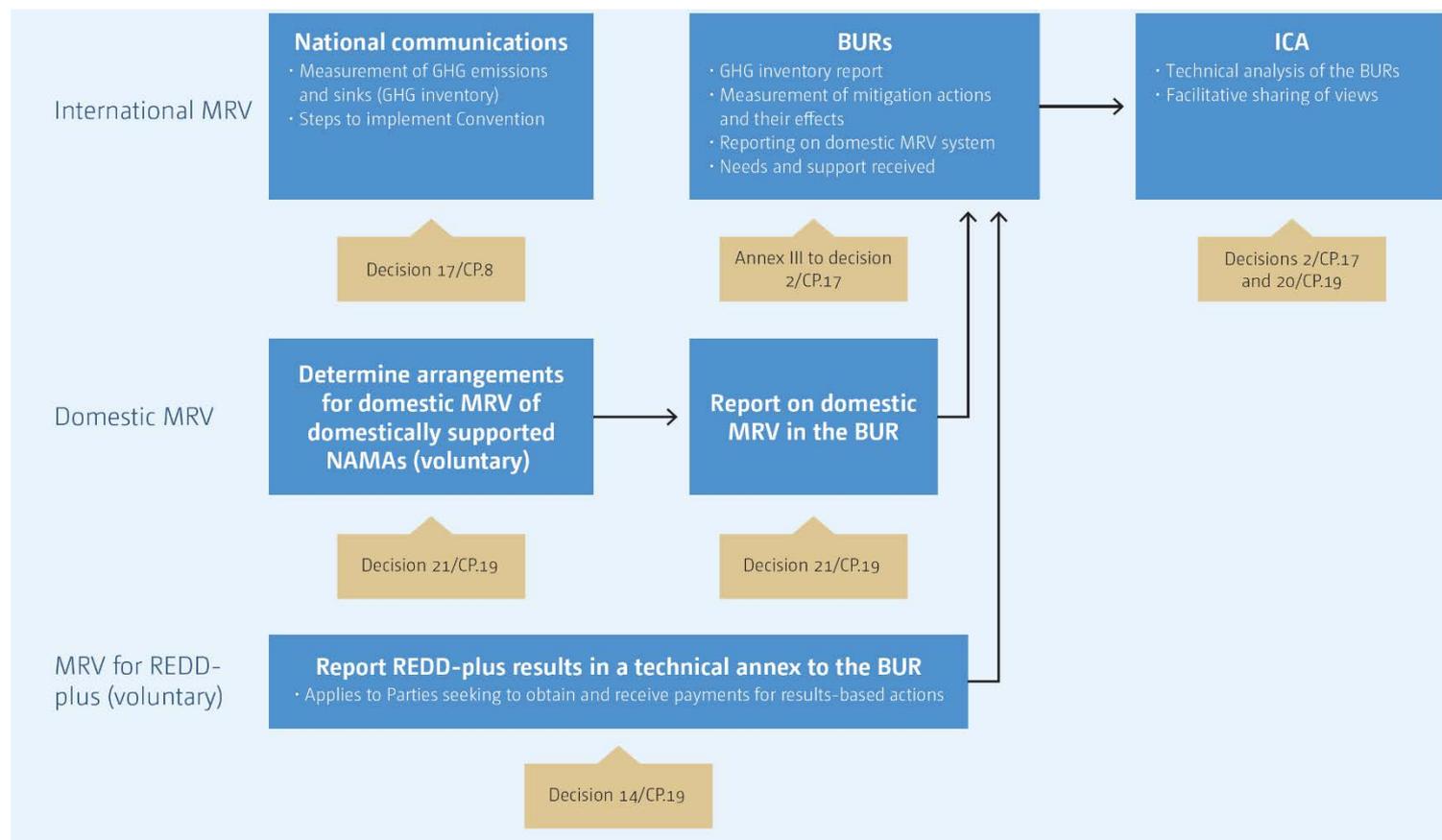
2011

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

Key elements of the MRV framework





On the road to enhanced transparency for NDC Implementation

Objective: Understand capacity needs for the Enhanced Transparency Framework in AFOLU sector in Asia

