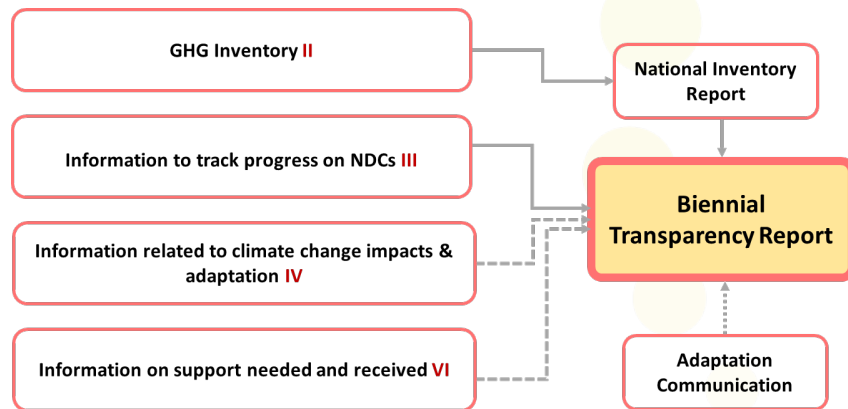


# Responding to the reporting requirements for mitigation actions under the Paris Agreements

Biennial Transparency Reports

Institutional Arrangements for MRV

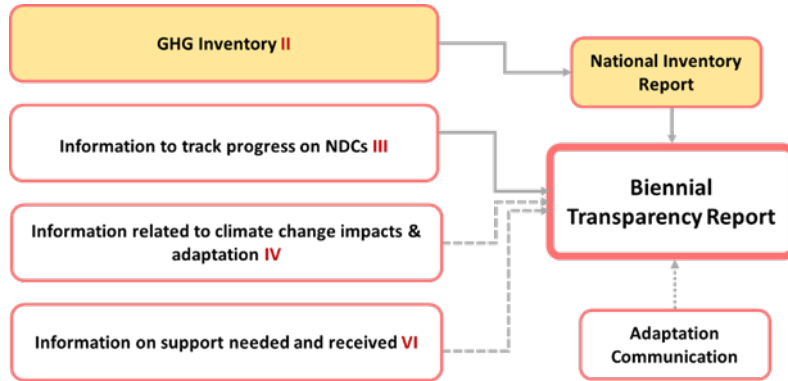
# General aspects of the Biennial Transparency Report



Source: UNEP DTU Partnership 2019

- It's a reporting vehicle to provide information on the status, action, and support
- 1st by 31 December 2024 the latest
- LDCs and SIDS can submit at their discretion
- Flexibility on certain requirements
- NIR to be submitted together with BTR
- Potential vehicle for Adaptation Communication

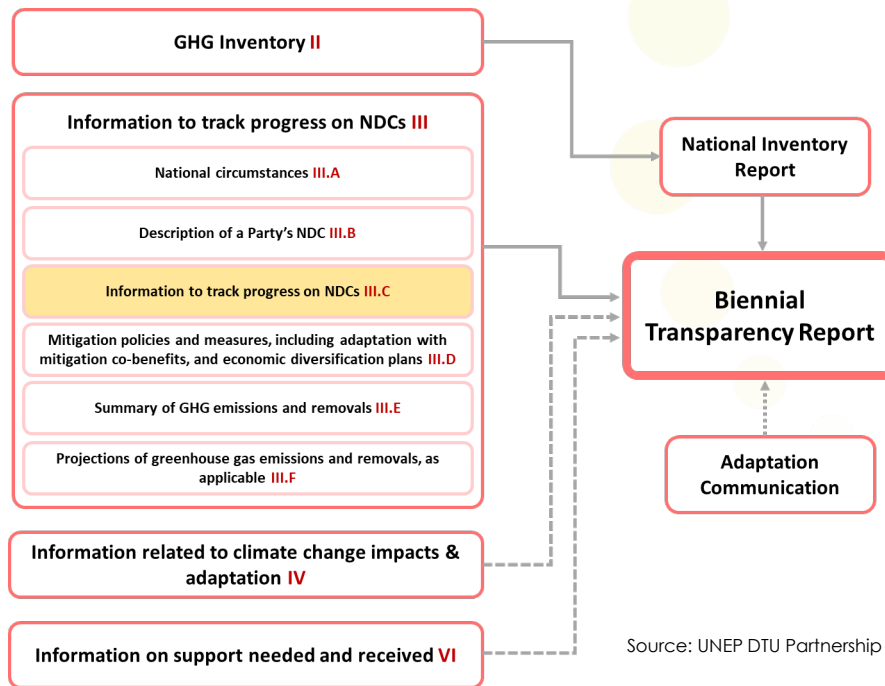
# Content of the BTR - National Inventory Report (NIR) in a nutshell



