Unpacking NDC Tracking Chapter of the BTR in Anglophone Africa Transparency Network

Tracking progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4

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Executed by: UN environment programme | copenhagen climate centre
Funded by: gef
Implemented by: UN environment programme

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines

The biennial transparency reports (BTRs), require the following elements (shall):

o A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.
o The information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving a party's NDC.
o For developed countries, financial, technology transfer, and capacity building support provided to developing countries.

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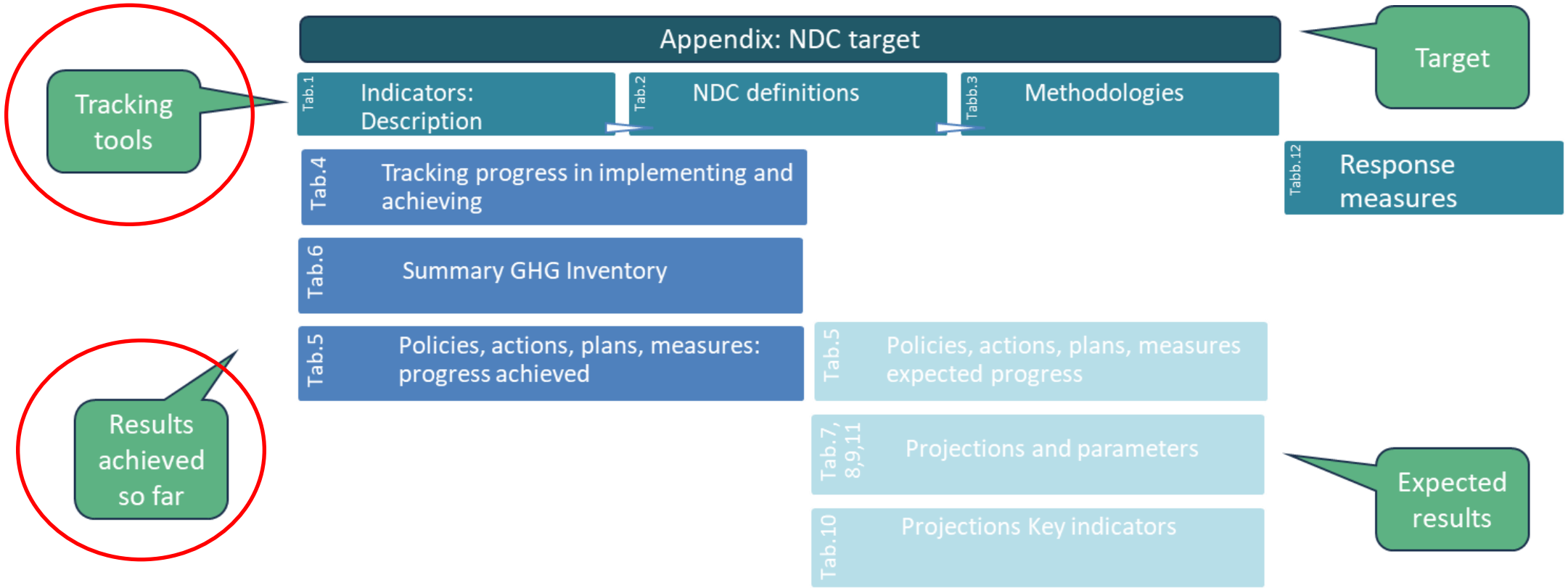
Tracking in the MPGs of the Paris Agreement



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Defining NDC goals and tracking

NDC tracking:

Identify appropriate indicators to properly monitor goals and PMAPs

Evaluate these indicators with national information that was obtained as part of the process

- National goals (preferred)
- Sectoral goals
- Numerical results of PMAPs
- Execution of PMAPs

