

# Draft Implementation Plan on NAMAs in a MRV manner

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# 0. Implementation Plan

# 1. Image of Structure of the Implementation Plan

## Main part of the Plan

1. Objectives
2. Quantified GHG emissions reduction and sink  
(Emission Trend (BAU today and in future) by Sector or Actions)
3. Policies and measures toward achievement of the targets  
( Mongolia's NAMAs submitted to the UNFCCC)
4. Institutional Arrangement for Implementation and MRV
5. Report and Verification to and at NAMA committee



## Annex

Details of Policies and measures (Corresponding to 3 above)

- GHG quantification method\*
- monitoring GHG emission/emission reduction at appropriate level (eg project level for CHPs)
- designation of specific ministries or organization responsible for implementation and MRV
- Specific technologies to be applied

# 1. Objectives

- (1) To enable Mongolia to effectively and efficiently implement NAMAs submitted to UNFCCC, with a view to contributing to the ultimate objectives of the Convention
- (2) To promote green development and co-benefits in Mongolia through implementation of NAMAs
- (3) To enable and ensure Mongolia to conduct measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) according to international standard, while taking into account of national circumstances
- (4) To coordinate and enhance cooperation among the relevant ministries and stakeholders, by defining their roles and supporting them by technical information and knowledge
- (5) To provide a national vehicle to implement and review mitigation actions continuously through PDCA Cycle\*

*\*PDCA Cycle means Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle, in which one will gradually improve his/her actions through self-check and self-feedback consideration.*

## 2. Quantified GHG emissions reduction and sink

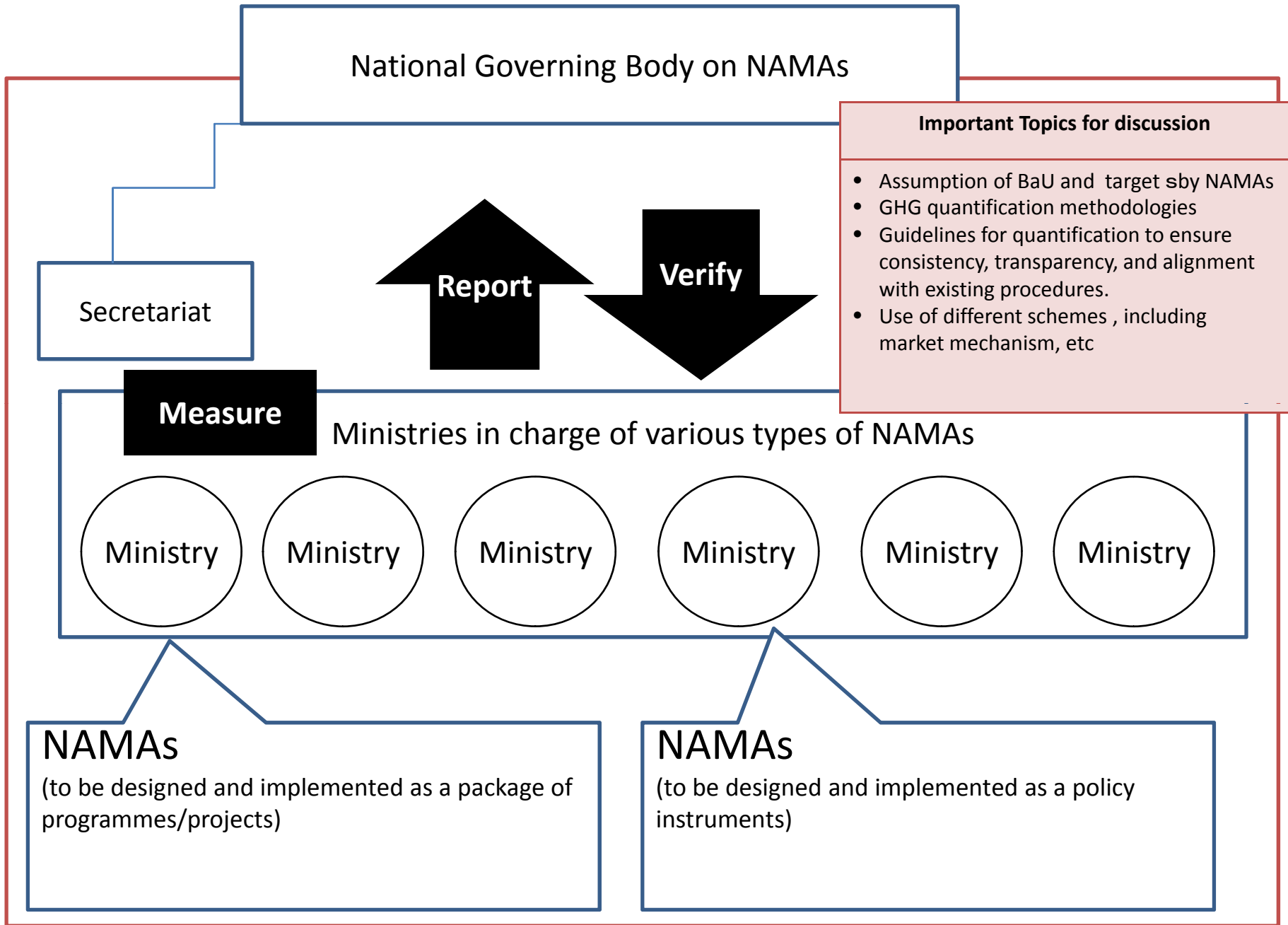
- The current level of emission are described as the National GHG Inventory
- And future emission growth in large trend are described with LEAP model (Energy Sector)