Source: UNEP DTU Partnership 2019

- Aligning with GHG Inventory requirements for developed countries
- Additional requirements to the information and level of detail to report in GHG inventories
- Still some flexibility for developing countries e.g. CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs, SF<sub>6</sub> and NF<sub>3</sub> (flexibility to report at least first three)
- Latest reporting year shall be no more than 2 years prior to the submission of the NIR (3 years prior to the submission if flexibility is needed)
- Parties shall implement and maintain institutional arrangements for the estimation, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports

# Information to track progress of NDC



Source: UNEP DTU Partnership 2019

# Tracking progress of NDC - Targets and indicators

Target	Indicator(s)	Target description	Target tracking
<b>Absolute emissions reduction</b>	Net GHG emissions and removals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Target year(s) or period(s), and whether they are single-year or multi-year target(s)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and their respective value(s)</li> </ul>
<b>Emissions intensity reduction</b>	Percentage reduction of GHG emissions per unit of GDP		
<b>Emissions reductions below a projected baseline</b>	Net GHG emissions and removals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Time frame(s) and/or periods for implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most recent information on each indicator and on the construction of the baseline</li> <li>- For quantitative targets, the relation between reference, target and most recent information (e.g. percentage)</li> </ul>
<b>Strategies, plans and actions</b>	Relevant qualitative indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scope and coverage, including, as relevant, sectors, categories, activities, sources and sinks, pools and gases</li> </ul>	
<b>Mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions or economic diversification plans, policies and measures</b>	Net GHG emissions and removals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and their respective value(s)</li> </ul>	
	Quantitative and qualitative mitigation indicators		

# Tracking progress of NDC - Mauritius' NDC (INDC 28.09.2015)

## Mauritius NDC target (mitigation):

Abate 30% of GHG by 2030, relative to the BAU scenario of 7 million metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (conditional on international support)

Source: Mauritius' NDC (INDC 28.09.2015)

Value of Indicator in base year (2014) (not in INDC)	5.1 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e
BAU emissions by target year	7 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e
Target	30% Emission reduction

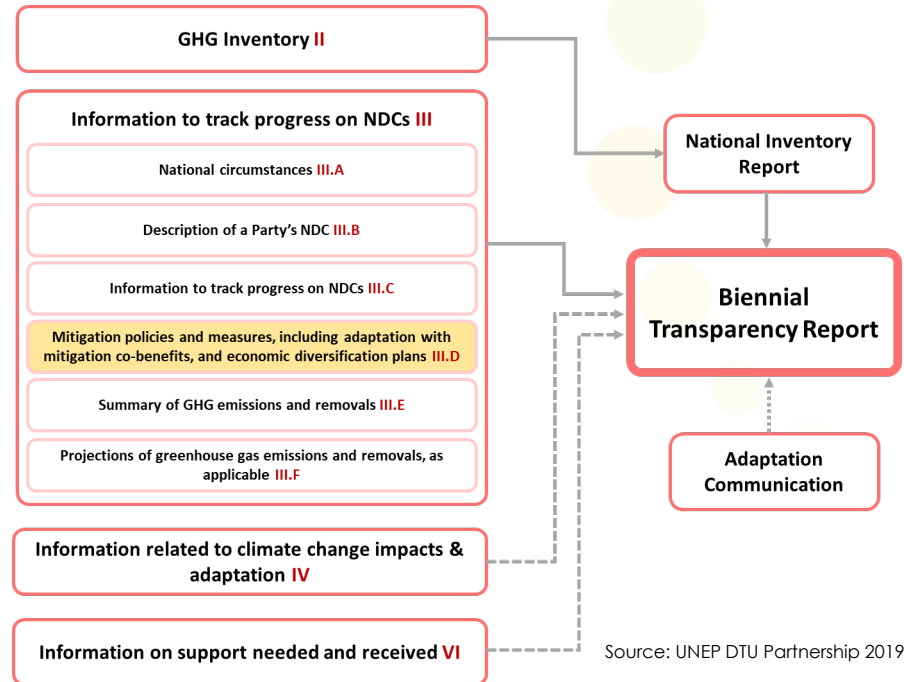
Indicator	Unit	Actual Value of Indicator						target (2030)
		2020	2021	2022 ....	2025	2030		
Measured emissions (inventory)	MtCO <sub>2</sub>	6.5	6.4	6.3 etc.			4.9 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	
emission reduction	%	7	9	10			30%	