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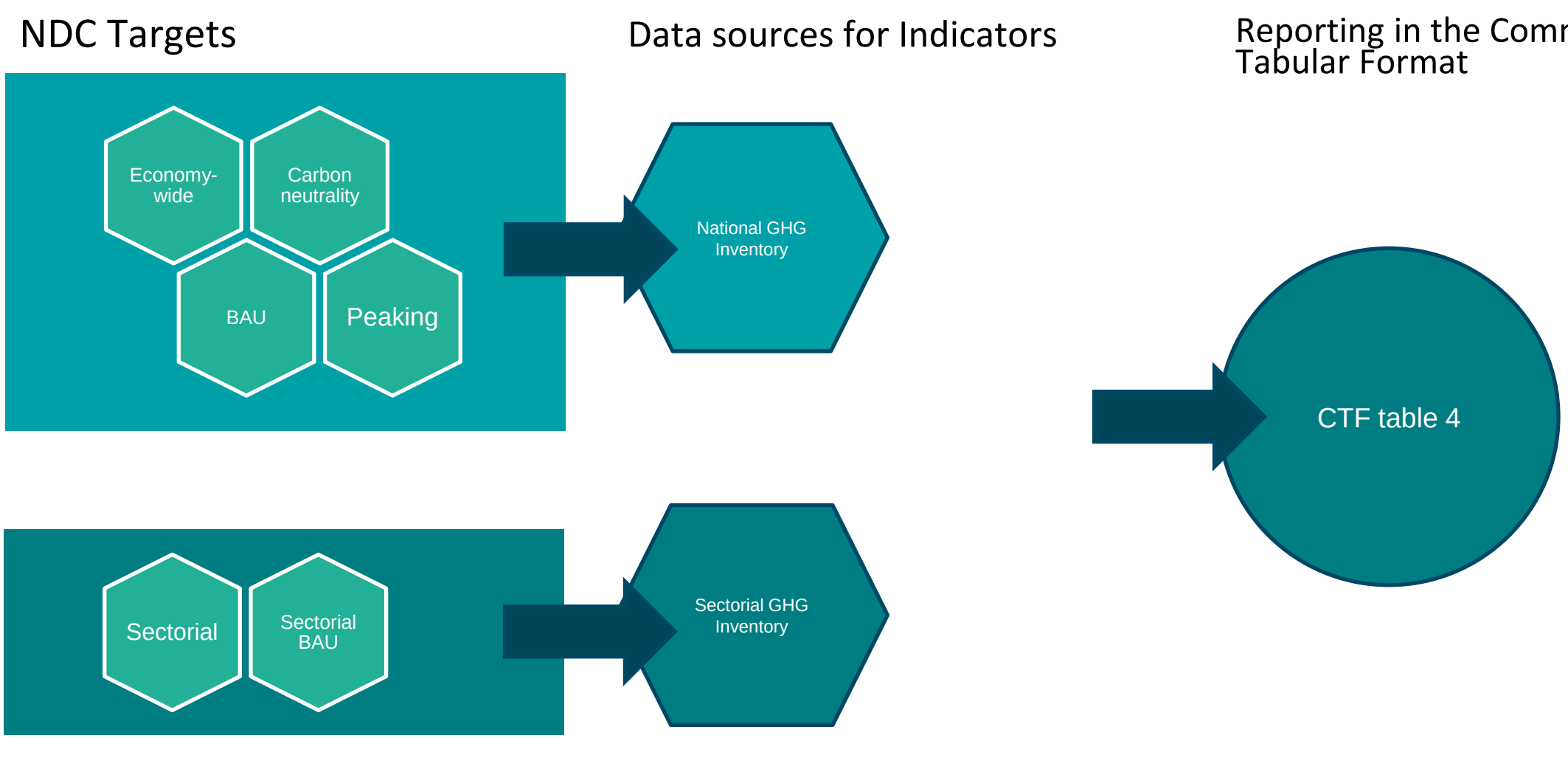
From NDC targets to reporting NDC tracking: CTF table 4

