

**Report on Formalised
Reporting Protocols
Between Institutions,
Reporting Templates, and
the Appointment of an
MRV Platform**

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency – ICAT

Report on formalised reporting protocols between institutions, reporting templates, and a appointment of MRV platform

Deliverable # 5

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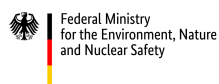
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List of Abbreviations

AC	Adaptation Communication
AFLOU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
BAHA	Belize Agriculture Health Authority
BTR	Biennial Transparency Reports
BEL	Belize Electricity Limited
BNCCC	Belize National Climate Change Committee
BSWaMA	Belize Solid Waste Management Authority
BTB	Belize Tourism Board
CAMAI	Coastal Zone Management Authority Institute
CC	Climate Change
COP	Conference of the Parties
DFC	Development Finance Corporation
DOE	Department of Environment
EU	Energy Unit
ETF	Enhance Transparency Framework
FD	Forest Department
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHGI	Greenhouse Gas Inventory
IPPC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
MIDH	Ministry of Infrastructure, Development & Housing
MNRPM	Ministry of Natural Resources Petroleum and Mining
MOHW	Ministry of Health and Wellness
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTDR	Ministry of Tourism & Diaspora Relations
MSDCCDRMM	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management
MPGs	Modalities Procedures Guidelines
MRV	Measurement, Reporting & Verification
NAIs	Nationally Appropriate Improvements
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NC	National Communications
NCCO	National Climate Change Office
NCCPSMP	National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Master Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution

NIR	National Inventory Report
LTS	Long Term Strategies
PA	Paris Agreement
PUC	Public Utilities Commission
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
TOR	Terms of Reference
SD	Sustainable Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIRDI	Sugar Industry Research Development Institute

1 Introduction

Institutional arrangements differ among countries hinging upon their national circumstances and priorities in addressing climate change. Institutional arrangements can be manifested as a single organizational structure where just one entity is responsible for all climate change activities (mitigation, adaptation, and support) or, more commonly, a multi-organizational structure where the responsibilities are dependent on several institutions or organizations (UNFCCC 2007). The latter is the case for Belize. While climate change management falls under the purview of the National Climate Change Office (NCCO) of the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, key cooperation from other government ministries and non-governmental organizations are essential. Therefore, it is important to emphasize having formalized institutional arrangements that support a strong reporting structure.

The Paris Agreement (PA) made provisions for each country to provide such information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under Article 4 of the (PA) through the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the enhanced transparency framework referenced in Article 13 of the (PA). Thus, roles and responsibilities must be clearly defined for data collection and sharing to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of Belize's targets outlined in the NDC. Having defined roles and responsibilities for data collection is fundamental in determining the success of the national Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to ensure reporting and transparency. To date, the Government of Belize does not have any legislation in place specifically for climate change. The National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Master Plan (NCCPSAP) is the only document that guides short, medium, and long-term processes of climate change adaptation and mitigation. The absence of a legislative instrument makes obligations for compliance, such as data reporting and sharing, more difficult. Therefore, what is idealistic for Belize in addressing institutional arrangements is the use of organizational mandates. This entails utilizing Terms of References (TORs) and/or Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) to ensure data availability, guaranteeing access to data, and establishing collaboration amongst organizations. The main objective of establishing these arrangements is to support institutions in reporting and data sharing for a more consistent flow of information especially when tracking the progress of Belize's NDC. These responsibilities are generally undertaken by government ministries with mandates that are aligned with the NDC targets, and the country's national agenda.

By examining these current institutional structures, it provides options in which these mandates can be broadened to facilitate tracking of the NDC. Therefore, government ministries are prime points of contact to provide support for the development and mobilization of the MRV system. It constitutes for immediate alignment for these institutions to act as sector leads, with the responsibility to

draft summary reports, monitor GHG and non-GHG impact indicators¹ and coordinate with data providers to collect climate change data and acting as liaison to NCCO². The NCCO will coordinate with sector leads and key stakeholders across sectors to ensure input in the national MRV processes and future endeavours. As a recommendation sectoral working groups are incorporated within the structure of the MRV system. Having sectoral working groups alleviates time and allows data and climate reports to be discussed further and provide a secondary level of verification before final reports reach the NCCO.

These working groups are designed for mitigation and adaptation action covering GHG and non-GHG impacts, consisting of a combination of governmental institutes, research organizations and other public and private sectors³. Sectoral working groups will abide by any final decisions made by the sector leads regarding data and reports. Information provided by data providers would vary widely from mitigation to adaptation targets GHG emissions and removals to non-GHG impacts and co-benefits. Sector leads will be responsible to coordinate with data providers in collating and analysing data.

