

Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement

NDC Tracking of progress

Ministry of Environment

Greenhouse Gas Inventory

and Research Center

Asia Regional Workshop

Fast-tracking preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs)

Seoul, Republic of Korea | 24th – 26th September 2024

Supported by:

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action





United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag



Reporting information on tracking progress of NDCs

- Each Party shall identify indicator(s) (quantitative or qualitative; relevant to the NDC) to track progress towards implementation and achievement of its NDC
- Each Party **shall** provide:
 - the information for each selected indicator for the **reference point(s)**, level(s), baseline(s), base year(s);
 - and the most recent information for each reporting year; and compare these
 - description of each methodology and accounting approach used for its NDC target, construction of baseline, and each indicator identified; [key parameters, assumptions, definitions, data sources, models, IPPC guidelines, metrics, etc]
 - Structured summary to track progress:
 - ✓ Information on indicators [reference level; most recent; at the reporting years in between]
 - ✓ GHG emissions and removals consistent with the scope of its NDC, where applicable;
 - ✓ Contribution from the LULUCF sector for each year of the target period or target year, as applicable;
 - ✓ Information on use of ITMOs, as applicable;
- Each Party with an NDC that includes mitigation co-benefits from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, shall provide information on <u>domestic policies and measures implemented to address</u> social and economic consequences of response measures.

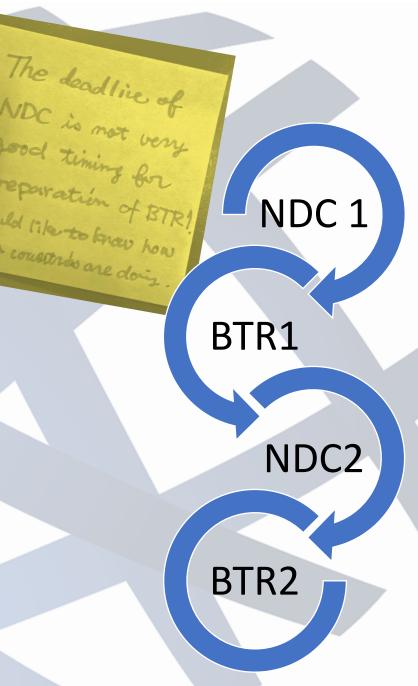


Links between NDC and ETF

The BTR preparation experience and lessons learned should be used to inform the preparation of the following NDC.

The NDC preparation should take into consideration that information on indicators to track progress, definitions, methodologies, etc.

> Opportunity to refine approaches and information included in the NDC bearing in mind the information that will later have to be reported.



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BTRs already submitted

Party	Date of original submission	First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and National Inventory Report (NIR), if submitted as a stand-alone report	Date of original submission (Annexes)	Annexes	Technical Expert Review Report (TERR) 2. HOH other countries do their tracking/ monitoring?
Andorra	BTR 26 Oct 2023	BTR1 26 Oct 2023			monitoring?
Guyana	BTR 3 Apr 2024	BTR1 (contains a Technical Annex on REDD+) 3 Apr 2024		Annex NDC 17 Sept 2024 Annex Support 17 Sept 2024 CTF tables NDC 17 Sept 2024 CTF tables Support 17 Sept 2024	To understand how other parties telected indicators to did a parties did a party use a procedure to adopt indicator(s)
Panama	NID 21 Jun 2024 BTR1 30 Jun 2024	NID 21 Jun 2024 BTR1 (contains a Technical Annex on REDD+) 30 Jun 2024			a procedure to adopt Idapproved the selected

https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports

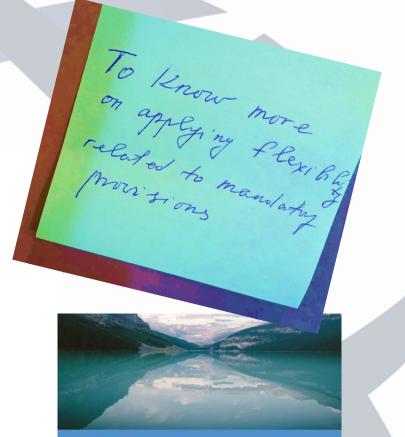




What is meant by 'flexibility for developing countries that need it in light of their capacities' in the Paris Agreement?

The Paris Agreement, and specifically the ETF, refers to "flexibility" under very specific circumstancesflexibility is available to those developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities.

This flexibility is offered for specific provisions related to the scope, frequency and level of detail of reporting, and in the modalities of the review and of the facilitative multilateral consideration of progress and is to be self-determined by those developing countries who elect to apply it. This flexibility is not automatically granted; rather developing countries that have capacity constraints and apply the flexibility must indicate in their BTR that they have done so, explaining their capacity constraints and their intended timeframe for improvement related to the identified capacity constraint(s) (decision 18/CMA.1, para. 6).