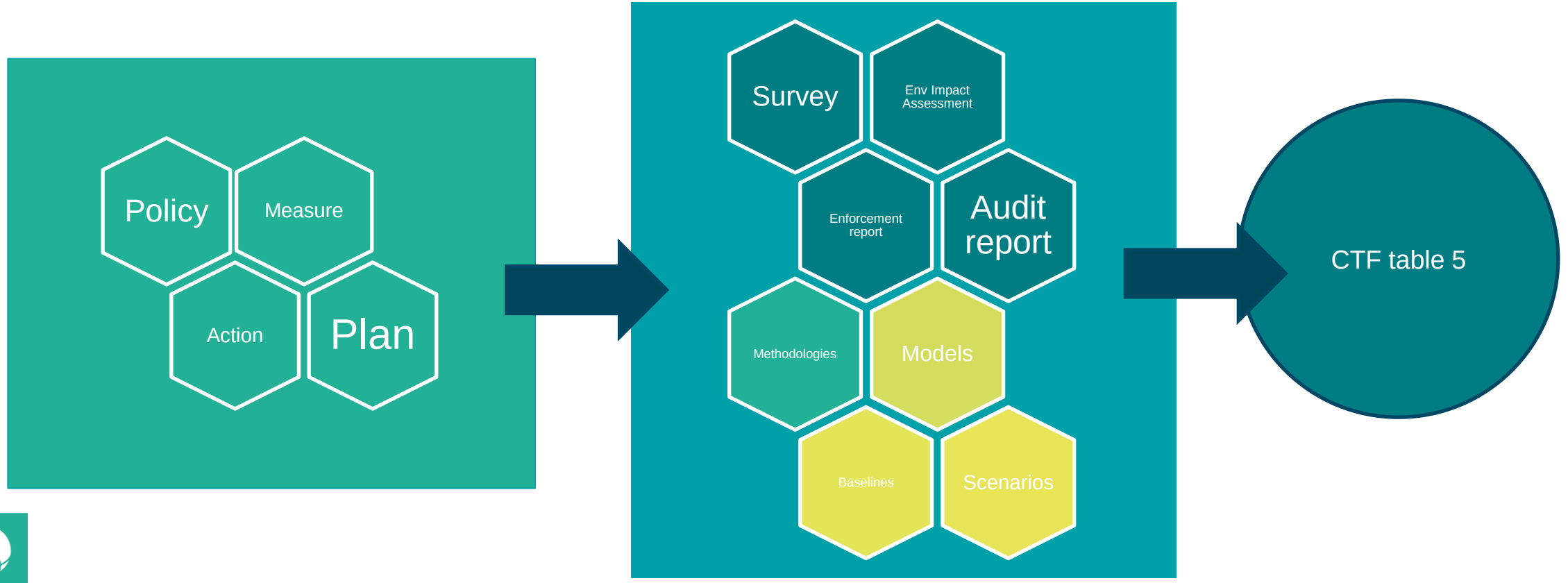


From NDC targets to reporting NDC tracking: CTF table 5

NDC Targets

Data sources and tools for indicators

Reporting in the Common Tabular Format



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Tracking in the BTR1 (2024)

- in the BTR1 (2024), many countries used a simple indicator: Total national GHG emissions, with data extracted from the National GHG Inventory

- This is in line with the Article 4 of the Paris Agreement: ...*Developing country Parties are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances*...