In order to demonstrate progress in tracking Belize's NDC targets and other climate change actions, information relating to data providers and sector leads needs to be clearly defined. Hence the importance of institutional arrangements. As a result, this report encompasses the previous work completed throughout the course of ICAT support, comprising of the monitoring capacity of GHG and non-GHG impact and progress indicators, reporting frequency and data quality. To consolidate and hold institutions accountable for monitoring NDC targets and actions, this report provides in Chapter 2 a description of the institutions' roles and responsibilities. Chapter 3 provides the formalized reporting agreement between institutions and the findings from the validation consultations of the formalization instrument along with institutions' roles and responsibilities. Chapter 4 provides the reporting templates that will be integrated into the reporting agreements. Finally, Chapter 5 presents a description of the selected MRV platform, including the process and consideration for its selection.

¹ As identified in Deliverable #3 of this ICAT support project

² As described in Deliverable #4 of this ICAT support project

³ As described in Deliverable #4 of this ICAT support project

2 Reporting Roles and Responsibilities Between the Relevant Institutions

The design of the MRV reporting structure comprises of different components. While there is no ‘one size fits all’ approach, the core of the MRV system is focused on strong institutional arrangements. This involves the identification of institutional responsibilities for data collection, data analysis, reporting, quality control and quality assurance (QC & QA).

Firstly, the overall coordination of the reporting framework will be carried out by the NCCO as the lead entity responsible for climate management in the country. MRV roles and responsibilities are identified and placed within the different sectors to support the MRV system. The sectors reporting on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and/or mitigation actions, consistent with the IPCC, are Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste. The sectors reporting on non-GHG emissions and/or adaptation actions are Tourism, Water, Forestry, Human Health, Coastal and Marine Resources, Fisheries & Aquaculture, and Land Use Settlement & Infrastructure. The MRV system is broken down into two sections to provide a comprehensive interpretation of its reporting structure. Section one describes the reporting flow of GHG emissions data, and section two describes the non-GHG-related reporting flow.

The approach for the institutional arrangements involves sector leads, where the lead institutions is responsible for tracking and providing information relating to the sectors NDC actions. The NCCO will act as the overall coordinator for the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities and overseeing the tracking of the entire NDC. NCCO will also provide operational, management and technical support for the reporting of the greenhouse gas inventory (GHGI) report to sector leads, as the MRV system will also be monitoring GHG emissions and removals. Supplementary responsibilities for NCCO includes functioning as the compiler for collected information and ensuring timelines are adhered to, notwithstanding the drafting of data agreements (MOUs, Terms of Reference (TOR)), templates and document management.

1.1 Sector Leads and data providers related to GHG data

Under the domain of NCCO, as the lead coordinator, stems the sectoral working group which is comprised of lead entities from each sector i.e., sector leads. For the Energy Sector, the sector lead falls within the Energy Unit of the Ministry of Public Utilities, Energy and Logistics. The Energy Unit is responsible to promote and effectively manage the production, delivery, and use of energy through energy efficiency, renewable energy, and cleaner production interventions for the sustainable development of Belize.

The Department of the Environment (DOE) of the Ministry of Sustainable

Development, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management is the sector lead for the IPPU sector. DOE is responsible for fostering proper management of natural resources of Belize, the preservation, protection and improvement of the environment and the control of pollution, thus guaranteeing a better life for present and future.

The AFLOU sector has two sector leads where this sector encompasses both agriculture and forestry. The sector lead for agriculture falls within the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security & Enterprise, and the sector lead for forestry falls within the Forest Department (FD) under the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management. The Ministry of Agriculture aims to provide an environment conducive to production and productivity development, promoting and encouraging investments and private sector involvement in agribusiness enterprises in a manner that ensures competitiveness, quality production, trade, and sustainability. Simultaneously, the FD serves to foster Belize's economic human development by enforcing relevant policies and regulations for sustainable natural resource management.

Lastly, the sector lead for the Waste sector falls under the Belize Solid Waste Management Authority (BSWaMA) of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Petroleum & Mining. BSWaMA serves to promote safe and environmentally sound management of solid waste in Belize while striving to improve the protection of human health safety, environment, and the conservation of natural resources.