# 3. Policies and measures toward achievement of the targets

## NAMAs submitted by Mongolia

<b>Copenhagen Accord</b>	
APPENDIX II	
<b>Mongolia: Nationally appropriate mitigation actions of developing country Parties</b>	
Non-Annex I	Actions
Mongolia	<p><b>1. Energy supply: Increase renewable options</b></p> <p><b>a. PV and solar heating</b></p> <p>Mongolia is located in a region with abundant sunshine, typically between 2,250 to 3,300 hours per year. The PV systems have been shown to be the less expensive option compared to small gasoline generators. At present, small-scale PV systems (10 to 1,000 W) are used in remote areas. It has been assessed that PV power systems are competitive with coal and diesel power sources for small power applications for nomadic families in Mongolia.</p> <p>The installation of large scale PV systems in the Gobi Desert may contribute to both protecting against air pollution and promoting development. It is necessary to implement pilot research and development along the railways and consider PVs in the Mongolian Gobi Desert areas in the future.</p> <p><b>b. Wind power generators and Wind farms</b></p> <p>As in the case of solar energy, there is a potential to use wind energy and farmers in rural areas with small, portable wind generators.</p>

Specific explanation will be added in the Annex, with methodologies, assumptions, technologies, financial schemes, etc



## 4. Institutional Arrangement for Implementation and MRV

### Governing Body

- The existing National Climate Change Committee will assume the overall responsibility of governing NAMAs and their MRV.
- In the National Committee, sub-committee (eg mitigation working group) will be the forum for technical discussion.



## (2) Membership and the Secretariat

- The membership of the existing National Committee will be the same for NAMA governing body.
- The Secretariat ministry for the National Committee will serve as the secretariat for NAMA governing body.
- As additional consideration regarding the technical expertise of the specific actions and/or relevant sectors, the NAMA governing body may establish a subsidiary group (WG or Task Force) to specifically discuss technical issues.

### (3) Scope of Actions of the Governing Body

To monitor and evaluate the progress of NAMAs

- Register the breakdown mitigation activities (eg project) of NAMAs in tabular format with ex ante GHG mitigation effect
- Receive report from relevant ministries(or project owners) on the progress of NAMAs
- Consult and analyze (and provide recommendation to ) the submitted report
- Verify the progress of such NAMAs, based on the submitted report

## (4). Scope of Actions of the Governing Body

To provide technical guidance on NAMAs and their MRV

- Discuss and decides the following technical matters
  - assumption (BAU and NAMA effect)
  - methodologies
  - GHGs covered by mitigation actions
  - global warming potential values
  - estimated mitigation outcome
- Provide tabular format for NAMAs for registration (preliminary results)
- Provide tabular format for NAMA implementation

## (5). Scope of Actions of the Governing Body

To reflect the status of mitigation activities on NAMAs, registered and implemented by designated schemes, without prejudice to their technical aspects, inter alia,

- the Clean Development Mechanism
- the Joint Crediting Mechanism
- Others

## Scope of Actions of the Governing Body

(6) To archive and aggregate the progress and results of activities of NAMAs, with a view to reflecting them onto the biennial update report to be submitted to the UNFCCC.



