

Deliverable title

Basic training session on MPG requirements for
NDC indicators-Report

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency – ICAT Deliverable title: Training Report

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PREPARED UNDER

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Background

The government of the Republic of Liberia updated its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in 2021. Through its NDC, Liberia committed to limiting nationwide greenhouse emissions by 64% below the projected business as usual scenario by the year 2030. This ambitious target set out in Liberia's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) will be achieved through the mixture of unconditional GHG emission reduction of 10% below BAU, which will result in an absolute emission level of 11,187Gg by 2030. While the additional 54% GHG emission reduction will be conditional upon international support, that will result in an absolute emission level of 4, 536.64 GgCO₂e by 2030(Environment Protection Agency, 2021).

The country is now in the process of implementing the measures and actions described in the NDC to ensure that it achieves its GHG emission reduction targets. As such, there is a need to develop a tracking framework to track the implementation of the NDC. In so doing, the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) through the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) provided funding for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Liberia to develop a tracking framework as well as indicator sheets for three of the NDC sectors. The sectors include waste, energy, and transport (WET) sectors. Waste, Energy, and Transport (WET) sectors are among the major Greenhouse Gas Emission sectors in Liberia.

In line with the development of the NDC WET sectors tracking framework, the EPA hired a team of Liberia consultants to lead the development of the tool. Through a series of stakeholders' engagements, desk reviews, and data sourcing, the consultants developed a "draft tracking framework". The key challenge faced by the consultants was the lack of data. The "draft NDC WET sectors tracking framework was not accepted by ICAT. The ICAT team noted that tracking indicators needed to be developed from the LEAP modeling that was used to develop the NDC itself. However, it would be possible to develop the tracking indicators using the GACMO through reverse engineering. The LEAP modeling could not be located within the project timeline. Therefore, the ICAT team and the EPA of Liberia decided to graduate the project but with key recommendations for the next step in developing the NDC tracking framework. The next was for ICAT to conduct online training for the Liberia consultants on the Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines for developing NDC tracking frameworks.

The objective of the training session

The main objective of the training session was to enhance the knowledge and skills of the Liberia consultant on the development NDC tracking framework including the tracking indicators.

Methodology

The training was delivered through an online presentation by Felix Fallasch and Matej Gasperic of ICAT.

Target Beneficiaries

The WET sectors NDC tracking framework consultant and the policy assessment consultants

The WET sector tracking tool consultants

1. David Mulbah Jr-Team leader
2. John Kannah
3. Isaac Kannah

Policy Assessment Team

1. Molley Paasewe
2. Spancer Taylor
3. Princess Tarpeh

Content of the Training

The training covered the following topics

Session 1

1. General information about the indicators
2. Indicators and policy hierarchy
3. Indicators and NDC implementation P&M impacts
4. Indicators and NDC implementation - Critical pathway → Indicators and NDC implementation – Corrective action
5. Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPG) requirements for NDC indicators
6. Indicator selection and integration into the national MRV system process

Session 2

NDC Tracking with GACMO

1. Modalities for tracking NDC indicators NDC tracking with GACMO (applicability of indicators, adjustments of GACMO, national circumstances, calibration)
2. Applicability of indicators when using GACMO as a tracking tool
3. Adjustments of GACMO are needed if other modelling tools are used for the preparation of the NDCs
4. Bringing national circumstances into GACMO
5. Calibration of GACMO as an NDC tracking tool
6. Operationalization of the NDC tracking

Result of the training session

At the end of the training sessions, the participants gained a deeper understanding of the tracking framework in the context of NDC implementation. The consultant's knowledge was also strengthened in the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) requirements for developing

robust NDC tracking indicators. They committed to using the knowledge gained in leading Liberia to develop an internationally acceptable tracking framework including tracking indicators for Liberia's revised NDC.

[Recommendations from the training session](#)

NDC Indicators

- Make sure stakeholders will not be overburdened with NDC reporting. Stakeholders are in principle to report relevant data, not to perform additional assessments, calculations, or GHG emission reduction estimates
- Make sure that NDC indicators address mitigation measures and policy instruments. Note that tracking measures that do not have relevant policy instruments are in principle tracking the BAU scenario
- Where relevant integrate NDC implementation indicators into the NDC implementation plan for each measure and policy instrument (disaggregated on activity level)
- For each key quantitative indicator determine levels at which corrective actions are triggered

NDC Indicators and the National MRV System

- Make sure that for reporting the NDC indicators relevant legal arrangements will be in place (responsibilities/formats/content/deadlines/quality control procedures)
- Identify if a specific indicator has already been collected/reported through other non-climate-related reporting frameworks. No duplication
- Don't duplicate the institutions. If the collection of similar data is already entrusted to some dedicated organization, endeavor to expand the scope of their activities rather than establishing a new institution to manage NDC indicators tracking.
- If existing reporting platforms exist for other purposes, adjust/expand them to serve NDC tracking purposes.
- Top-down emission-related NDC tracking indicators shall use data from national GHG inventory (same methodologies, reporting frequency)

NDC Indicators and reporting entities

- Make sure reporting entities are covered with legal framework/arrangements
- Dedicate sufficient time to train and prepare reporting entities for new reporting requirements.
- Prepare clear and user-friendly reporting templates with methodological explanations.
- Make sure reporting templates will allow for transparent revisions of already reported data

- Make sure that reporting entities will follow the QC procedures before the data submission
- Do test trials with selected institutions to further improve the NDC tracking system before legal arrangements enter into force.