The left side of the diagram in *Figure 1* displays the reporting structure for GHG impacts. Data and information for GHG emissions and removals are collected and reported for these sectors in Belize with the support of data providers and other supporting institutions. These supporting institutions are significant information intermediaries that build and maintain reliable and quality data. These institutions and data providers are as follows:

- **Energy sector:** Belize Electricity Limited (BEL) serves to deliver safe, reliable, and sustainable energy solutions to enhance the quality of life and to support national development. The Ministry of Infrastructure Development and Housing serves to provide comprehensive, and efficient infrastructure development in an effective manner to Belizeans at an affordable rate. The Development Finance Corporation (DFC) provides developmental financing on an economically sustainable and environmentally sound basis to Belizean Business, organizations, and individuals. The Public Utilities Commission serves to provide the highest quality services at affordable rates through electricity regulation, water, and telecommunication, ensuring viability and sustainability of each sector in Belize.
- **IPPU sector:** Ministry of Natural Resources, Petroleum and Mining is responsible for the regulation of Belize's petroleum industry and mineral exploration.
- **AFOLU sector, Agriculture:** Sugar Industry Research Development Institute

(SIRDI) responsible for research, development and adopting technological innovations for the benefit of the industry. **Forestry sector:** Ministry of Agriculture aims to provide an environment conducive to production and productivity development, promoting and encouraging investments, private sector involvement in agribusiness enterprise in a manner that ensures competitiveness, quality production, trade and sustainability. Belize Agriculture Health Authority (BAHA) serves by providing efficient, competent and cost-effective professional animal health, plant health, quarantine and food safety services that protect human health, welfare and the environment, ensure safe and wholesome food, strengthen national food security. And the National Biodiversity Office is responsible for implementing activities relating to biodiversity, protected areas in partnership with Protected Areas Conservation Trust.

- **Waste sector,** BSWAMA collects its own data.

As sector leads responsible for collecting and reporting data for estimating and reporting GHG emissions and reporting on non-GHG impacts, the institutions can request data from supporting institutions and/or data providers within the sector. This will be made possible through the signing of MOUs between the entities. Essentially, all sector leads are responsible to collect, collate, process, and update all GHG-related data in their sector as well as submitting all processes and supplemental data to NCCO, which will propose and review extensively the methodological decisions to estimate GHG emissions and removals consistent with the IPCC guidelines and MPGs. Sector Reports should be drafted by each sector lead and should be subjected to a peer review done internally by the lead institution or an independent expert. NCCO will develop and provide reporting templates to sector leads, and where templates are already established and available, adjustments can be made to include data for the NDC. After comments are completely addressed and to ensure all information and data are collected consistently and in accord with quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) protocols, NCCO would then prepare the GHG emission and mitigation aspects of the NCCPSAP, National Inventory Report (NIR), Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR), National Communications (NC), and Long-Term Strategies (LTS) which include all emitting sectors for Belize. Sector leads are involved in peer review and once finalized and approved by the Belize National Climate Change Committee (BNCCC) and then the Cabinet, the reports will be submitted to the UNFCCC.

1.2 Sector Leads and data providers related to Non-GHG Data

The right side of the diagram in *Figure 1* displays the reporting structure for the non-GHG impacts, which also falls under the domain of the NCCO. Consistent with the reporting structure of the GHG inventory process, sector leads, and data providers will also be utilized for data collection and reporting. The sector leads within these sectors consist of:

- **Tourism sector** – Ministry of Tourism & Diaspora Relations, serves to provide leadership, strategic direction, good governance, and oversight on all matters relating to the development of tourism in Belize. The Belize Tourism Board (BTB) is the supporting institutions to the ministry. BTB serves to enhance and promote Belize tourism products, implementation of tourism policies to address the changing needs of the tourism industry.
- **Water sector** – Hydrology Unit, under the purview of the Ministry of Natural Resources. The unit serves as the sole entity responsible for the sustainable management of water resources to meet the economic, environmental, and social needs of Belize. The supporting cast for the water sector is the Department of the Environment, the Coastal Zone Management Authority Institute, the Fisheries Department, and the Ministry of Health & Wellness.
- **Forestry** – Forest Department under the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, the department serves to foster Belize's economic human development by enforcing relevant policies and regulations for sustainable natural resource management. The supporting institution for the forestry sector includes the Ministry of Agriculture, the Belize Agriculture Health Authority (BAHA) and the National Biodiversity Office who is responsible for implementing activities relating to biodiversity, protected areas in partnership with Protected Areas Conservation Trust.
- **Human Health** – Ministry of Health & Wellness. The government entity serves to engage partnership through innovative and collaborative efforts that will support the provision of effective services geared towards the wellness of the population and national development. The ministry is the sole institution responsible for monitoring and reporting NDC targets and actions for the sector.
- **Coastal and Marine Resources** – Coastal Zone Management Authority & Institute (CZMAI) under the purview of the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management. CZMAI is the leading authority in the management and development of Belize's coastal resources. The supporting institution for the sector are: Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Petroleum, the Ministry of Blue Economy & Civil Aviation and the Fisheries department which works to provide the country and the people of Belize with the best possible management of aquatic and fisheries resources.
- **Fisheries & Aquaculture** – Ministry of Blue Economy & Civil Aviation, the ministry aims at improving human well-being, social equity and reducing environmental risk and ecological shortages.
- **Land Use Settlement and Infrastructure** – Ministry of Infrastructure, Development and Housing. The government unit serves to provide comprehensive infrastructure development, in an efficient and effective manner ensuring that all Belizeans receive value for their money.