- This allowed for a simplification in the tracking process

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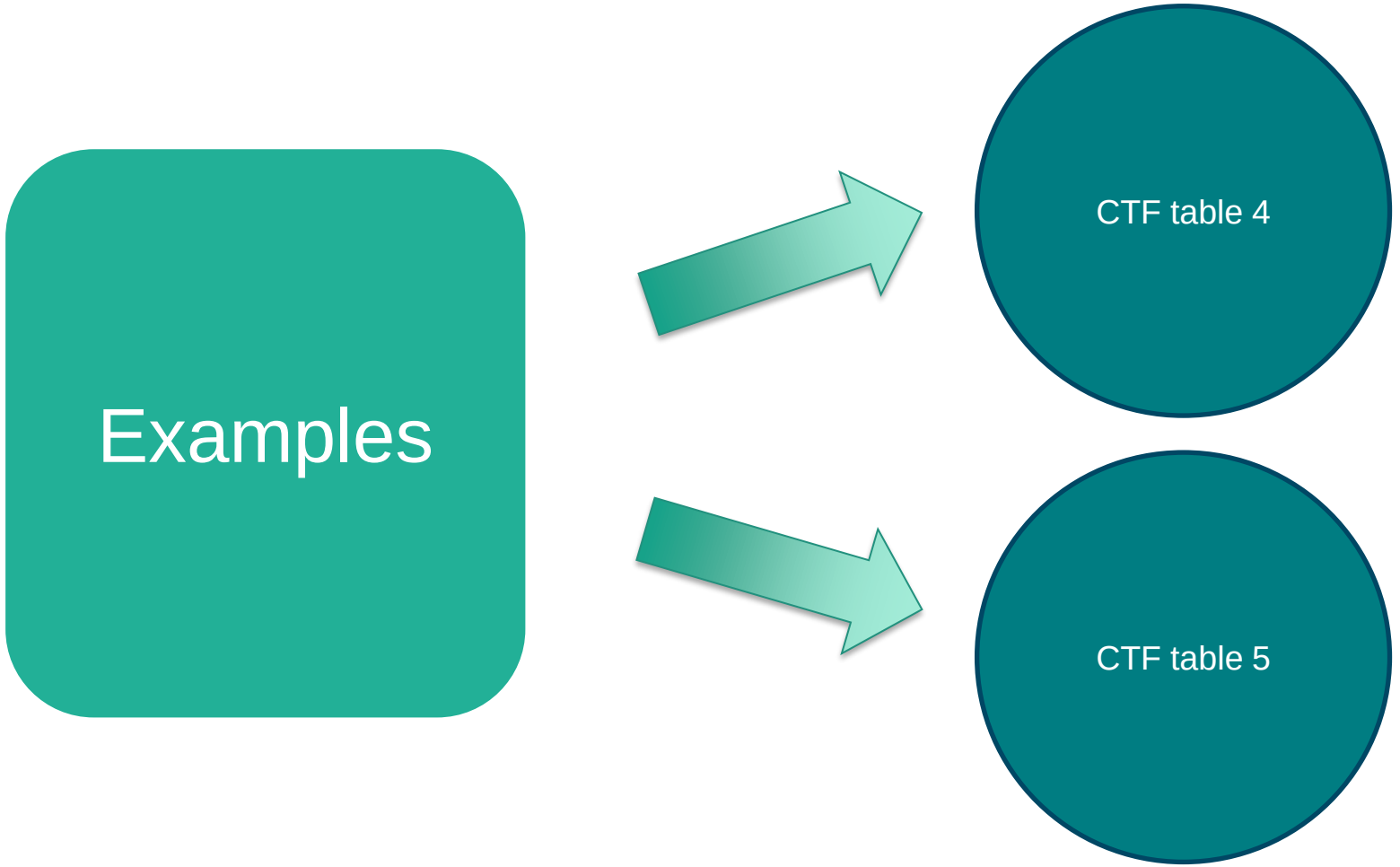
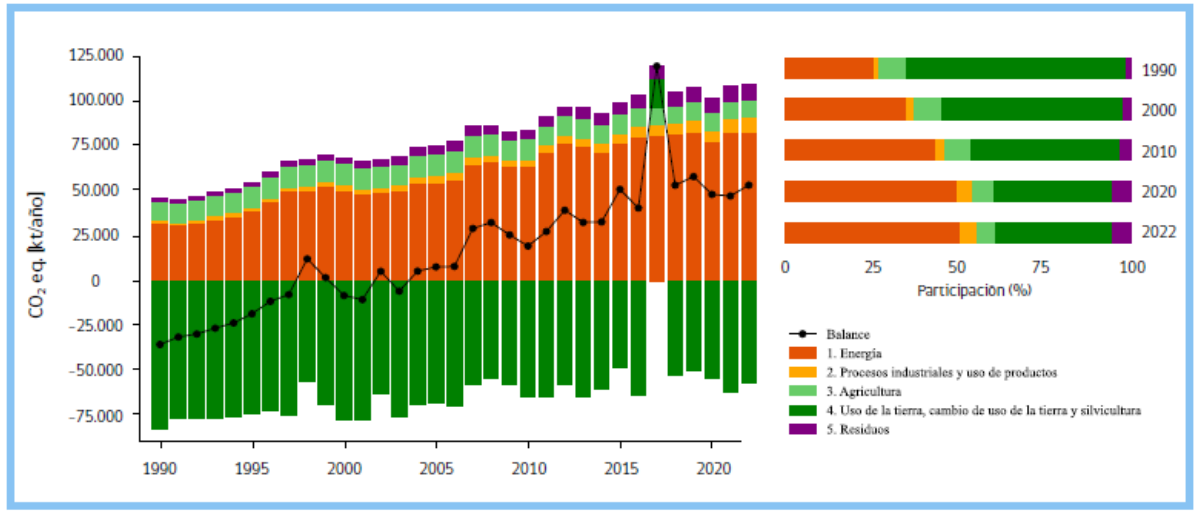
Collecting data and reporting NDC tracking



