

How can M&E contribute to MRV?

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What is monitoring and evaluation (M&E)?

- Monitoring: “A continuing function that uses **systematic collection of data on specified indicators** to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing development intervention with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds.”
- Evaluation: “The systematic and objective assessment of an ongoing or completed project, program or policy, its design, implementation and results. **The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.**”

M&E – When, who and what?

- M&E is generally used at the project or program level
- M&E is generally conducted or commissioned by the same organization that is implementing a project or program
- Indicators reflect the goals and objectives of the project or program
- M&E can be:
 - About process (formative) or outcome (summative) or both
 - Participatory – co-development of measures of process and outcomes of interest from implementers and ‘receivers’ of project

What is measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)?

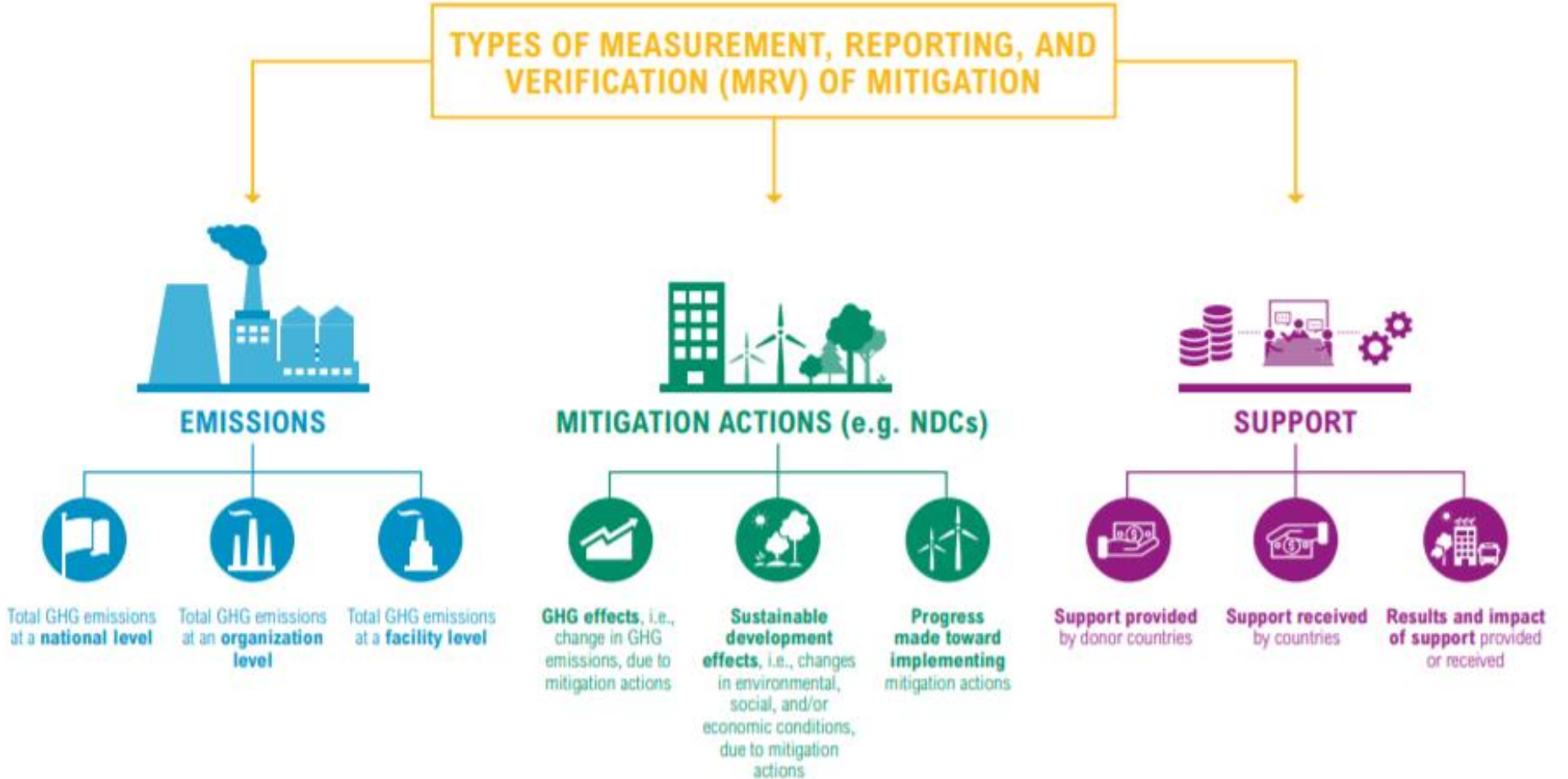
- Measure: “**Data and information on emissions, mitigation [and adaptation] actions, and support.** This may entail direct physical measurement of GHG emissions...calculating changes relevant to sustainable development, and collecting information about support for climate change mitigation [and adaptation].”
- Report: “**Compile information in inventories and other standardized formats** to make it accessible to a range of users.”
- Verify: “**Periodically subject the reported information to some form of review or analysis or independent assessment** to establish completeness and reliability. Verification...can provide meaningful feedback for future improvement.