Source: Adjusted table from ICAT Mozambique

# Tracking progress of NDC - methodologies and accounting approaches

- Parameters, assumptions, definitions, data sources and models, metrics and IPCC guidelines
- Sector, category or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance
- Methodologies used to:
  - Estimate mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans
  - Cooperative approaches that involve the use of ITMOs
  - Track progress of implementation of policies and measures
  - Related to the NDC, and conditions and assumptions relevant to the achievement of the NDCs
  - How the methodology in each reporting year is consistent with the methodology/ies used when communicating the NDC
  - Methodological inconsistencies with the Party's most recent NIR, if applicable
- How double counting of net GHG emission reductions has been avoided

# Tracking progress of NDC - Mitigation policies & measures





# Tracking progress of NDC - Mauritius' NDC (INDC 28.09.2015)

## NDC activities (mitigation):

- smart use of marine resources;
- expansion in solar, wind and biomass energy production and other renewable energy sources;
- sustainable consumption and production in all sectors of the economy;
- gradual shift towards the use of cleaner energy technologies, such as LNG, among others;
- modernisation of the national electricity grid through the use of smart technologies, which is a prerequisite to accelerate the uptake of renewable energy;
- efficient use of energy through the deployment of appropriate technologies in all sectors of the economy and awareness raising on energy conservation;
- sustainable transportation, including promotion of energy efficient mass transportation systems based on hybrid technologies and cleaner energy sources;
- climate smart agriculture including bio-farming;
- sustainable and integrated waste management, including waste to energy;
- sustained tree planting programme within the context of the cleaner, greener and safer initiative; and
- leapfrog to low global warming potential refrigerants.

# Tracking progress of NDC - Mitigation policies & measures

## Narrative format or annex to the BTR

- Methodologies and assumptions used to estimate the GHG emissions reductions or removals by each action, policy and measure
- Those actions, policies and measures that are no longer in place compared with the most recent BTR, and why they are no longer in place (Should)
- Actions, policies and measures that influence GHG emissions from international transport (Should)
- How the actions, policies and measures are modifying longer-term trends in GHG emissions and removals (Should)
- Assessment of economic and social impacts of response measures (encouraged to provide detailed information)

# Tracking progress of NDC - Mitigation policies & measures

## Tabular format in BTR

- Name
- Description
- Objectives
- Type of instrument (regulatory, economic instrument or other)
- Status (planned, adopted or implemented)
- Sector(s) affected
- Gases affected
- Start year of implementation
- Implementing entity or entities
- Estimates of expected and achieved GHG emissions reductions (Flexibility)
- Costs (May)
- Non-GHG mitigation benefits (May)
- How the mitigation actions interact with each other (May)

Information on specific actions																	
Mitigation																	
Energy																	
Actions included in the NDC																	
No	NDC action name	NDC Specific lines of action in policies and strategies (NDC Operational Plan)	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs	Description	Objectives	Type of instrument	Sector(s) affected	Gases affected	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimates of expected and achieved GHG emissions reductions (MtCO2eq)	Costs	Non-GHG mitigation benefits (May)	Interaction with other actions	Assessment of economic and social impacts	Challenges and barriers to address the consequences	Actions to address the consequences
1	Improving access to renewable energy 4.6.2.2.1	1.1 Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources - hydro (4.6.2.1.1.2)	SDG7 and SDG13														
		1.2 Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources - wind 4.6.2.2.1.2	SDG7 and SDG13														
		1.3 Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources - PV 4.6.2.2.1.3	SDG7 and SDG13														
		1.4 Promotion of expansion of the national grid or creation of energy distribution micro-grids (4.6.2.1.1.3.)	SDG7 and SDG13														

Source: ICAT Mozambique 2021

# Mitigation policies & measures tracking example

NDC Specific lines of action in policies and strategies (NDC Operational Plan)	Status	Indicator (s) to monitor the action	Unit	Responsible institution	Actual value of indicator						Updated Value of Indicator in base year (2020)	target (2025)	Description of methodology	Additional comments
					2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025				
1.1 Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources - hydro (4.6.2.1.1.2)		Financial resources allocated	Millions of USD	MIREME							Not available	138,3		
		Avoided GHG emission	MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq	MIREME and MTA							Not available	"Mitigation overall contribution"		
		Number of new jobs generated	Units	MIREME and MTA							Not available	Not defined		
		Percentage of women in new jobs	%	MIREME and MTA							Not available	50%		
		Installed capacity for power plants above 30 MW during the implementation	MW	MIREME and MTA							0	50		
		Installed capacity for plants up to 30 MW during the implementation of NDC	MW	MIREME							0	15.5		
		Energy produced	MWh	MIREME							0	65.5		