Data source for CTF Table 4: Chile´s GHG National Inventory: 1990-2022



National GHG Inventory

Sectorial GHG Inventory

Tabla 3-2. Sector Energía: emisiones de GEI (kt CO_2 eq) por subcategoría, serie 1990-2022

Categoría	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2022
1.A.1. Industrias de la energía	9.030,0	8.301,0	15.220,2	18.852,0	24.702,3	30.753,0	29.794,7	28.998,3
1.A.2. Industrias manufactureras y de la construcción	8.528,1	10.893,9	12.274,5	11.965,8	12.140,2	15.629,2	15.144,1	16.398,3
1.A.3. Transporte	8.756,1	13.676,5	17.057,1	18.660,3	20.305,8	24.457,7	25.362,3	29.984,8
1.A.4. Otros sectores	4.179,7	5.312,1	5.466,0	5.217,0	6.939,0	6.668,2	7.645,7	8.313,6
1.A.5. No especificado	-	-	-	-	18,1	111,9	2,5	10,6
1.B.1. Combustibles sólidos	958,1	324,5	147,7	100,9	79,5	199,5	20,8	8,6
1.B.2. Petróleo y gas natural	1.886,4	1.304,2	1.630,9	1.207,9	1.304,0	944,8	928,8	1.076,7
Total	33.338,5	39.812,2	51.796,3	56.003,9	65.489,0	78.764,3	78.898,9	84.790,9

Fuente: Equipo Técnico de Energía del MINENERGIA

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CTF Table 4 Example: Global target (BTR1 Lebanon)

4. Structured summary: Tracking progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement [a]

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	Unit, as applicable	*Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), as appropriate (paras. 67 and 77(a)(i) of the MPGs)*	*Implementation period of the NDC covering information for previous reporting years, as applicable, and the most recent year, including the end year or end of period (paras. 68 and 77(a)(ii–iii) of the MPGs)*			*Target level [b]*	*Target year or period*	*Progress made towards the NDC, as determined by comparing the most recent information for each selected indicator, including for the end year or end of period, with the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s) (paras. 69–70 of the MPGs)*
		2011	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**			
Indicator(s) selected to track progress of the NDC or portion of NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 65 and 77(a) of the MPGs):								
1) Total greenhouse gas emissions (without LULUCF and F-gases)	kt CO_2 equivalent	19194.00	23,488.24	19,545.84	18,863.20	31,159.91	2030	Lebanon total emissions in 2022 (excluding LULUCF and F-gases) is 18,863 Gg CO2 eq., which is 33% under the reference BAU level in 2022 (28,362 Gg CO2 eq.)
BAU emissions baseline scenario (measured as kt CO_2 equivalent)	kt CO_2 equivalent		26,669.35	27,401.73	28,362.69			
Difference: BAU emissions baseline scenario - Total greenhouse gas emissions	kt CO_2 equivalent		3,181.11	7,855.89	9,499.49			
Difference: BAU emissions baseline scenario - Total greenhouse gas emissions	%		12.00	29.00	33.00			
Where applicable, total GHG emissions and removals consistent with the coverage of the NDC (para. 77(b) of the MPGs)	kt CO_2 equivalent		23,488.24	19,545.84	18,863.20			
Contribution from the LULUCF sector for each year of the target period or target year, if not included in the inventory time series of total net GHG emissions and removals, as applicable (para. 77(c) of the MPGs)	kt CO_2 equivalent		-2,896.00	-3,018.00	-3,243.00			
Each Party that participates in cooperative approaches that involve the use of ITMOs towards an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, or authorizes the use of mitigation outcomes for international mitigation purposes other than achievement of the NDC, shall provide (para. 77(d) of the MPGs):			*NA*	*NA*	*NA*			