FAQ's on the operationalization of the Enhanced Transparency Framework



United Nations Climate Change Secretariat

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ETF%20FAQs_redesign.pdf

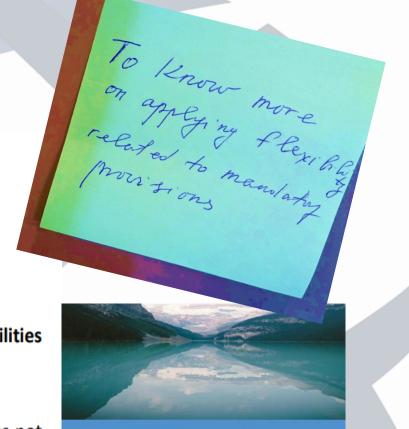


Flexibilities

Which flexibilities are offered to those developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities in reporting their BTRs?

Developing countries that need flexibility in light of their capacities **may only apply flexibilities specifically identified in the MPGs (**see Table 1. below).

For each flexibility provided, the Party is required to explain the capacity constraint that does not allow them to apply the full provision and is required to provide its anticipated timeframe for improvements related to the capacity constraint (18/CMA.1, annex, para. 6).



FAQ's on the operationalization of the Enhanced Transparency Framework



United Nations Climate Change Secretariat

24.09.2024

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ETF%20FAQs_redesign.pdf



MPGs – tracking of progress

MPG's – Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines: Decision 18/CMA.1: https://unfccc.int/resource/tet/0/00mpg.pdf +

Decision 5/CMA.3 : https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/C MA2021_L10a2E.pdf

Handbook:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ET F%20Handbook-Edt2_EN.pdf

FAQ's:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ET F%20FAQs_redesign.pdf



FAQ's on the operationalization of the Enhanced Transparency Framework



United Nations Climate Change Secretariat echnical handbook for developing country Parties on

Preparing for implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement





Tracking of progress - overview of steps

•Identify and assess NDC targets (GHG, non-GHG, adaptation)

✓ List targets in a tabular format with relevant details (Decision 5/CMA.3 – voluntary Appendix table useful)

✓ Quantitative, qualitative, scope, timeframe, unit, baseline

	Description		
Target(s) and description, including target type(s), as applicable	 Economy-wide net greenhouse gas emission reduction of 20% by 2030 compared to the base year 2005 Target Type: economy-wide emission reduction target 		
Target year(s) or period(s), and whether they are single-year or multi-year target(s), as applicable	• Target year: 2030 • Single-year target		
Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and their respective value(s), as applicable	 Reference level: Economy-wide net greenhouse gas emissions and removals in 2005 Value: 100 Mt CO₂e 		
Time frame(s) and/or periods for implementation, as applicable	Period for implementation: 2021-2030		
Scope and coverage, including, as relevant, sectors, categories, activities, sources and sinks, pools and gases, as applicable	 Sectors: Energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, land use, land use change and forestry, waste Coverage: All emissions and removals on the national territory Gases: CO₂, CH₂, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, NF₃ 		
Intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of ITMOs under Article 6 towards NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, as applicable	The Party does not intend to use cooperative approaches		
Any updates or clarifications of previously reported information, as applicable	The reference level has been updated due to recalculations in the national greenhouse gas inventory. The value communicated in the NDC was 101 Mt CO ₂ e. The updated reference level (emissions level in the base year) is 100 Mt CO ₂ e.		



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Useful PATPA resources:

Accounting for NDCs: <u>https://transparency-</u> partnership.net/system/files/document/Guidanc <u>e_Accounting%20for%20NDCs_engl_2022.pdf</u>



Tracking of progress - overview of steps

• Identify type of indicator suitable to track the target

- ✓ SMART: Specific + Measurable + Achievable + Relevant + Time-bound
- ✓ Clarify scope, units, reference/baseline levels.
- ✓ Involve stakeholders responsible for implementing measures

S	M	A	R	T
Specific The indicator is clearly defined, so there cannot be different interpreta- tions on what it is about or whether a target has been achieved or not.	Measurable The indicator value can be measured either quantitatively or qualitatively.	Ambitious Achieving the target requires ambitious action.	Relevant The indicator relates to a relevant impact of a climate action.	Time-bound The indicator relates to a point in time or timeframe when or during which the target value must be reached.

Useful PATPA resources:

NDC Progress Indicators: a guidance for practitioners: <u>https://transparency-</u> partnership.net/publications-tools/ndc-progress-indicators-guidance-practitioners



+ Last of defined indicators for both Mitigation 8 Ablack

NDC Progress Indicators: a guidance for practitioners



Tracking of progress - overview of steps

•Identify data and methodology required

 \checkmark Data collection: determine what information is required, who collects the data, where data is available, when data has to be collected.

 \checkmark Check if adjustments to scope or units are necessary. Identify if calculations are needed and what methodologies to use

• Compile, report, document, archive

 \checkmark Assess integration of data collection with existing processes. Plan long-term improvements for data quality and availability.

✓ Document all relevant information for future compilation. Learn from national GHG inventory and statistical offices' processes.

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