MRV – When, who, and what?

- MRV is used to characterize climate change mitigation and adaptation actions
 - Central to process of implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BUR)
 - Important for nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs)
 - Important for accessing climate finance
- Overarching focus is on climate change mitigation actions and activities
 - However, BURs require reporting on adaptation actions as well
 - Climate finance accountability requires verification of adaptation actions

MRV 101

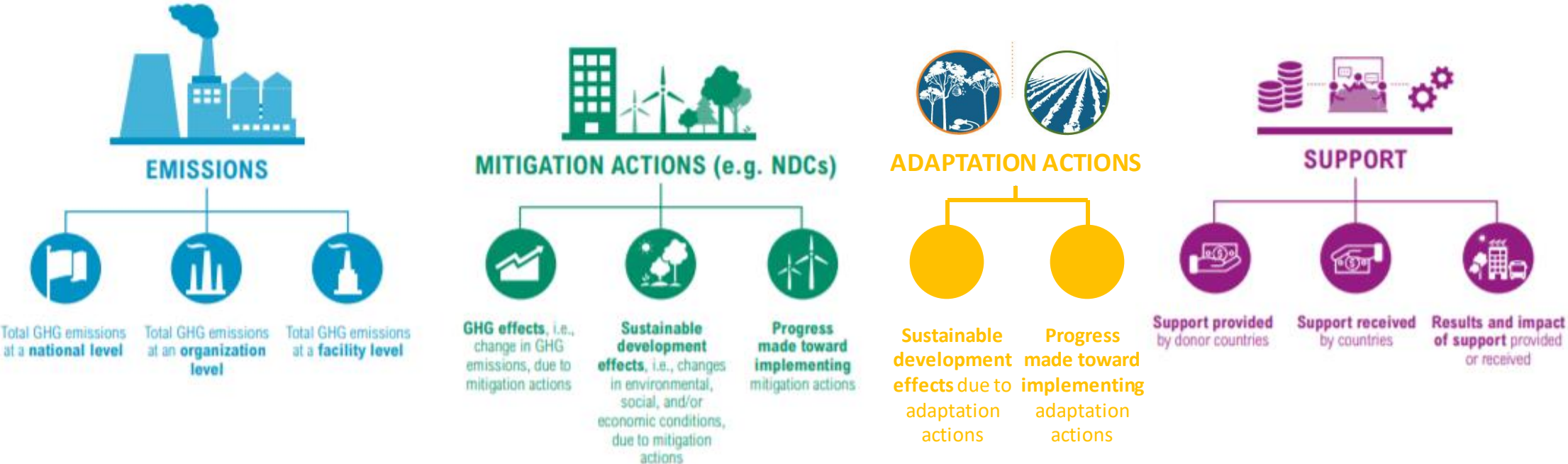
Figure ES-1 | Various Types of Mitigation-related MRV