The NCCO as the overall coordinator plays an important role in fostering cohesion among sector leads. As part of the process, NCCO has drafted MOUs between NCCO and sector leads and, in special cases, between sector leads and data providers. In signing these agreements for data sharing and reporting, it will allow parties to work together in sharing climate change information. This is facilitated by the use of additional templates in the form of a reporting data sheet provided by NCCO to guide data providers and sector leads in collecting the relevant information that will support the tracking of NDC targets, and formulation of non-GHG aspects in the NCCPSAP, BTR, AC and LTS. As with the process for GHG data, sector reports will be formulated by the sector leads. The reports will be assessed internally at first to maintain quality control and quality assurance of data by the sector leads. Furthermore, reports will be examined by an external verifier, an accredited third-party verification entity that conducts an objective assessment on the accuracy of the report and the data sources that have been used to collect and collate data. Once thoroughly assessed, it will be documented, archived, and stored in a non-GHG database housed by NCCO. In view of this, the recommended institutional arrangement detailed in *Figure 1*, involves key institutions' roles. One of the main preconditions of this institutional arrangement is establishing the appropriate legal structure for institutions to provide and share such data and information.

Figure 1 Institutional Arrangements for Belize National MRV System

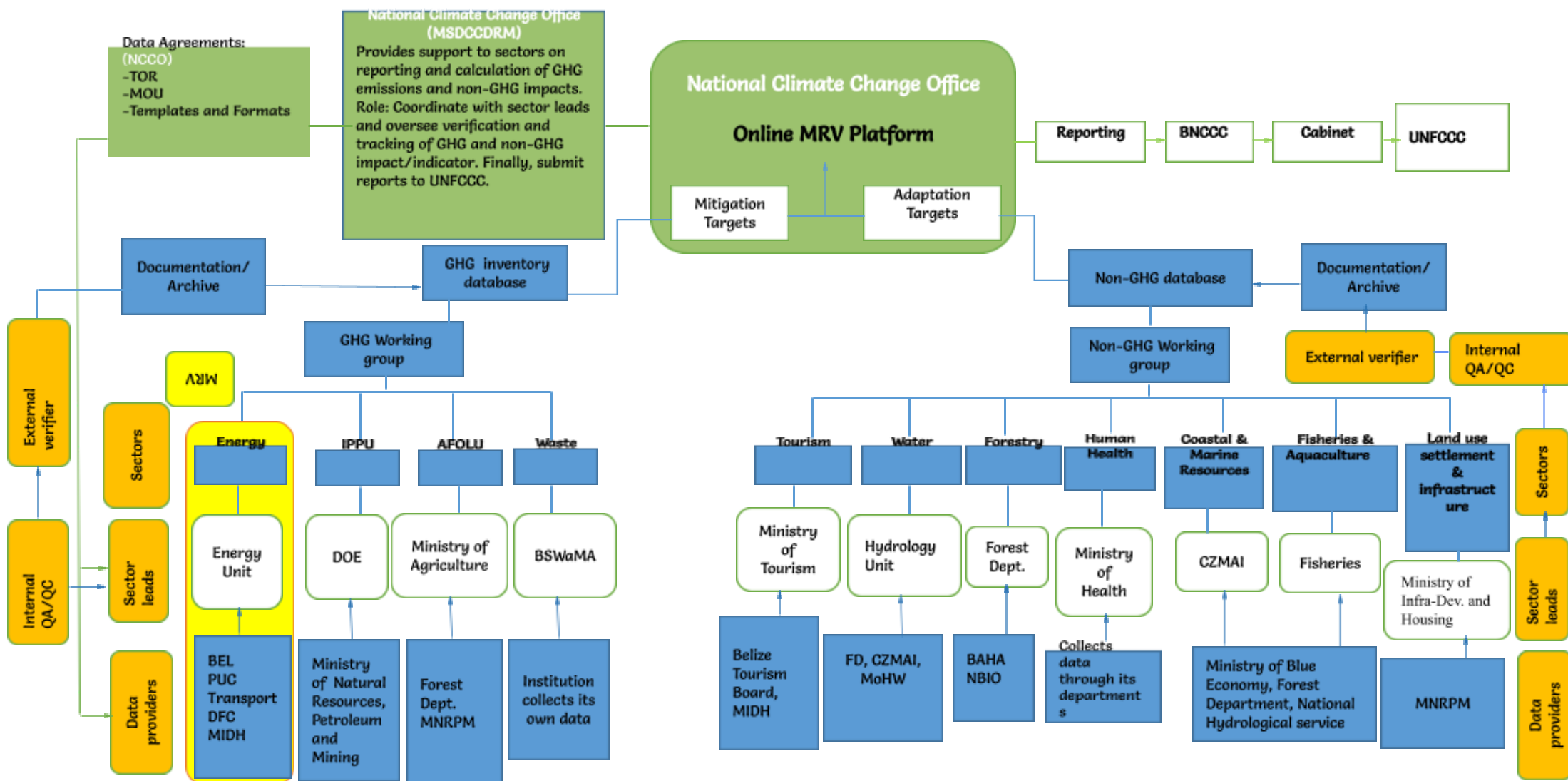


Table 1 Summary of relevant institution roles and responsibilities within the National MRV System

Role	Institution	Responsibility
Coordinating Entity	National Climate Change Office	The overall coordinating entity for the national MRV system is the National Climate Change Office (NCCO) serving as the operational branch of the Belize National Climate Change Committee (BNCCC), mobilizing climate change related actions for the country. The Office is responsible for the coordination with sector leads to collectively monitor the targets set out in the national climate change planning documents, not limited to the NDC as per the MPGS and Belize's NCCPSAP. In addition, overseeing the tracking of GHG and non-GHG impacts/indicators. And ensuring institutions report undergoes an internal verification process. NCCO will also draft and submit the final report to UNFCCC.
GHG Sector Leads	Energy Unit	The sector lead will be responsible for tracking NDC actions, coordinate and collate with data providers, analysis of emission factors and drafting GHG summary reports.