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CTF Table 4 Example: sectoral target (BTR1 Lebanon)

4. Structured summary: Tracking progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement [a]

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	Unit, as applicable	*Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), as appropriate (paras. 67 and 77(a)(i) of the MPGs)*	*Implementation period of the NDC covering information for previous reporting years, as applicable, and the most recent year, including the end year or end of period (paras. 68 and 77(a)(ii–iii) of the MPGs)*			*Target level* [b]	*Target year or period*	*Progress made towards the NDC, as determined by comparing the most recent information for each selected indicator, including for the end year or end of period, with the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s) (paras. 69–70 of the MPGs)*
		2011	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**			
Indicator(s) selected to track progress of the NDC or portion of NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 65 and 77(a) of the MPGs):								
Percentage of renewable energy in Electricity/power demand	%	5	5.00	4.00	12.00	18.00	2030	In 2022, 12% renewable energy as share of total electricity demand.
Renewable energy generated	GWh		1,163.00	902.00	1,913.00			
Where applicable, total GHG emissions and removals consistent with the coverage of the NDC (para. 77(b) of the MPGs)	kt CO_2 equivalent							
Contribution from the LULUCF sector for each year of the target period or target year, if not included in the inventory time series of total net GHG emissions and removals, as applicable (para. 77(c) of the MPGs)	kt CO_2 equivalent							
Each Party that participates in cooperative approaches that involve the use of ITMOs towards an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, or authorizes the use of mitigation outcomes for international mitigation purposes other than achievement of the NDC, shall provide (para. 77(d) of the MPGs):			*NA*	*NA*	*NA*			

CTF Table 5 and Modelling GHG emissions scenarios

- Data
- Assumptions
- Methodologies, Models and Tools
- Baselines and Scenarios
- Mitigation potential

Type of analysis	Associated action	Timeline	Results	CTF Table 5	Indicators, metrics
Ex-Ante	Assessing	Future situation	Likely impact	GHG emissions expected	Qualitative, Quantitative
Ex-Post	Tracking	ongoing or past situation	Actual impact	GHG emissions achieved	Baseline

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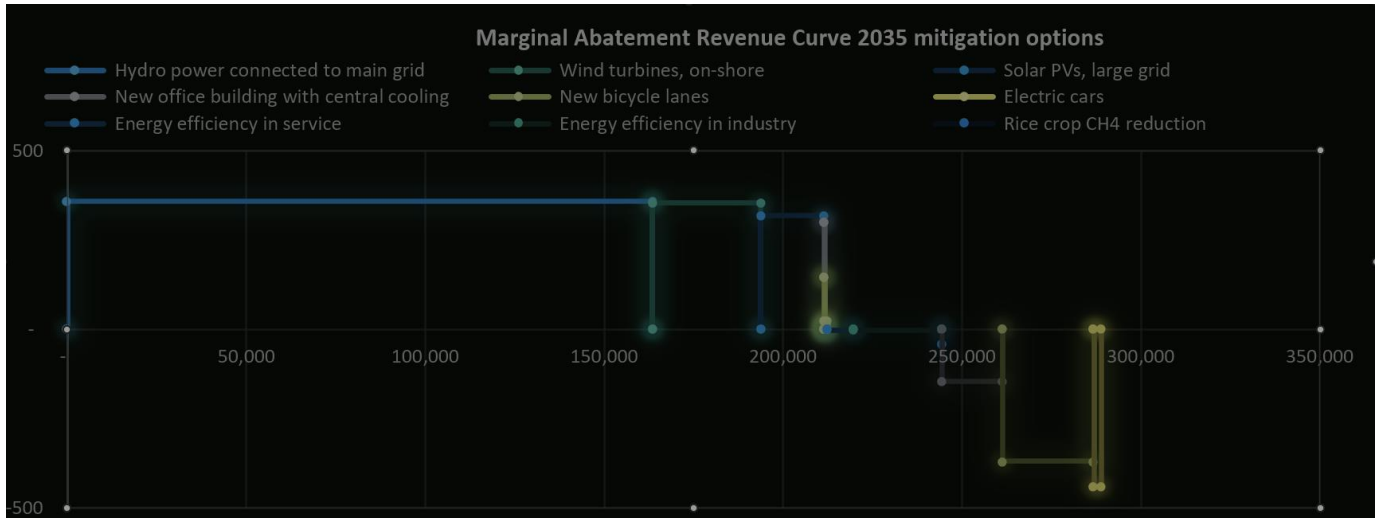
Modelling GHG emissions scenarios