From *MRV 101: Understanding measurement, reporting, and verification of climate mitigation*. World Resources Institute: <https://www.wri.org/research/mrv-101-understanding-measurement-reporting-and-verification-climate-change-mitigation>

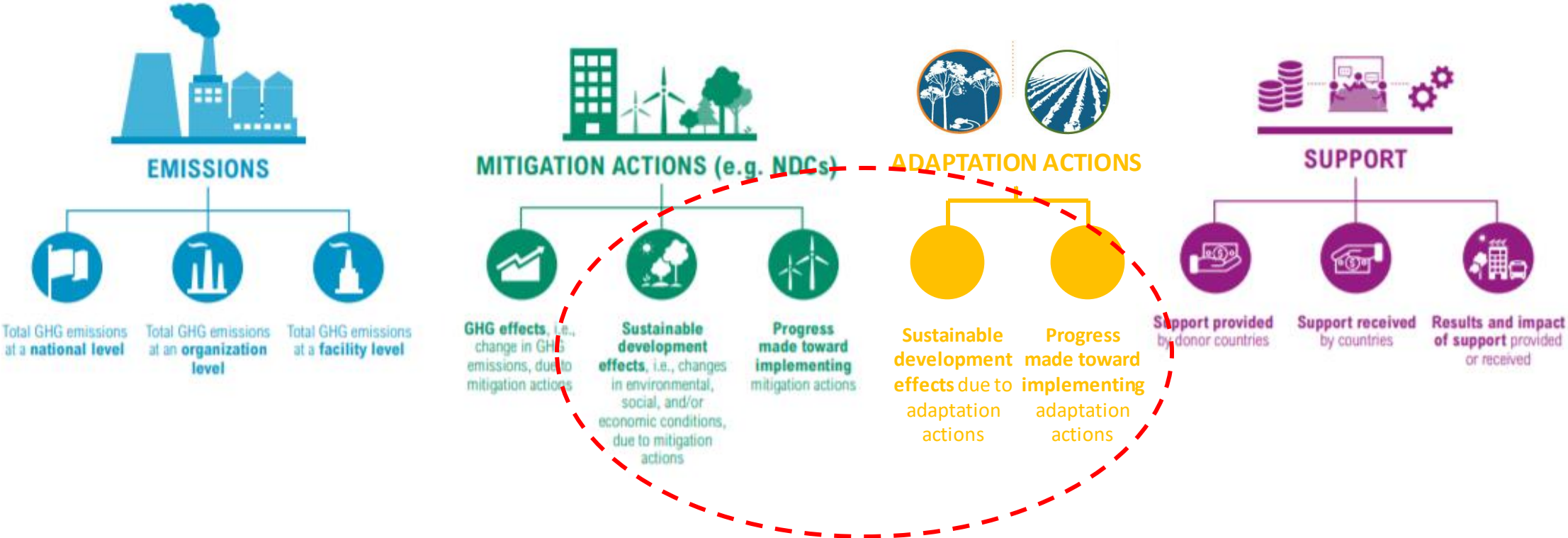
MRV 101

Traditional M&E of projects and programs that include actions that contribute to climate change adaptation or mitigation can contribute to MRV



