



# Unpacking NDC Tracking (Chapter II) of the BTR in Anglophone Africa Transparency Network

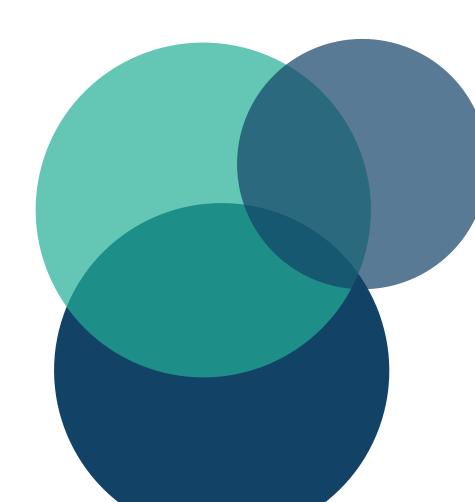
### **Session I:**

Unpacking | National Circumstances and Institutional

### 13 February 2025

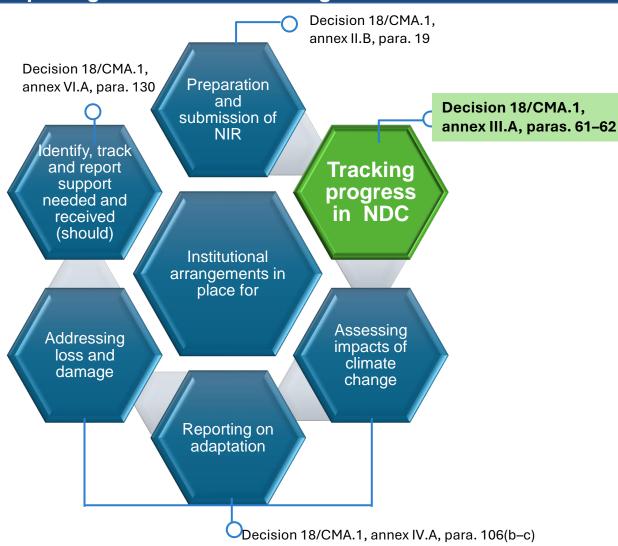
Sheila Kiconco

CBIT-GSP Regional Coordinator for Anglophone Africa UNEP-CCC Sheila.Kiconco@un.org





#### Reporting on institutional arrangements under the ETF



Chapter II of the BTR Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving national determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement



### A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

This section describes national circumstances, institutional arrangements, and other arrangements in place for tracking progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC.

MPGs Paragraph (s) 59-63

- Each Party **shall** provide information on:
  - how its national circumstances affect GHG emissions and removals over time.
  - the institutional arrangements in place to track progress of NDCs, including those used for tracking Internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs), if applicable.
  - legal, institutional, administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and stakeholder engagement related to the implementation and achievement of its NDC.

### **Example: Table of contents National Circumstances** and Institutional Arrangements

02

# INFORMATION NECESSARY TO TRACK PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING AND ACHIEVING NDCS UNDER ARTICLE 4 OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

.1	Natio	nal circumstances and institutional arrangements	56
	2.1.1	Government structure	56
	2.1.2	Population profile	57
	2.1.3	Geographical profile	57
	2.1.4	Economic Profile	58
	2.1.5	Climate Profile	59
	2.1.6	Sector details	61
	2.1.7	Effect of national circumstances on GHG emissions and	
		removals over time	61
	2.1.8	Institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in	
		implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4	61
	2.1.9	Legal, institutional, administrative and procedural arrangements	
		for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of	
		information and stakeholder engagement related to the	
		implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4	62

South Africa's First Biennial Transparency Report under the United Nationals Framework Convention on Climate Change (2024), Chapter 2.

Available at:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/First%20Biennial%20Transparency%20Report%20of%20South%20Africa%20under%20the%20PA\_20%20December%202024.pdf

Flexibility provisions are not applicable in this sub section of National circumstances and institutional arrangements



#### A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

 Each Party shall describe its national circumstances relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC, including:

MPG para. 59

This section describes national circumstances, institutional arrangements, and other arrangements in place for tracking progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC.

Government structure

Population profile

Geographical profile

Economic profile

Climate profile

Sector details



#### A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

Description of how national circumstances affect GHG emissions and removals

MPG para. 60

This subsection provides a descriptive summary of how the Party's national circumstances impact GHG emissions and removals over time

### **Example potential impact**

#### d) Impact on Greenhouse Gases

The steady trend in population statistics of the last decades indicate that the population of the Republic of Mauritius is set to decline progressively in the future, driven by a combination of factors including ageing residents and decreasing birthrates. Despite the overall population decrease, the number of households in on the rise, largely attributed to the increasing prevalence of nuclear families. This trend will likely lead to higher energy consumption per household given the surge in the number of energy-consuming appliances used.

Moreover, there is a distinct migration movement of the population towards rural areas in recent years, which may further contribute to additional greenhouse gas emissions. This transition often results in longer commuting distances for work or leisure, thereby increasing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the transport sector.

Mauritius's First Biennial Transparency Report under the United Nationals Framework Convention on Climate Change (2024), Chapter 2. Available at: <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/BTR1\_Mauritius\_Final%202.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/BTR1\_Mauritius\_Final%202.pdf</a>



#### A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

#### **Description of institutional arrangements**

61. Each Party shall provide information on the institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, including those used for tracking internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, if applicable, along with any changes in institutional arrangements since its most recent biennial transparency report.