# Institutional Arrangements for MRV

The ETF requires developing countries to report on institutional arrangements:

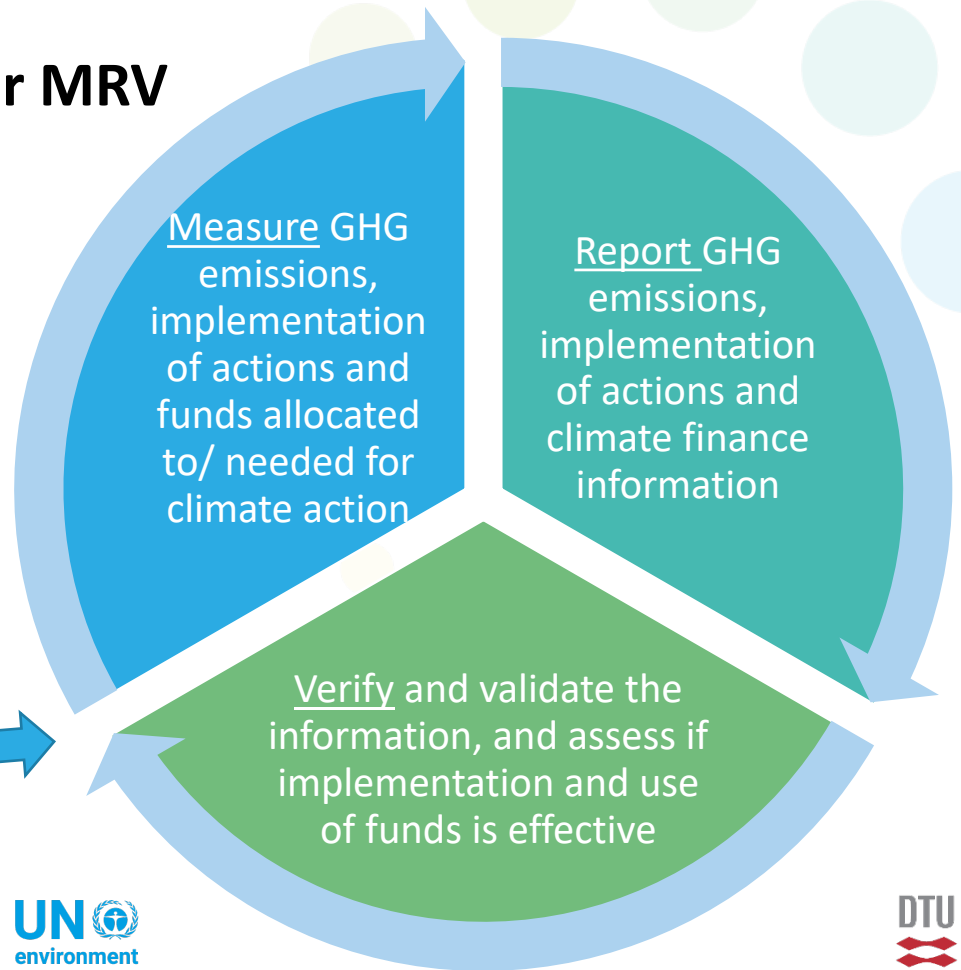
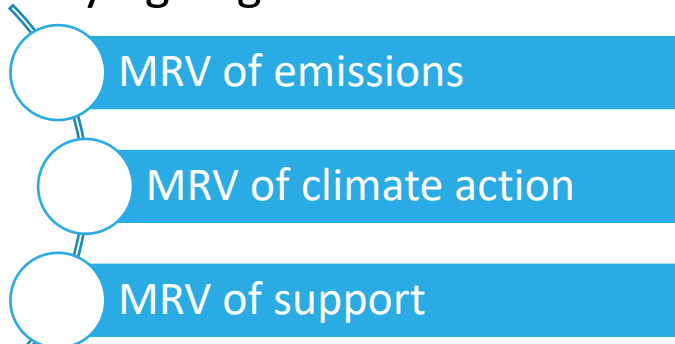
- GHG inventory
  - including NDC
  - support needed and received
- 
- Institutional arrangements are the hearth of MRV systems
  - Utilize existing institutional arrangements for MRV (defined in CC Act)
  - Potentially expand on relevant stakeholders
  - If you operate with technical working groups
    - **by sector** integrate aspects inventory, NDC actions (mitigation & adaptation), scenarios and climate finance
    - **by theme** (e.g. inventory, mitigation, adaptation, modelling etc.)