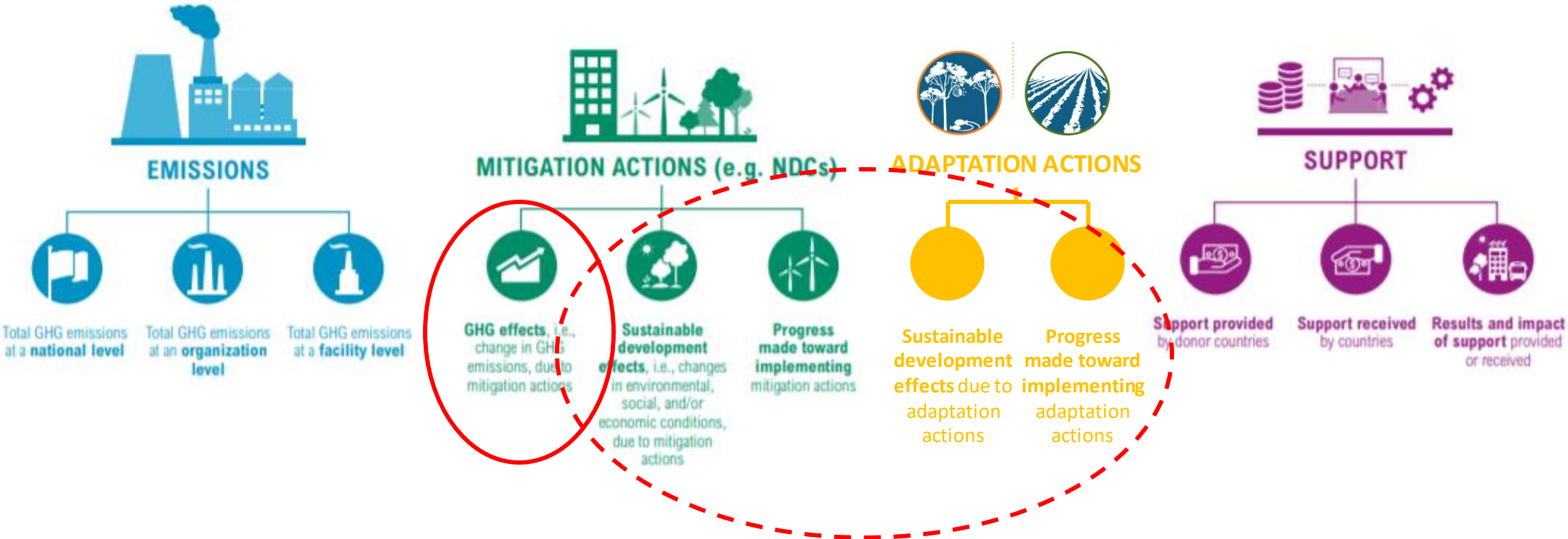
MRV 101

M&E often measures and monitors indicators of sustainable development impacts and progress toward implementation