Output on GHG Monitoring and Reporting Systems:

- Lack of human capacity for GHG inventory and data collection
- More technical guidance on the use of tools e.g. inventory tools linked to national reporting
- No sustainability in reporting NCs if based solely on consultants
- Already existing coordination in countries and institutional arrangements in place, but level of interactions and details in reporting and planning could be strengthened



On the road to enhanced transparency for NDC Implementation

Output on ETF Elements on GHG reporting:

- Sustainable institutional arrangements are important
- Connecting inventory to the monitoring of mitigation policies could open up opportunities to achieve other development goals
- Data collection and accuracy are an important concern – but need to be enhanced gradually
- Several tools available to support countries
- Coordination for international support could be useful
- Mitigation/Adaptation co-benefits are of growing interest



Country needs

- Support to respond to their obligations under the UNFCCC, Biennial Update Reports and National Communications, and to enhance the capacity of preparing the National GHG Inventory.
- Guidance in preparing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in Agriculture, including the MRV aspects.
- Assistance in (I)NDC formulation and advice on preparation and implementation of projects for GCF, GEF for making real their commitment.
- Knowledge on agriculture sectors issues to actively engage in the UNFCCC related processes and negotiations



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.
- Produce information to assistance in (I)NDC formulation.



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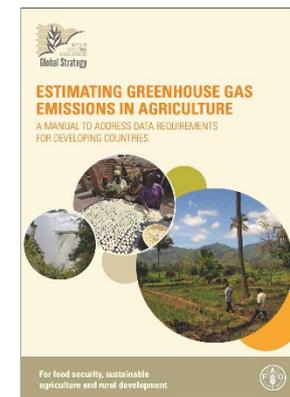
Sustainable institutional arrangements

- **Facilitate** the discourse among different national actors
- Support in identifying **roles** and **responsibilities**
- Highlight **gaps** and **needs** for making the process sustainable
- **Raise awareness** on agriculture and land use issues for UNFCCC negotiators

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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.



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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.



Produce a minimum set
of core data;



Better integrate
agriculture into the
National Statistical
Systems;



Improve governance and
statistical capacity
building;



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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.



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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



Building a National Greenhouse Gas Inventory for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use



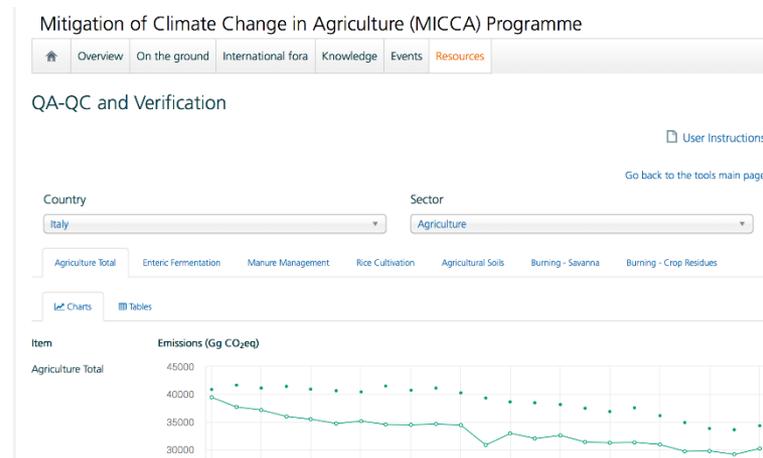


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QA/QC and Verification process

[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 resources in the pipeline

Assistance in (I)NDC formulation/implementation

- INDCs Mitigation Policies and Actions database
- 7 worldwide case studies on economic feasibility of mitigation options for farmers with Thünen Institute
- Lead the Volume on Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use for the [Compendium on GHG Baselines and Monitoring](#), initiative of the NAMA Partnership



FAO collaborative approach

Enhancing coherent cross-agency cooperation,
e.g. with UNFCCC, IPCC, GSP (UNDP/UNEP),
UN-REDD, ASEAN, etc,

Co-organisation of regional or national workshop
on AFOLU issues related to Climate Change



Thank you

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