

Mutual Learning Program for Enhanced Transparency (MLP)

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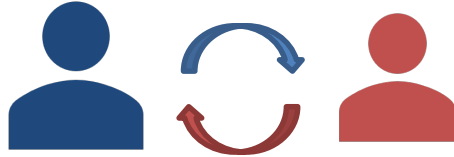
Acknowledgement:

MLP is jointly implemented by the participating countries and organizations of the MLP2020-2021 and Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting (MURC) with support from the Ministry of the Environment, Japan.

*First regional informal meeting of Group of Friends on the
MRV/Transparency framework for developing countries Asia-Pacific,
Tuesday, 7 December 2021*

Overview

1. Participants as main players



3. Learning process



2. Tangible outputs



4. Cooperation



Objectives in 2021

To understand
how to apply
the reporting
guidance
under the
Paris
Agreement
(Art. 6.2, 13)

To explore
improvement
areas of next
reports,
including First
BTR

To strengthen
a network of
institutions &
individuals
working on
BTRs

BTR: Biennial transparency report

Participants and topics in 2021

Pair	Country/organization	Topic
1	Chile (Article 6 Taskforce) – Thailand (TGO) – IGES	Art 6.2 reporting
2	Indonesia (CMEA, MOEF) – Mongolia (MET)	Art 6.2 reporting
3	Indonesia (MOEF) – Thailand (PCD) – IGES	Reporting of mitigation actions in waste sector

TGO: Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization

CMEA: Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of Indonesia

MET: Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia

MOEF: Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia

PCD: Pollution Control Department of Thailand

Schedule in 2021



Draft hypothetical Art. 6.2 reporting using the JCM as an example

I. Initial report (submission year: 2023).¹

18. Each participating Party shall submit an Article 6, paragraph 2 initial report (initial report) no later than the time of providing or receiving authorisation or initial first transfer of ITMOs from a cooperative approach and where practical, in conjunction with the next due biennial transparency report pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1² for the period of NDC implementation. The initial report shall contain comprehensive information to:³

(a) Demonstrate that the participating Party fulfils the participation responsibilities referred to in chapter II (Participation) above;⁴

II. Participation⁵

4. Each participating Party shall ensure that:⁶

(a) It is a Party to the Paris Agreement;⁷

Japan accepted the Paris Agreement in November 2016.³

(b) It has prepared, communicated and is maintaining an NDC in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement and decision 4/CMA.1;⁸

Japan communicated the updated NDC in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement and decision 4/CMA.1 in 2021⁴, which Japan is maintaining in 2023.⁹

(c) It has arrangements in place for authorizing the use of ITMOs towards NDCs pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Paris Agreement;¹⁰

Japan authorizes JCM credits issued for emission reductions/sequestration realized on or after January 1, 2021 as a Party to the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the Paris Agreement and related decisions, for use towards the achievement of Japan's NDC and for use in international emission reduction schemes, in accordance with the procedures described below, when those JCM credits are authorized for use by implementing entities.⁵

The line ministries of JCM implementation establish a council for the purpose of implementing JCM in accordance with the Paris Agreement and related decision documents, as well as bilateral documents for JCM implementation, and rules and guidelines adopted by the Joint Committee (JC) established based on the bilateral document. The council authorizes JCM credits as a Party to the Paris Agreement.⁶ The JC will serve as a forum for relevant coordination (e.g., corresponding adjustment).¹¹



JCM: Joint crediting mechanism

Draft table (CTF) on mitigation actions

20210924 Draft CTF of MAs in waste sector Thailand(DWW&MSW)_MURC_IGES.xlsx - Excel

File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View ACROBAT Tell me what you want to do... murun Share

F5 X ✓ fx Implemented

Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to implementing and achieving a NDC under Article 4 of the PA (a, b)

Information shall be provided, to the extent possible (para. 82(a-c) of MPG)

Information may be provided (para. 83(a-c) of MPG)

Information shall be provided, to the extent possible (para. 84(a-c) of MPG)