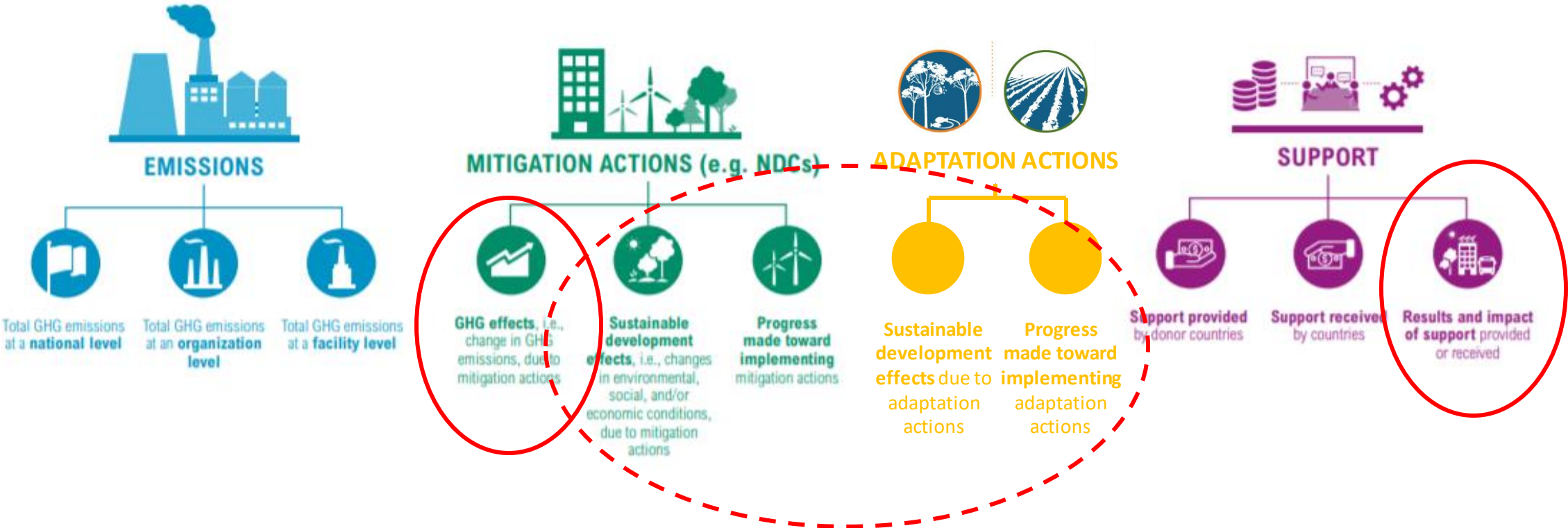
MRV 101

M&E could add indicators related to GHG effects for projects and programs with potential mitigation co-benefits



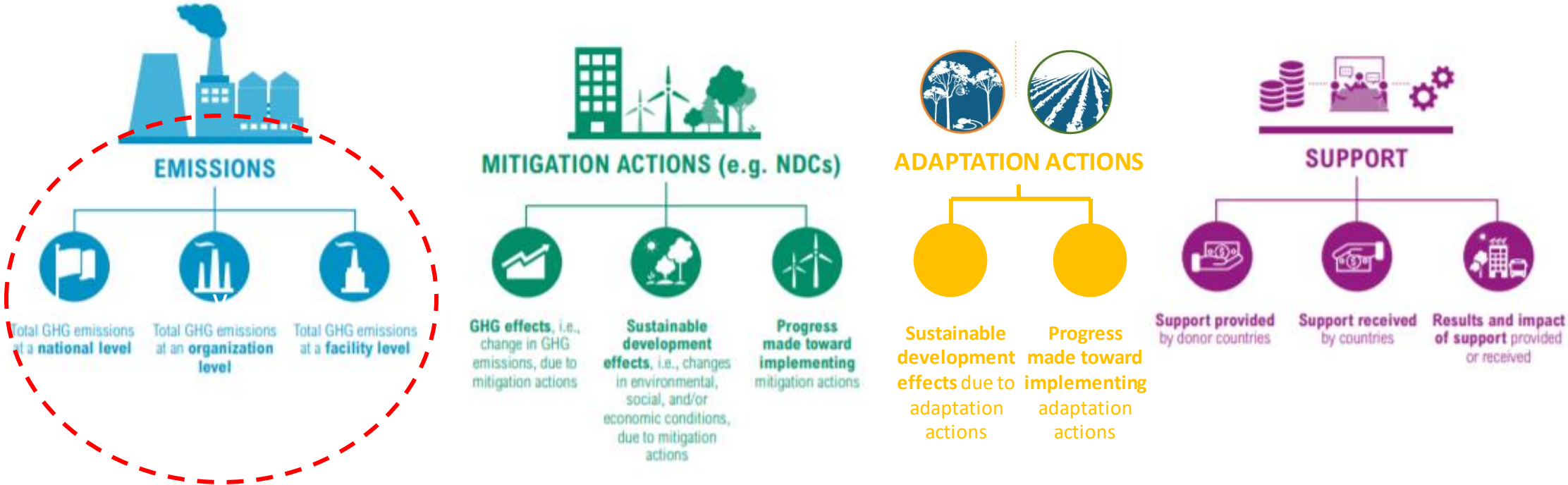
MRV 101

M&E data can be used to impact of donor support and to justify requests for future support



