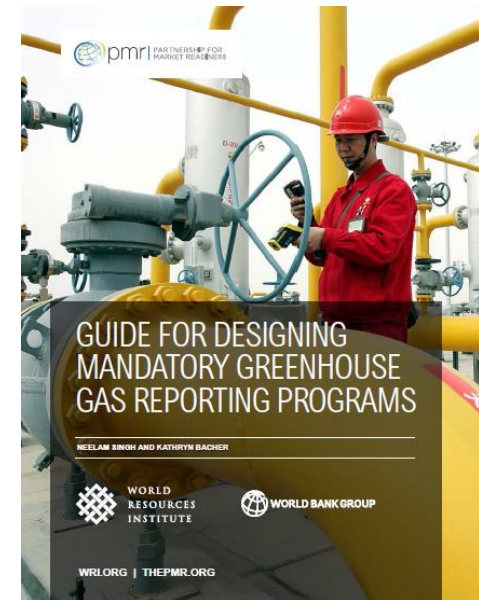




# Guide for Designing Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Programs

Neelam Singh, World Resources Institute  
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# Overview

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- MRV and GHG Reporting Programs
- Key steps in designing reporting programs
- Where to begin
- What's next
- Discussion

# GHG Reporting Programs

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- Collect and track emissions data at the level of individual emitters at regular intervals
- Encompass a set of components
- Voluntary or mandatory