# 5. Formats of Documents

(1) Format for NAMA registration at the National Committee may include;

A. Specific measures:

Based on the NAMAs submitted to the UNFCCC, mitigation actions are specified as breakdown of measures

B. Projected emissions reduction:

Emission reduction to be achieved, with introduction of specific measures, are estimated.

C. Premise of forecast at the time of cumulating:

A site or facility, where introduction of specific measures are described.

D. Descriptions on details of NAMA (CHP3 and CHP4)

E. Electricity supply (GWh) and heat supply (Gcal/year)

F. GHG emission (ton-CO<sub>2</sub>eq) in the BAU scenario and after NAMA implementation for power generation and heat production.

# 5. Report and Verification by the NAMA Government Body --- Formats of Documents

(1) Format for NAMA registration at the National Committee may include;

A. Specific measures:

Based on the NAMAs submitted to the UNFCCC, mitigation actions are specified as breakdown of measures

B. Projected emissions reduction:

Emission reduction to be achieved, with introduction of specific measures, are estimated.

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## Important : Methodologies and Assumption

- Given the fact that UNFCCC does not provide guidance on specific methodologies for use (the guidance is only on transparency of methodologies and assumption) , Mongolia may decide methodologies and assumption, based on their studies.
- Methodologies used in the GHG Inventory can be used, but they are not necessarily limited to them (basically, GHG inventory is focused “emission”, and NAMA focused “emission reduction” , so that there can be difference between them).
- Emission reduction should take a consistent approach, but in case of difference in methodologies by schemes (such as CDM or JCM) , such methodologies can also be applied, for those emission reduction quantification.

# References

# Technical Aspects of NAMAs

Underlying assumptions and methodologies, sectors and gases covered, global warming potential values used and estimated mitigation outcomes



These elements should be clarified in preparation for NAMAs and MRV

## **2/CP 17 Annex III UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the IV. Mitigation actions**

11. Non-Annex I Parties should provide information, in a tabular format, on actions to mitigate climate change, by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.

12. For each mitigation action or groups of mitigation actions including, as appropriate, those listed in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1, developing country Parties shall provide the following information to the extent possible:

(a) Name and description of the mitigation action, including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases), quantitative goals and progress indicators;

(b) Information on methodologies and assumptions;

(c) Objectives of the action and steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action;

**2/CP 17 Annex III UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the IV. Mitigation actions (Cont'd)**

(d) Information on the progress of implementation of the mitigation actions and the underlying steps taken or envisaged, and the results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible;

(e) Information on international market mechanisms.

13. Parties should provide information on the description of domestic measurement, reporting and verification arrangements.

# General guidelines for domestic MRV

(FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.28, adopted at COP19 November 2013)

3. Developing country Parties are encouraged to utilize existing domestic processes, arrangements or systems, including domestically available information, methodologies, experts and other aspects, for domestic measurement, reporting and verification. Otherwise, developing country Parties may wish to voluntarily establish domestic processes, arrangements or systems for the domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported NAMAs.

# General guidelines for domestic MRV

(Cont'd)

4. Developing country Parties may, taking into account national circumstances, capacities and national priorities, indicate the general approach adopted:

(a) To **establish**, when appropriate, and/or recognize, where relevant, inter alia, the institutions, entities, arrangements and systems involved in the domestic measurement, reporting and verification of NAMAs;

(b) To **measure** domestically supported NAMAs, including the collection and management of relevant and available information and the documentation of methodologies;

(c) To **verify** domestically supported NAMAs, including the use of domestic experts using domestically