# Institutional Arrangements for MRV

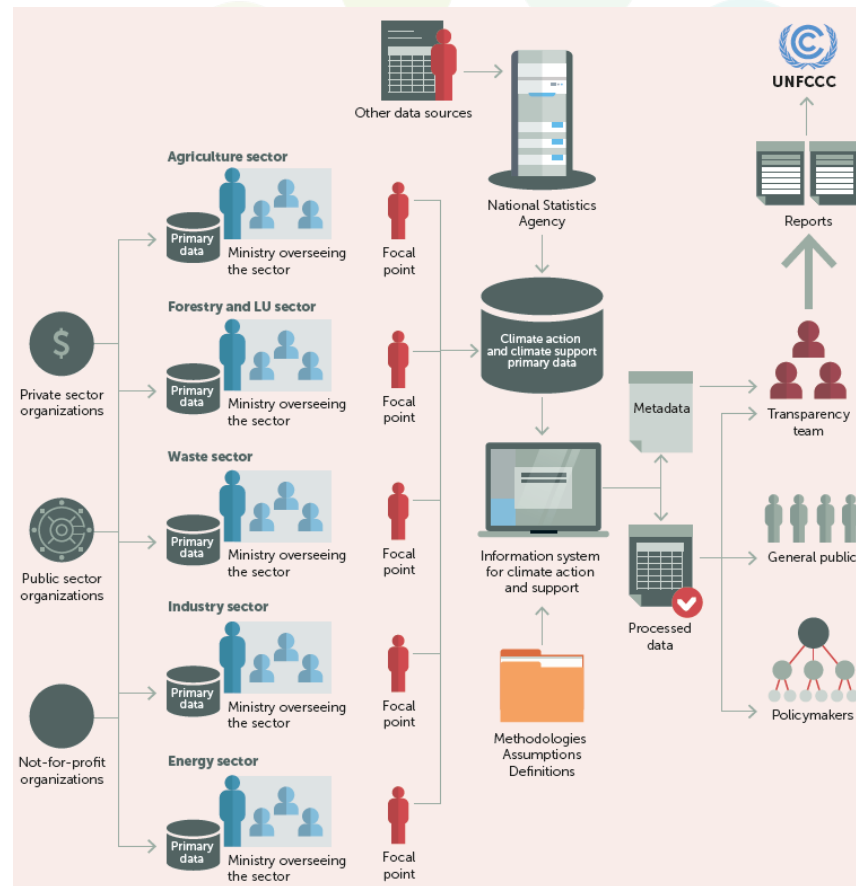
The formal structure which the different relevant national stakeholders organize themselves in in order to:

Varying degrees of formalization



# What is an MRV system?

Infrastructure established aligned with the institutional arrangements to facilitate MRV



# Institutional arrangements for MRV in Mauritius - Duties of institutions

15.4: Any Ministry, Department and other body specified in the Fourth Schedule shall, on request, furnish to the Department such information as it may require for the purpose of preparing the National Inventory Report.

16.1:

- Report to the Department on sectoral greenhouse gas emissions for the National Inventory Report
- Monitor and review relevant measures in the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan
- Report, as and when required, to the Department on the status and progress of the implementation of the duties referred to in subparagraphs (i) to (vi). (vulnerability and risk assessments, CC in strategies and action plans and policies, implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions, sectoral emissions, establishment of unit to coordinate implementation of CC measures)

23: The Departmental Head of the Commission may, in writing, request any relevant public or private institution to submit, at a predetermined schedule, data and information on climate change, including estimates of the emission of greenhouse gas by sources and its removal by sinks.



# Institutional arrangements for MRV in Mauritius - Duties of the Department

The department shall (8.2):

- establish reporting mechanisms for public and private institutions, including statutory bodies, relating to climate change;
- establish and maintain a climate change database system to enable the assessment, monitoring, reporting and verification of measures relating to climate change

13.3. & 14.3: The National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan shall include approaches for monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

The new reporting requirements more complexity, but also provide clearer guidance, facilitating the generation of reporting protocols

Institutional arrangements and MRV systems are key for the gathering and flow of data and information and facilitate continuous improvements

A central information system where data and information can be reported, stored and accessed can facilitate the process

**Take home points**