MRV 101

Traditional M&E of projects and programs are not designed to align with guidelines for credible GHG emissions accounting



Proposed M&E approach to contribute credible data for GHG impact accounting in mitigation MRV

Table 4: Proposed criteria for activity data systems as part of credible MRV of agricultural mitigation actions in developing countries

Indicator	Summary
Transparency	Activity data collection, data processing and archiving methods should be sufficiently clearly explained to enable judgment with reasonable confidence by intended users of the reported information (e.g. national agencies involved in reporting mitigation effects) as to the completeness, consistency, conservativeness and accuracy of the data reported
Consistency	The same data collection methods should be used over time and between different locations in the same mitigation action, or if different methods are used in different years or locations, comparability between the methods should be assessed
Conservativeness	Estimated activity data should not lead to systematic overestimation of emission reductions
Completeness	Activity data required for the estimation of all relevant GHG sinks and sources should be collected
Accuracy	Methods for estimating activity data should minimize bias and uncertainty in the measurement process and processing of data as far as practicable

Proposed M&E approach to contribute credible data for GHG impact accounting in mitigation MRV

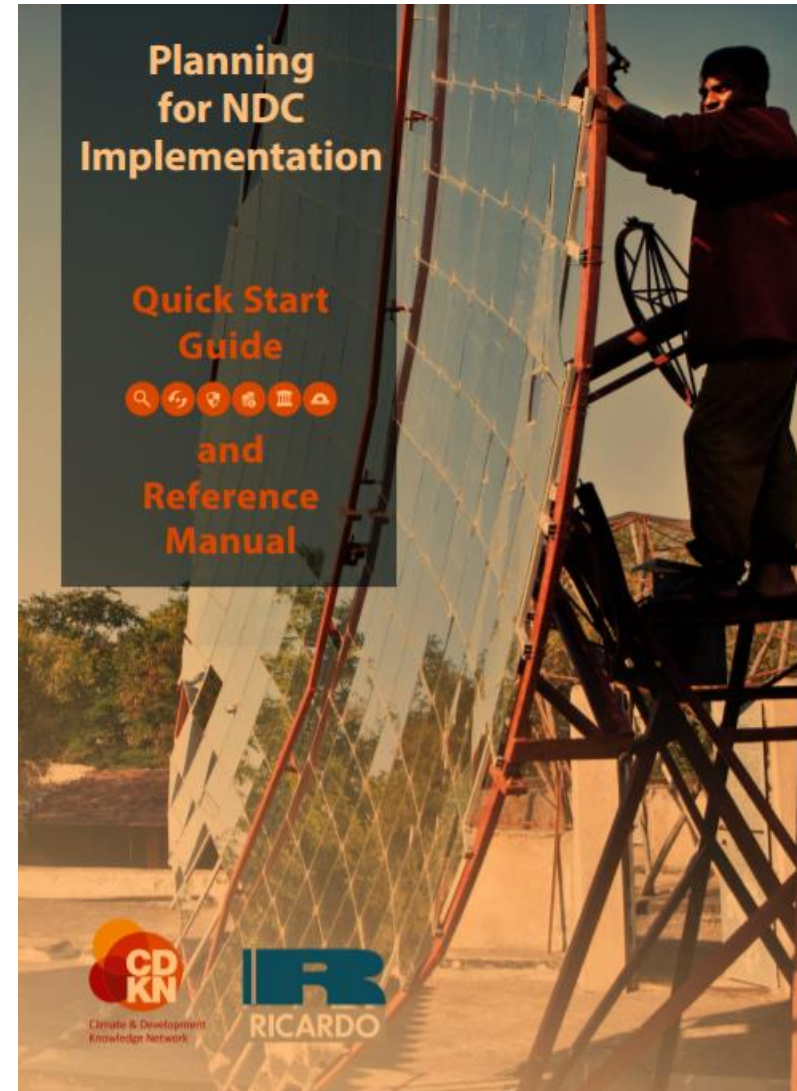
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CDKN Quick Start Guide