Characterization of Models:

- ❑ National Models (for an entire country)
- ❑ Sector-specific Models:
- ❑ Top-down methods (e.g. econometric models, regression analysis, computable general equilibrium models);
- ❑ bottom-up methods (e.g. engineering models, marginal abatement cost (MAC) curves);
- ❑ Simple equations (e.g. simple extrapolation);
- ❑ Complex models (e.g. simulation models, integrated assessment models);
- ❑ A combination of methods



GACMO tool

LEAP

MITICA
Mitigation Inventory Tool for Integrated Climate Action v1.0

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Exercise: Dissecting CTF table 5 of Australia

5. Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to

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Name[c]	*Description*[d, e, f]	*Objectives*	*Type of instrument*[g]	*Status*[h]	*Sector(s) affected*[i]	*Gases affected*	*Start year of implementation*	*Implementing entity or entities*	*Estimates of GHG emission reductions ($kt\ CO_2\ eq$)*[j, k]	
									2023 Achieved	*2030 Expected*
Climate Change Act 2022 and Consequential Amendments	The *Climate Change Act 2022* incorporates Australia's emissions reduction targets into national law and sets requirements about advice from the Climate Change Authority to track Australia's emissions reduction progress and inform setting future targets. The Act also requires the Minister for Climate Change and Energy to prepare an Annual Climate Change Statement to report the progress of the government's climate change and energy initiatives. The *Climate Change (Consequential Amendments) Act 2022* was passed alongside the *Climate Change Act 2022*, which incorporated Australia's emissions reduction targets into 14 Acts. Information non-GHG benefits: Legislating Australia's emissions reduction targets holds the government accountable to parliament and the public. The Annual Climate Change Statement mechanism requires transparent reporting on progress. The Minister must explain any disagreements with the independent advice from the Climate Change Authority. Additionally, the *Climate Change (Consequential) Amendments Act 2022* embedded targets into 14 acts, ensuring government agencies align their decisions and operations with emissions goals.	Set and achieve national emissions targets and track progress.	Legislative	Adopted	cross-cutting	All GHGs	2022	Australian Government	NE[1]	NE[1]
Safeguard Mechanism reforms	The Safeguard Mechanism is the primary policy for reducing emissions at Australia's largest industrial facilities. The Safeguard Mechanism applies to facilities that emit more than 100,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent in a year. It sets legislated targets, known as baselines, on the net greenhouse gas emissions of covered Safeguard facilities. Interactions with other mitigation actions: Australian Carbon Credit Unit Scheme, Powering the Regions Fund.	Reduce emissions from Australia's largest industrial emitters in a gradual and predictable way, consistent with Australia's national emissions reduction targets of 43% below 2005 levels by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2050.	Regulatory, economic	Implemented	cross-cutting	All GHGs	2023	Australian Government (DCCEEW), Clean Energy Regulator	NE[2]	46,800.00
Australian Carbon Credit Unit Scheme (ACCU)	The ACCU Scheme creates incentives for people and businesses to carry out projects across the economy to reduce emissions and/or store carbon, as enabled by approved methods. Information non-GHG benefits: Some methods under the scheme have non-carbon benefits, such as biodiversity improvements, benefits for First Nations communities and agricultural productivity benefits. Interaction with other mitigation actions: Safeguard Mechanism, Powering the Regions Fund, Climate Active, Carbon Farming Outreach Program, Blue Carbon Conservation, Restoration and Accounting.	Help reduce Australia's emissions by generating carbon credits from projects that avoid GHG emissions or store carbon.	Other: voluntary regulated scheme	Implemented	cross-cutting	All GHGs	2011	Australian Government (DCCEEW), Clean Energy Regulator	17,200.00	24,839.00
National Reconstruction Fund (NRF)	The $15 billion NRF will provide finance to drive investment in 7 government-identified priority areas of the Australian economy. The NRF will target funding levels over the medium to long term of up to $3 billion in renewable and low emission technologies. Interaction with other mitigation actions The NRF Corporation will crowd in finance to transform and diversify Australia's industry and economy. The Corporation will cooperate and collaborate with other Commonwealth entities, including the Clean Energy Finance Corporation.	Support, diversify and transform Australia's industry and economy to secure future prosperity and drive sustainable economic growth.	Economic, fiscal	Implemented[3]	cross-cutting	All GHGs	2023	Australian Government (DISR), National Reconstruction Fund Corporation (NRFC)	NE[1]	NE[1]
The Australian Government has committed $1.4 billion from the Powering the Regions Fund to support industrial	The Powering the Regions Fund supports regional	Economic	Adopted[4]	cross-cutting	All GHGs	2023	Australian Government (DCCEEW)	NE[5]	NE[5]

