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# MRV for Transport NAMAs

Measuring performance and GHG emission reductions

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## **Lessons from CDM in Transport (1)**

- CER carbon revenues from CDM have always been very small compared to typical investment/cost
- Many small, dispersed systems Relatively high cost for MRV
- In many host countries, transport systems are very dynamic (high growth rates), determination of emission level in absence of CDM (baseline) is difficult
- -> Limited number of CDM projects in transport sector

# **Lessons from CDM in Transport (2)**

- The effect of efficiency improvements relatively easy to determine (efficiency gains times activity rate)
- The effect of shifts between transport modes is more difficult to quantify and leads to more demanding baseline and monitoring requirements
- The effect of measures that avoid transport services is even more difficult to quantify (no CDM meth)





## A taxonomy of NAMAs

## **Credited NAMAs**

Mitigation actions in host country, which generate emission credits or offsets that can be sold in the global carbon market

## Supported NAMAs

Mitigation actions supported by finance, technology and capacity building from developed countries

## **Unilateral NAMAs**

Autonomous actions undertaken by host countries without outside support or financing

## Approach to MRV of NAMAs

## **Credited NAMAs**

Generate international units that allow to emit more -> More or less same issues as with CDM

## Unilateral & Supported NAMAs

Absence of crediting allows for **different approaches** to MRV

# MRV in *non-crediting* transport NAMAs

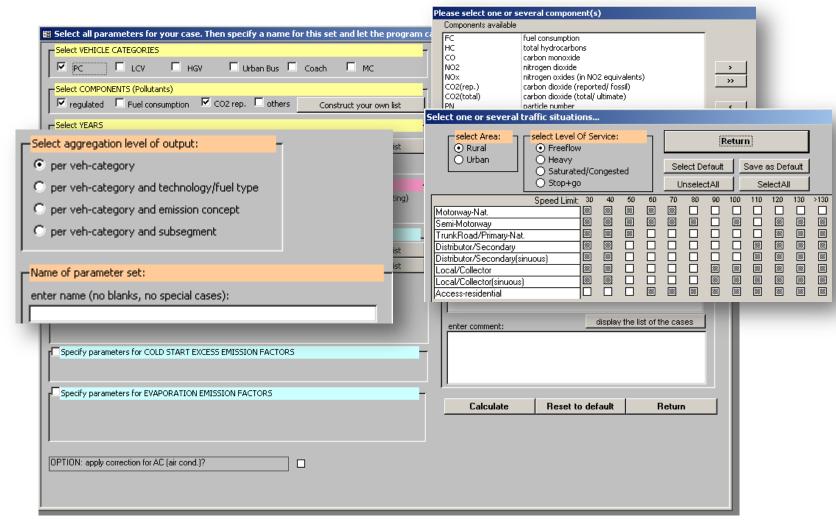
- For unilateral and supported NAMAs MRV can be less stringent and simpler
- High uncertainties in emission reduction estimates in transport are less a problem if no crediting
- Broad range of MRV approaches can be used (including modelling, deemed savings, etc.)
- Opportunities for Avoid and Shift strategies
- Ultimate MRV for these NAMAs is national GHG inventory in National Communications and Biennual Update Reports (BURs)

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## Elements of an MRV system

- Host country ownership and support, willingness to qunatify & demonstrate progress and GHG reduction
- Resources (staff, skills, time, money)
- Regulatory and institutional framework (access to data, responsibilities)
- Data availability on technologies used in developing countries, emission factors, age structure of vehicles, shares of transport modes, O-D, etc.
- Adequate traffic models, EF database
- Intelligent use of ICT and GSM to monitor traffic
- -> ideally, MRV system should not only focus on the specific NAMA intervention, but should
- (i) be **embedded into the transport policy** context
- (ii) be **sustainable** and allow for *ex-ante* and *ex-post*

# Example Elements for MRV Handbook on Emission Factors for Road Transport HBEFA



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## **Standardization**

Should every city or company have its own standard or should there be one global standard for MRV?

- One standard makes efforts comparable, assures same metrics to assess efficiency of measures
- Example from CDM shows: bottom up approach to MRV standard may be fast, but on the long term top-down approach may be more efficient and consistent
- Possible approach: in analogy to IPCC Guidelines for National Inventories under UNFCCC – provides tiered approach, party can choose level of MRV details adequate to its national circumstances

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## Conclusions (1)

- Tackling of transport GHG emissions is key to reaching 2°C (1.5°C) target
- CDM is a valuable toolbox for future MRV for NAMAs, but needs to expand
- Leaving "credited NAMAs" for international offsets aside opens up methodological approaches providing new opportunities for Avoid and Shift strategies
- Improvement of data availability on transport systems in developing countries is key (EF, traffic, modal split, O-D data, etc)

## Conclusions (2)

- Make sure MRV approaches are standardized and consistent with e.g. national inventory
- Embed MRV in regular transport policy making
- Collecting data and MRV of policies is good practice
   -> developing MRV culture
- Using performance indicators and targets rather than focussing too much on (highly debatable) tCO2
- Pilot projects are instrumental in testing new approaches (MRV, baseline, measurability)