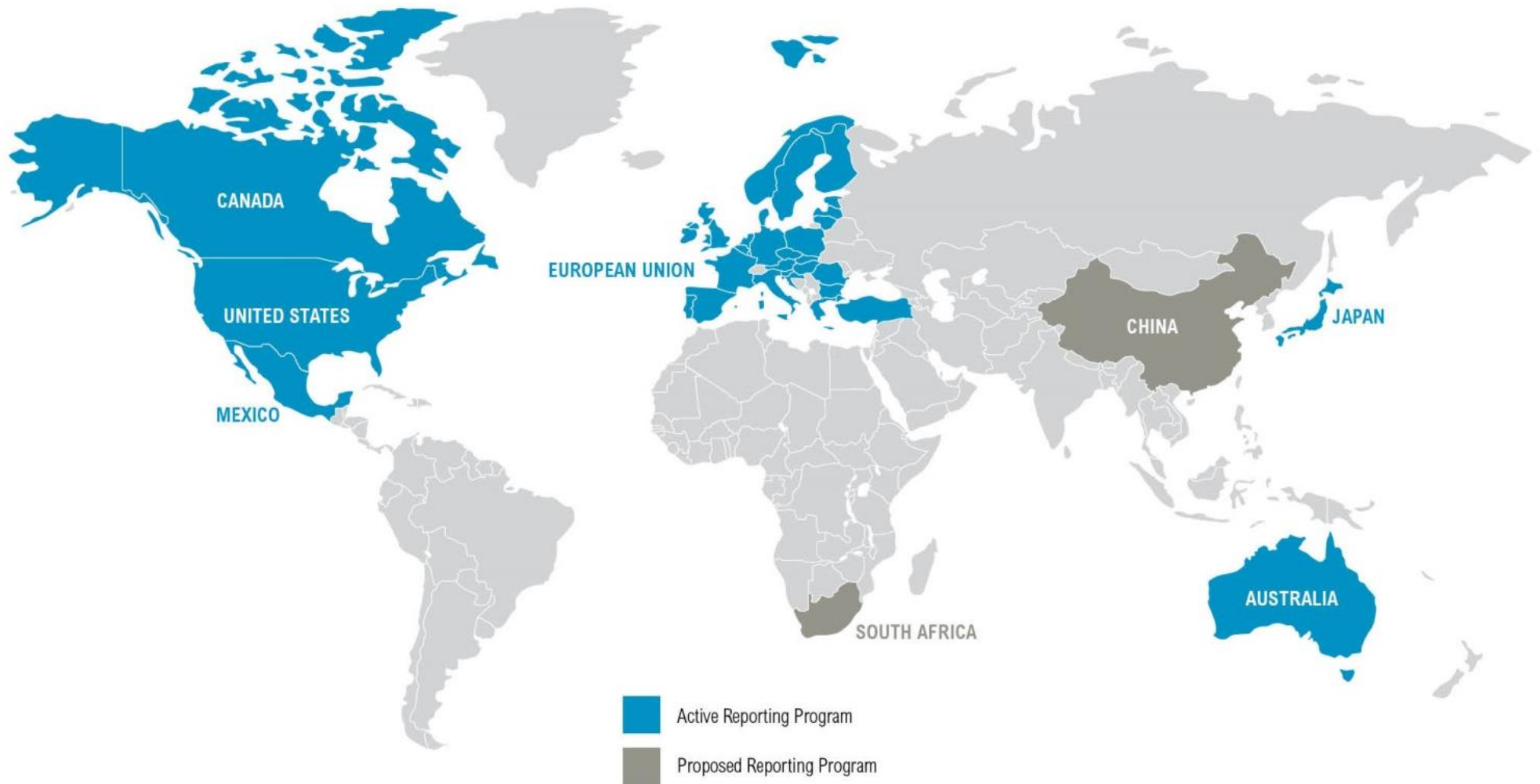
# Reporting programs help MRV emissions

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- MRV – measuring, reporting, verifying
- MRV of emissions – at emitters level
  - Transparency
  - Accuracy/data quality
  - Comparability
  - Tracking progress/demonstrating impact
  - Access to finance

# Mandatory GHG Reporting Programs Researched

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# Mandatory vs voluntary reporting programs

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## Mandatory

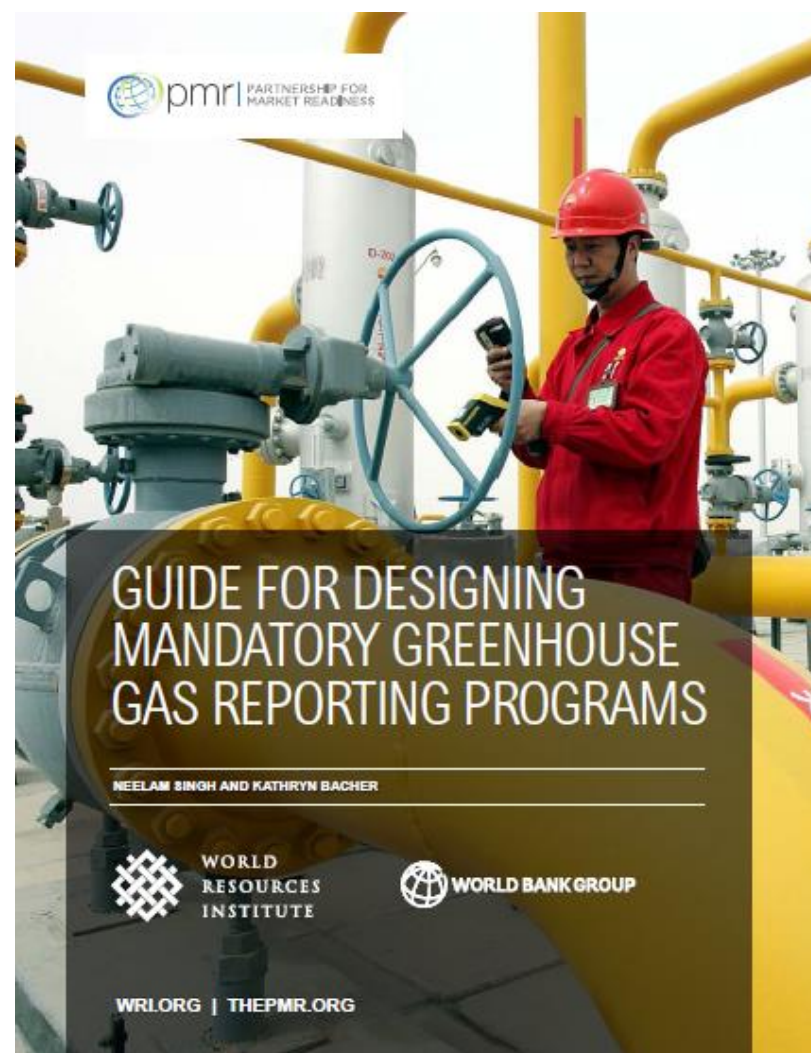
- More prescriptive - greater consistency in reporting
- More likely to be at facility level
- Purely reporting scheme, no targets