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Exercise: Dissecting CTF table 5

- Name
- Description
- Objectives
- Type of instrument: regulatory, economic, other
- Gases affected
- Sector(s) affected
- Status: planned, adopted, implemented
- Start year of implementation
- Implementing entity
- Estimates of GHG emission reductions: achieved, expected

- a) Identification of the measure
- b) Features of the measure
- c) Implementation of the measure
- d) GHG Emissions

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CTF Table 5: a) identification of the measure

Australia : CTF Table 5 (part 1)

Name[c]	Description[d, e, f]	Objectives
Climate Change Act 2022 and Consequential Amendments	The Climate Change Act 2022 incorporates Australia's emissions reduction targets into national law and sets requirements about advice from the Climate Change Authority to track Australia's emissions reduction progress and inform setting future targets. The Act also requires the Minister for Climate Change and Energy to prepare an Annual Climate Change Statement to report the progress of the government's climate change and energy initiatives. The Climate Change (Consequential Amendments) Act 2022 was passed alongside the Climate Change Act 2022, which incorporated Australia's emissions reduction targets into 14 Acts. Information non-GHG benefits: Legislating Australia's emissions reduction targets holds the government accountable to parliament and the public. The Annual Climate Change Statement mechanism requires transparent reporting on progress. The Minister must explain any disagreements with the independent advice from the Climate Change Authority. Additionally, the Climate Change (Consequential) Amendments Act 2022 embedded targets into 14 acts, ensuring government agencies align their decisions and operations with emissions goals.	Set and achieve national emissions targets and track progress.
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CTF Table 5: b) features of the measure

Australia : CTF Table 5 (part 2)

Type of instrument [g]	Status[h]	Sector(s) affected[i]	Gases affected
Legislative	Adopted	cross-cutting	All GHGs
Regulatory, economic	Implemented	cross-cutting	All GHGs
Other: voluntary regulated scheme	Implemented	cross-cutting	All GHGs
Economic, fiscal	Implemented(3)	cross-cutting	All GHGs

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CTF Table 5: c) implementation of the measure

Australia : CTF Table 5 (part 3)

Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities
2022	Australian Government
2023	Australian Government (DCCEEW), Clean Energy Regulator
2011	Australian Government (DCCEEW), Clean Energy Regulator
2023	Australian Government (DISR), National Reconstruction Fund Corporation (NRFC)

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CTF Table 5: d) GHG emissions

Australia : CTF Table 5 (part 4)

Estimates of GHG emission reductions (kt CO_2 eq)[j, k]	
2023 Achieved	**2030 Expected**
NE(1)	NE(1)
NE(2)	46,800.00
17,200.00	24,839.00
NE(1)	NE(1)

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Thank you for your attention!

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