- Provides guidance on ways to adapt and extend MRV systems to include existing M&E efforts
- Governance is key to engaging external stakeholders in generating M&E data that is credible for mitigation MRV purposes

Available at: <https://ndc-guide.cdkn.org/>



Considerations for aligning M&E data with MRV requirements

2c. Develop appropriate rules and guidance

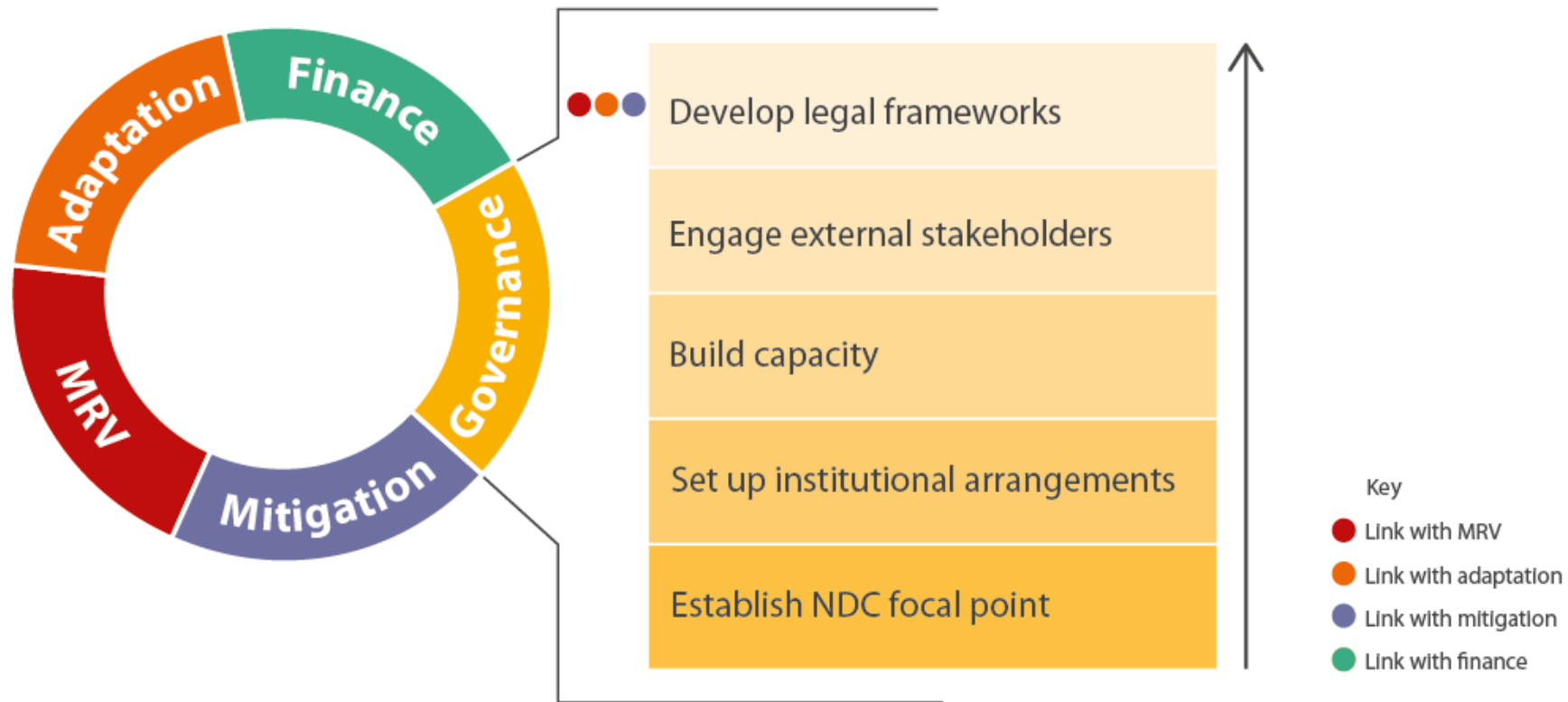
- **Put in place appropriate rules on data sharing, stating which data will be shared, by whom and how often** between government ministries, departments and agencies. This could be set out in legislation or as a memorandum of understanding between data-sharing parties. **This should apply to all parties that hold relevant data, including non-government actors (e.g. academia).**
- **Develop and publish MRV-related technical guidance as necessary for policy teams, within government and any other stakeholders likely to be involved in the MRV system.** As a minimum, this guidance will need to follow any rules and procedures agreed at the international level.