	Department of Environment	
	Ministry of Agriculture	
	Forest Department	
	Belize Solid Waste Management Authority	
Non-GHG Sector Leads	Ministry of Tourism & Diaspora Relations	The sector lead will be responsible to draft summary non-GHG report, tracking NDC actions and coordinate and collate with data providers.
	Hydrology Unit	
	Ministry of Health	
	Coastal Zone Management Authority & Institute	
	Ministry of Natural Resources, Petroleum and Mining	
GHG Data Providers	Belize Electricity Limited	Provide data and information on GHG and mitigation actions and indicators, and on non-GHG and adaptation actions and indicators. Ensure that data undergoes internal verification process and to supply data to the sector lead within a reasonable timeframe.
	Ministry of Infrastructure Development and Housing	
	Development Finance Corporation	
	Public Utilities Commission	
	Transport Department	
	Ministry of Natural Resources, Petroleum and Mining	
	Forest Department	

	National Biodiversity Office	
	Belize Agriculture Health Authority	
Non-GHG Data Providers	Ministry of Infrastructure Development and Housing (MIDH)	Provide data and information on GHG and mitigation actions and indicators, and on non-GHG and adaptation actions and indicators. Ensure that data undergoes internal verification process and to supply data to the sector lead within a reasonable timeframe.
	Belize Tourism Board	
	Forest Department	
	DOE	
	CZMAI	
	MOHW	
	Policy and Planning Unit, Ministry of Blue Economy and Civil Aviation	
	Fisheries Department	
	Forest Department	
	National Hydrological Service	
	Ministry of Natural Resources, Petroleum and Mining	

3 Analysis and Formalization of Institutional Arrangements within and between Institutions

There are limited to no agreements for data sharing among institutions and sectors in Belize when it comes to climate change monitoring⁴. Ultimately, there are no agreements between the National Climate Change Office and sector leads, or any other institutions, to track and monitor climate change information. Data sharing is done on an ad hoc basis via informal verbal agreements. Given that there is no legislation or regulatory framework in place for climate change in Belize, the most feasible option at this time is to implement MOUs. These will create written formal arrangements between institutions to allow for the monitoring and tracking of climate change actions. MOUs, along with TORs, will consolidate and solidify agreements between parties that will be involved in the national MRV system. The MOU and TOR templates can be seen in *Annex 1 & 2*.