## Voluntary

- Greater flexibility
- More likely to be at corporate level
- Companies may report on emissions reductions

# A Guide for policymakers

- Discusses good practices while recognizing different country contexts/ priorities/ objectives
- Helps develop a sound framework for GHG reporting



# Steps to Establish GHG Reporting Programs





## Program Objectives

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- Objectives influence program design decisions
- Programs can serve a range of objectives that can evolve over time
  - Inform the analysis of emissions mitigation opportunities
  - Directly support policies that require detailed entity-level data, e.g., ETS & carbon tax
  - Improve data quality and consistency
  - Provide information to stakeholders
  - Inform national inventories
  - Help entities assess their climate risks and opportunities

# Enabling Environment



Legal architecture

Institutional, human resource,  
technical, financial capacity

Stakeholder engagement



# Enabling Environment

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## Legal Architecture

Existing vs new legislation

Laws and regulations

# Enabling Factors

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- Building capacity:
  - Institutional capacity
  - Human resources and technical capacity
  - Financial capacity



# Stakeholder Engagement

## Why to engage?

- Outline benefits of stakeholder engagement

## Whom to engage with?

- Identify stakeholders

## When to engage?

- Timing and frequency of engagement

## What issues to engage on?

- Identify topics on which to engage stakeholders

## How to engage?

- Determine methods of engagement



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# Reporting Program Design Elements

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- **PROGRAM COVERAGE**

Who reports what?

- **EMISSIONS QUANTIFICATION**

How to calculate and measure emissions?

- **REPORTING PROCEDURES & SCHEDULES**

What to report and how often?

- **REPORTING PLATFORMS & DATA DISCLOSURE**

Where to report and who has access to reported information?

- **QUALITY CONTROL & ASSURANCE**

Who verifies what and how?

- **ENFORCEMENT**

What measures to apply in case of noncompliance?



# Program Coverage

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Reporting entity

- Facility/Company

Emissions to report

- Direct/Indirect

Program applicability

- Thresholds

GHGs to report

- All Kyoto/Only CO<sub>2</sub>/Others (e.g., black carbon)

# Emissions Quantification

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- Calculation-based approaches
- Direct measurement
- Policymakers' role:
  - Methodologies
    - Tiers
    - Uncertainty
    - GWP



## Reporting requirements and Reporting platforms

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- Specify the type of information to be reported, the frequency of reporting, deadlines, recordkeeping
- Reporting platform – data management system to facilitate reporting, organization and analysis of data
  - Simple spreadsheets to sophisticated systems
  - Independent or integrated systems

## Quality control

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Programs can focus on QC measures in:

- Calculation and monitoring methods
- Data validation
- Compliance assistance

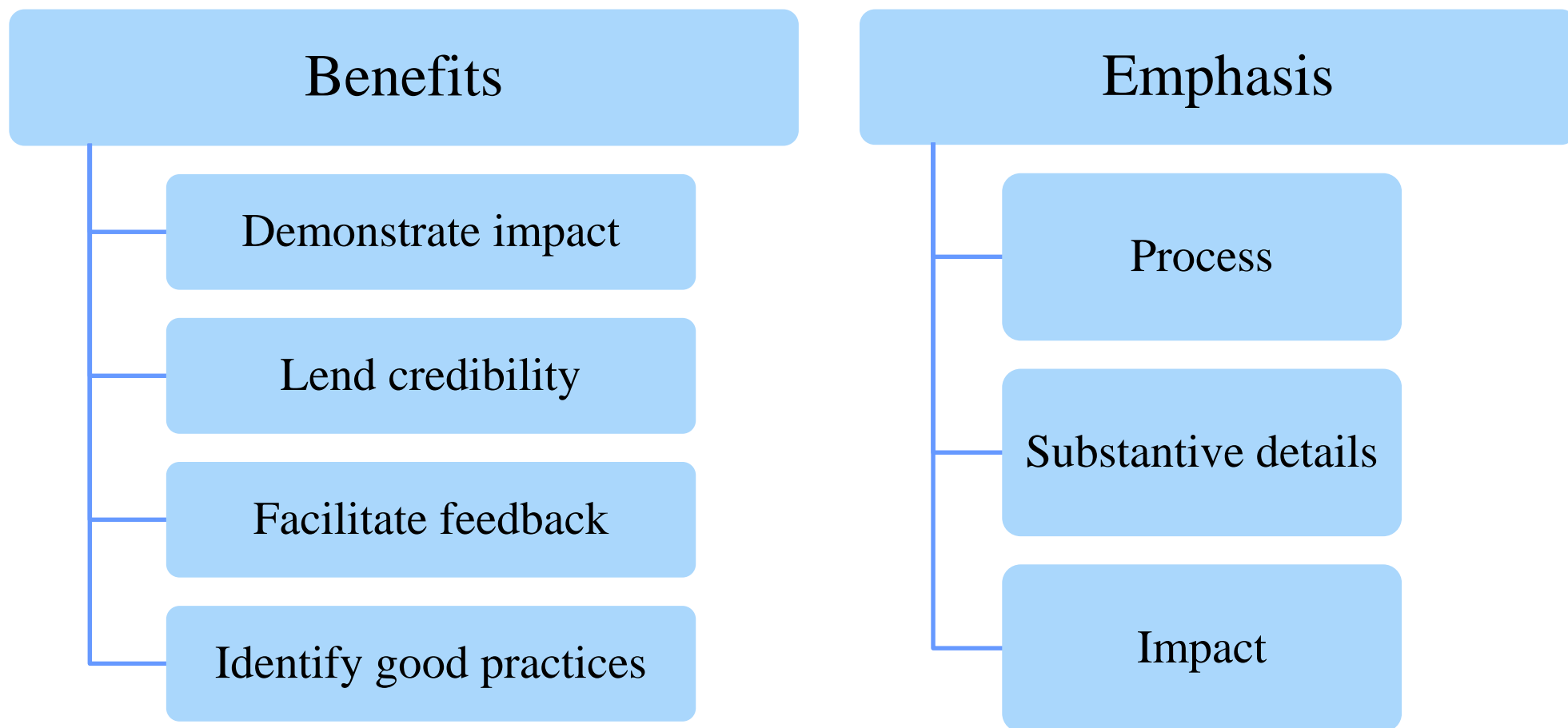
# Quality assurance approaches

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QUALITY ASSURANCE APPROACH	DEFINITION
Self-certification	Formal assertion by the reporting entity of the accuracy of its emissions report
Review by program administrators	External review undertaken by the program administrator
Third-party verification	Review by a qualified third party

# Program review

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# Where to begin?

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Build capacity

Raise awareness and build a constituency

Gradually expand participation and scope over time



## Why use this guide

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- Framework for GHG reporting programs
  - Insights from 13 reporting programs
  - Step by step process
- Reference for policymakers: Key considerations, checklist questions
- Potentially save time and cost in developing a new program

## On the horizon

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- An e-learning course on Designing GHG Reporting Programs – under preparation
- Tentative – Portuguese and Spanish version of the guide

## Further activities

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- Support jurisdictions in developing reporting programs through:
  - Webinars and workshops for a group of policymakers in one country or across countries
  - Supporting individual countries (e.g., collaborate with individual countries to provide context-specific design recommendations)
- Jointly develop fundraising proposals with interested countries/networks/organizations in either of these activities



# Thank You

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YOU CAN DOWNLOAD THE GUIDE AT

[HTTPS://OPENKNOWLEDGE.WORLDBANK.ORG/HANDLE/10986/21981](https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/21981)

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GREENHOUSE-GAS-REPORTING-PROGRAMS](http://www.wri.org/publication/guide-designing-mandatory-greenhouse-gas-reporting-programs)

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE PARTNERSHIP FOR MARKET READINESS (PMR),

PLEASE CONTACT: [PMRSECRETARIAT@WORLDBANK.ORG](mailto:PMRSECRETARIAT@WORLDBANK.ORG)

[WWW.THEPMR.ORG](http://WWW.THEPMR.ORG)

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE (WRI),

PLEASE CONTACT: [NSINGH@WRI.ORG](mailto:NSINGH@WRI.ORG)

[WWW.WRI.ORG](http://WWW.WRI.ORG)