Considerations for aligning M&E data with MRV requirements

3b. Identify how existing MRV systems can be extended to address data gaps

- **Consider how existing data flows, responsibilities and processes might be adjusted and extended** to build a system which can collect the required data for tracking NDC implementation.
- **This could include exploring complementary MRV systems for both NDC and SDG implementation**, and considering options for **integrating gender considerations** into the MRV system (e.g. gender-specific benchmarks and indicators to assess the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming initiatives).

Effectively integrating M&E data into MRV requires governance



CDKN Reference Guide Figure 1

Example: Stakeholder engagement in The Gambia

- The Gambia included external stakeholders in initial discussions about actions to include in their NDC
 - Workshops were held in eight regions
 - Included local organizations and rural communities
- Stakeholders identified actions that could generate co-benefits and became invested in tracking results over time
- Information from consultation was included in national-level M&E indicators

Example: Integrated M&E/MRV in South Africa

- South Africa has created an integrated M&E/MRV system
- System tracks required MRV metrics as well as M&E data that documents shift toward “climate-resilience and lower-carbon economy and society” (as required by national legislation)
 - Metrics include biophysical measurements of changes in emissions as well as absolute emissions for GHG inventory
 - Metrics include social and economic impacts relevant to SDGs
 - System also tracks finance and resource flows
- Primary audience is still government – local, regional, national activities

Example: MRV for livestock NAMAs in Kenya

- NAMA focused on decreasing emissions from dairy sector, which required measurements of GHG effects of mitigation actions and annual emissions accounting
- Development project provided advisory services to smallholder dairy farmers, with goal of decreasing emissions through improved management and animal health (and generating livelihood co-benefits)
- Data collection for emissions MRV could have been prohibitive using traditional M&E approach (census approach) so used CDM-suggested standardized performance baseline (sample approach)

Takeaways

- Project and program M&E can contribute to MRV by measuring impacts of mitigation and adaptation actions and progress toward implementation
- M&E data can also contribute to justifications for future climate funding and finance
- Integrating M&E into MRV requires guidelines and governance to ensure credibility of M&E data included in MRV efforts
- Data systems and guidelines that create the infrastructure to integrate M&E data into MRV efforts can be the focus of climate funding and finance (and could create co-benefits for SDG work)
 - M&E data present an untapped opportunity in data-scarce environments to understand what is happening on the ground!

Key references:

- WRI *MRV 101*: https://files.wri.org/d8/s3fs-public/MRV_101_0.pdf
- GIZ Climate Policy Team: https://transparency-partnership.net/sites/default/files/u2618/3-timo_leiter-is_there_a_difference_between_mrv_and_me.pdf
- UNFCCC *Non-Annex 1 MRV Handbook*: https://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/_application/pdf/non-annex_i_mrv_handbook.pdf
- CDKN *Planning for NDC Implementation: Quick start guide*: <https://ndc-guide.cdkn.org/>
- Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement database of good practices in MRV: <https://transparency-partnership.net/good-practice-database>