3.1 Stakeholder Validation MOU Findings

Meeting Objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review MOU with sector leads 2. Identify areas in the MOU that require changes 3. Determine if sector leads can monitor NDC actions and indicators
Process and Output
<p>The MOU validations was conducted from the period of November 2nd, 2021, to March 2022. Due to the COVID pandemic, the validations were conducted virtually via Microsoft Teams. Emails were also used as means of receiving MOU documents with comments made by sector leads. The meeting brought together representatives across all sectors. A total of 9 consultations was conducted covering Waste, Water, Tourism, Energy, Transport, Agriculture, Forestry, Coastal and Marine, and Infrastructure. The purpose of the workshop was to enable participation of sector leads in the review exercise of the MOU for MRV. More importantly, the goal of the meeting was to identify areas of the MOU that required changes or improvement, to ultimately finalize the agreement between sectors and NCCO.</p>

⁴ The deliverable four report in the ICAT project, (Report on gaps and information, and appropriate institution to monitor identified missing impact and progress indicators) identifies which institutions have agreements in place. A general summary of these agreements is briefly examined by sectors in the deliverable 4, specifically in *Annex 1-8*.

The commencement of the consultation includes an update of the MRV project, followed by a detailed revision of the MOU and a Q&A session. In some cases, there were new sector leads that were given an introduction of the project along with the similar components of the consultations given to existing sector leads. After the first revision was completed, amendments were made for a second revision. Each session with sector leads were scribed and recorded to make future amendments to finalize the signing of the MOU.

Comments, observations, and questions arising from consultations

- Inserting a provision for a Force Majeure of which frees parties from obligations to perform or meet commitments in circumstances beyond their control.
- Separate the termination clause from within the duration of the agreement.
- In the case where there is limited activity with regards to an action, does that action get discontinued or not tracked?
- Will there be capacity development and funds for the procurement of necessary resources to assist with monitoring?
- How can an institution with short of staff take on additional responsibilities as it relates to reporting on GHG emission?

Conclusion

In conclusion, the objectives of the validation exercise can be said to have been successful because the intended objectives were achieved. Sector leads were briefed on the importance of having a legal instrument in place for data sharing and monitoring of GHG and non-GHG impacts. In addition, sector leads validated the MOUs made therein whilst undertaking a review of the said MOU prior to the meetings and during the meeting. Overall, there was a strong indication of sector leads understanding the MOU and a willingness to finalize and sign the agreement.

Recommendations

Financial support and capacity building (trainings, seminars) would be required for sectors to maximize monitoring of climate change actions.

4 Reporting Template for NDC Tracking

In line with the decision from the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties in 2021 (COP26) held in Glasgow came amongst other the finalization of common tabular formats for reporting the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDC, including indicators, mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans and summary and projections of GHG emissions, and information on support needed and received. Annex to decision-/CMA.3 “Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement”, states that (in para. 80 of the MPGs) each Party shall provide information on actions, policies and measures that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, focusing on those that have the most significant impact on GHG emissions or removals and those impacting key categories in the national GHG inventory. The sectors involved in providing such information are energy, transport, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), agriculture, LULUF, and waste.

This section also includes relevant information on policies and measures contributing to mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions or economic diversification plans. Additionally, the MPGs (para. 83(a-c) encourages information on non-GHG mitigation benefits. A dedicated excel tool has been adapted through this ICAT support to facilitate the tracking non-GHG impacts. The tool is based on the NAMA SD Tool⁵ which allows for the evaluation of sustainable development (SD) performance indicators and SD results, but has been adjusted to fit the purpose of tracking the selected non-GHG indicators of relevance to Belize. The tool is also linked to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aiming to track information on environmental conservation, economic growth, social and institutional impacts. More information will be included below to provide further information on the use of the NAMA SD tool for tracking non-GHG impacts

4.1 List of tables that will be used for collecting and reporting data

⁵ The original tool can be found through UNDP’s website:
<https://www.undp.org/publications/nationally-appropriate-mitigation-action-nama-sustainable-development-evaluationtool#modal-publication-download>

The *tables (2-5)* are structured summary tables to be compiled by NCCO as the institution acting as final repository for the overall data on NDC implementation, although with inputs from the sector leads when needed.