No.	Name	Description (5.44)	Objectives	Type of instrument ⁽¹⁾	Status ⁽²⁾	Sector(s) affected ⁽³⁾	Gases affected	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Costs ⁽⁴⁾	Non-GHG mitigation co-benefits ⁽⁵⁾	Information on interactions of MAs ⁽⁶⁾	Estimates of achieved GHG emission reductions ⁽⁷⁾ (not cumulative in kt)
1	Increasing the sewerage coverage areas (to the full capacity of the treatment plants) construct new central Wastewater treatment plant	1) Increase the collection of wastewater into the system / expand the service area. 2) Increase the number of central wastewater treatment systems in key areas by promoting using an aerobic wastewater treatment or reducing greenhouse gas emissions technology.	To reduce using anarobic wastewater onsite treatment technology (1).	1) Educating LAOs and general public on domestic wastewater management. 2) Support LAOs for effective wastewater treatment plant management 3) Constrain in using economic instrument (wastewater treatment fee)	Implemented	Waste	CH4	2021 (NDC Roadmap on Mitigation 2021-2030)	LAOs/BKK/WMA/PCO/ONEP				15
2	Increasing Composting of Organic Fraction of Municipal Solid Waste	Reduce the direct landfilling of organic municipal solid waste by increasing composting. Reduce methane emissions associated with the biological decomposition of organic fraction of municipal solid waste in landfill sites.	To reduce methane emissions associated with the biological decomposition of organic fraction of municipal solid waste in landfill sites.	Policy and Capacity Building	Implemented	Waste	CH4	2021 (NDC Roadmap on Mitigation 2021-2030)	Local Governmental Organizations (such as BMA, municipalities etc. and private waste disposal facilities).	MSW is treated properly, reducing pollution and landfill space. Compost can be utilised in the agriculture sector. Circular Economy concept.			0

Format table of MAs Example +

Ready

Draft table (CTF) on mitigation action reporting

1. Mitigation action number: 1

Mitigation action name	Gas affected	Reference from excel sheet
Composting	CH ₄	- Cell B5

Description of methodologies and assumptions used to estimate the GHG emission reductions due to each MA

Methodology:

Emission Reductions = Emissions in BAU (baseline scenario) – Emissions in the inventory year

Baseline scenario	Inventory scenario
Emission level in (SDWS + composting + open burning) at baseline scenario.	Emission level in (SDWS + composting + open burning) in the year of inventory.
Emission level in SDWS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CH₄ emissions_T = [ΣCH₄ generated_T] (1 - O_x) CH₄ generated_T = DDOCmdecomp_T * F * 16/12 DDOCmdecomp_T = DDOCma_T * 1 * (1 - e_k) DDOCma_T = DDOCmd_T + (DDOCma_T - 1 - e_k) DDOCm = W * DOC * DOC_T * MCF Source: IPCC 2006 guideline, V5, Ch3, page 3.8 – 3.10.	Emission level in SDWS: same as methodology at baseline scenario. Emission level in composting: same as methodology at baseline scenario. Emission level in open burning: same as methodology at baseline scenario.
Emission level in composting: Emission _{CH₄N₂O} = (Total amount of waste composted * EF _{CH₄N₂O}) - R Source: IPCC 2006 guideline, V5, Ch4, page 4.5. R = total amount of CH ₄ recovered in inventory year (R = 0)	
Emission level in open burning: Emission _{CH₄N₂O} = Amount of waste open burned * EF _{CH₄N₂O}	

Draft report on description of methodologies and assumptions

Stock take of MLP activities @ COP26 SE

Summary of voices from MLP participants and potential participants:

1. MLP can **inspire solutions for existing reporting** challenges by sharing experiences of countries in different circumstances and conditions;
2. it can **adjust the program details** to fit the evolving needs and interests of countries, because the MLP is conducted in a small group of member countries and organisations; and
3. it can **foster networking among and within countries** through continuous engagement in MLP activities, thereby assisting in capacity improvement over time.

Source: Umemiya et al., (2021) Summary Report: Mutual Learning Program for Enhanced Transparency: capacity building for reporting under Article 6.2 and 13. Side Event at the COP26 Japan Pavilion. IGES.

Thank you for your attention.

<https://www.iges.or.jp/en/projects/transparency>

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