MPG para. 61

Describe how **institutional arrangements** are set up to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC. Note that for future BTR (BTR2 and subsequent reports), this section also includes any changes in these arrangements from the previous report (applicable to BTR2 and subsequent reports).

### **Key considerations in setting up Institutional arrangements**

- Ensuring sustainability of Institutional Arrangements supports the transition at the national level from the current project-based arrangements (focused on producing individual reports), which lack continuity and adequate resources, to arrangements that establish sustainable teams and data flows that can provide regular and continuously improving, robust information for national reports and to national decision makers.
- Institutional arrangements should be designed keeping in mind the coming evolution that will bring the implementation of the ETF, allowing for continuous improvement to data collection, processing, analysis, compilation and reporting and associated processes."



#### A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

- 62. Each Party shall provide information on
  - legal,
  - institutional,
  - administrative, and
  - procedural arrangements for domestic implementation, <u>monitoring</u>, <u>reporting</u>, and <u>archiving of information and stakeholder engagement</u> <u>related to the implementation and achievement of It's NDC under</u> Article 4.

MPG para. 62

Arrangements for domestic actions related to the implementation and achievement of the NDC

If there are other legal, institutional, administrative, or procedural arrangements in place for implementation, monitoring, reporting, or archiving the domestic implementation and achievement of the NDC, the Party must describe them.



A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

63. In reporting the information referred to in paragraphs 61–62, a Party may **reference previously reported information.** 

MPG para. 63

MPG para. 63, a Party may reference previously reported information as needed to fulfill this section (e.g., a previous national communication). Ensure the reporting elements in each subsection are included.



### **Further Guidance from the MPGs**

When establishing institutional arrangements, Parties will need to ask themselves fundamental questions about how they will implement the Paris Agreement.

- Which organizations will be involved in implementation?
- Is there a need to establish a regulatory framework to support information collection or policy implementation?
- What types of arrangements could be established among interested stakeholders?
- What type of information management system can be developed?

BTRs are due every two years, and NDCs are to be communicated every five years. A successful domestic framework is one in which each successive submission builds on the work of the previous submission.



### Step-by-step guide to setting up and adapting IA

#### Phase 1: Scoping

- Clarify the scope and objectives
- Form a picture of the existing national system elements

#### Phase 2: Identifying key stakeholders, organizational mandates

- Find a champion
- Establish high-level coordination
- Map the proposed arrangements

### Phase 3: Developing systems, processes, agreements to maintain data flows

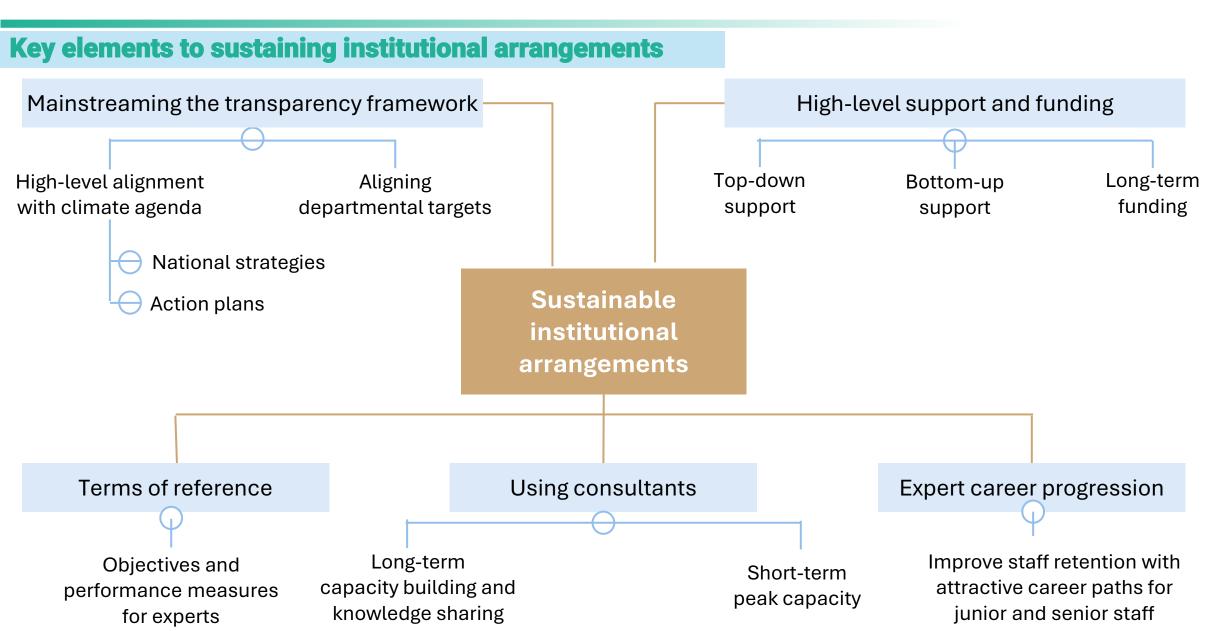
- Develop an implementation plan
- Develop the legal framework
- Put in place structures for long-term success

#### Phase 4: Reviewing and improving

• Allow for the evolution of arrangements, systems and processes

- Important to show how a range of stakeholders come together and work together across transparency themes (organizational charts)
- Demonstrate what efforts are being made to enhance the sustainability of institutional arrangements
- Demonstrate how institutional arrangements are embedded in or interact with core national strategy development and implementation functions as well as other environmental goals and the SDGs







# Thank you for your attention!

Sheila Kiconco
CBIT-GSP Regional Coordinator for Anglophone Africa
UNEP-CCC
Sheila.Kiconco@un.org