Table 2 Structured summary: Description of selected indicators

Indicator(s) selected to track progress ^a	Description
{Indicator}	Information for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), as appropriate ^b Updates in accordance with any recalculation of the GHG inventory, as appropriate ^b Relation to NDC ^c

Source: UNFCCC, 2021: *Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement*, Decision -/CMA.3, Advance unedited version

Table 3 Structured summary: Definitions needed to understand NDC

Definitions ^a
Definition needed to understand each indicator:
{Indicator}
Any sector or category defined differently than in the national inventory report:
{Sector}
{Category}
Definition needed to understand mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans:
{Mitigation co-benefit(s)}
Any other relevant definitions:
{...}

Source: UNFCCC, 2021: *Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement*, Decision -/CMA.3, Advance unedited version

Table 4 Structured summary: Methodologies and accounting approaches-consistency with Article 4, paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Paris Agreement and with decision 4/CMA.1

Reporting requirement	Description or reference to the relevant section of the BTR
<i>For the first NDC under Article 4:^a</i>	
Accounting approach, including how it is consistent with Article 4, paragraphs 13–14, of the Paris Agreement (para. 71 of the MPGs)	
<i>For the second and subsequent NDC under Article 4, and optionally for the first NDC under Article 4:^b</i>	
Information on the accounting approach used is consistent with paragraphs 13–17 and annex II of decision 4/CMA.1 (para. 72 of the MPGs)	
Explain how the accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals is in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and in accordance with decision 18/CMA.1 (para. 1(a) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)	
Explain how consistency has been maintained between any GHG data and estimation methodologies used for accounting and the Party's GHG inventory, pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 7(a), of the Paris Agreement, if applicable (para. 2(b) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)	
Explain how overestimation or underestimation has been avoided for any projected emissions and removals used for accounting (para. 2(c) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)	
<i>For each NDC under Article 4:^c</i>	
<i>Accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement:</i>	

Each methodology and/or accounting approach used to assess the implementation and achievement of the target(s), as applicable (para. 74(a) of the MPGs)	
Each methodology and/or accounting approach used for the construction of any baseline, to the extent possible (para. 74(b) of the MPGs)	
If the methodology or accounting approach used for the indicator(s) in table 1 differ from those used to assess the implementation and achievement the target, describe each methodology or accounting approach used to generate the information generated for each indicator in the tables 4 and 5 (para. 74(c) of the MPGs)	
Any conditions and assumptions relevant to the achievement of the NDC under Article 4, as applicable and available (para. 75(i) of the MPGs)	
Key parameters, assumptions, definitions, data sources and models used, as applicable and available (para. 75(a) of the MPGs)	
IPCC Guidelines used, as applicable and available (para. 75(b) of the MPGs)	
<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description or reference to the relevant section of the BTR</i>
Report the metrics used, as applicable and available (para. 75(c) of the MPGs)	
For Parties whose NDC cannot be accounted for using methodologies covered by IPCC guidelines, provide information on their own methodology used, including for NDCs, pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, if applicable (para. 1(b) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)	
Provide information on methodologies used to track progress arising from the implementation of policies and measures, as appropriate (para. 1(d) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)	
Where applicable to its NDC, any sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, taking into account any relevant decision under the Convention, as applicable (para. 75(d) of the MPGs)	
For Parties that address emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands, provide detailed information on the approach used and how it is consistent with relevant IPCC guidance, as appropriate, or indicate the relevant section of the national GHG inventory report containing that information (para. 1(e) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1, para. 75(d)(i) of the MPGs)	
For Parties that account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products, provide detailed information on which IPCC approach has been used to estimate emissions and removals (para. 1(f) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1, para. 75(d)(ii) of the MPGs)	

For Parties that address the effects of age-class structure in forests, provide detailed information on the approach used and how this is consistent with relevant IPCC guidance, as appropriate (para. 1(g) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1, para. 75(d)(iii) of the MPGs)

How the Party has drawn on existing methods and guidance established under the Convention and its related legal instruments, as appropriate, if applicable (para. 1(c) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)

Any methodologies used to account for mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans (para. 75(e) of the MPGs)

Describe how double counting of net GHG emission reductions has been avoided, including in accordance with guidance developed related to Article 6 if relevant (para. 76(d) of the MPGs)

Any other methodologies related to the NDC under Article 4 (para. 75(h) of the MPGs)

Ensuring methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of NDCs (para. 12(b) of the decision 4/CMA.1):

Explain how consistency has been maintained in scope and coverage, definitions, data sources, metrics,

Reporting requirement

Description or reference to the relevant section of the BTR

assumptions and methodological approaches including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of NDCs (para. 2(a) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)

Explain how consistency has been maintained between any GHG data and estimation methodologies used for accounting and the Party's GHG inventory, pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 7(a), of the Paris Agreement, if applicable (para. 2(b) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1) and explain methodological inconsistencies with the Party's most recent national inventory report, if applicable (para. 76(c) of the MPGs)

For Parties that apply technical changes to update reference points, reference levels or projections, the changes should reflect either of the following (para. 2(d) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1):

Technical changes related to technical corrections to the Party's inventory (para. 2(d)(i) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)

Technical changes related to improvements in accuracy that maintain methodological consistency (para. 2(d)(ii) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)

Explain how any methodological changes and technical updates made during the implementation of their NDC were transparently reported (para. 2(e) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)

Striving to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in the NDC and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continuing to include it (para. 3 of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1):

Explain how all categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their NDC were accounted for (para. 3(a) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)

Explain how Party is striving to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals in its NDC, and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it (para. 3(b) of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)

Provide an explanation of why any categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are excluded (para. 4 of annex II to decision 4/CMA.1)

Each Party that participates in cooperative approaches that involve the use of ITMOs towards an NDC under Article 4, or authorizes the use of mitigation outcomes for international mitigation purposes other than achievement of its NDC

Provide information on any methodologies associated with any cooperative approaches that involve the use of ITMOs towards an NDC under Article 4 (para. 75(f) of the MPGs)

Provide information on how each cooperative approach promotes sustainable development, consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6 (para. 77(d)(iv) of the MPGs)

Reporting requirement

Description or reference to the relevant section of the BTR

Provide information on how each cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6 (para. 77(d)(iv) of the MPGs)

Provide information on how each cooperative approach ensures transparency, including in governance, consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6 (para. 77(d)(iv) of the MPGs)

Provide information on how each cooperative approach applies robust accounting to ensure, inter alia, the avoidance of double counting, consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6 (para. 77(d)(iv) of the MPGs)

Any other information consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on reporting under Article 6 (para. 77(d)(iii) of the MPGs)

Source: UNFCCC, 2021: *Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement*, Decision -/CMA.3, Advance unedited version

Table 5 Structured summary: Tracking progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

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):	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)	
			Year 1	Year 2				End year
{Indicator}											
{Parties can add rows for each additional indicator and supporting information for each indicator, e.g. baseline values, baseline for the portion of NDC, target values, mitigation effects of policies and measures, etc.}											
Where applicable, total GHG emissions and removals consistent with the coverage of the NDC (para. 77(b) of the MPGs)											
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)											
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):											
If applicable, an indicative multi-year emissions trajectory, trajectories or budget for its NDC implementation period (para. 7(a)(i), annex to decision -/CMA.3)											
If applicable, multi-year emissions trajectory, trajectories or budget for its NDC implementation period that is consistent with the NDC (para. 7(b), annex to decision -/CMA.3)											
Annual anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by its NDC or, where applicable, from the emission or sink categories as identified by the host Party pursuant to paragraph 9 of annex to decision -/CMA.3 (para. 23(a), annex to decision -/CMA.3) (as part of para. 77 (d)(i) information)											

The cumulative information in respect of the annual information in para. 23(f), annex to decision -/CMA.3, as applicable (para. 23(h), annex to decision -/CMA.3)

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)
		Year 1	Year 2			

Annual anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by its NDC or, where applicable, from the portion of its NDC in accordance with paragraph 10, annex to decision -/CMA.3 (para. 23(b), annex to decision -/CMA.3)

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)	
		Year 1	Year 2	End year				
For metrics in tonnes of CO ₂ eq. or non-GHIG, an annual emissions balance consistent with chapter III.B (Application of corresponding adjustment), annex, decision -/CMA.3 (para. 23(k)(i), annex to decision -/CMA.3) (as part of para. 77 (d)(ii) of the MPGs)											
For metrics in non-GHIG, for each non-GHIG metric determined by participating Parties, annual adjustments resulting in an annual adjusted indicator, consistent with para. 10 of chapter III.B (Corresponding adjustments), annex to decision -/CMA.3, and future guidance to be adopted by the CMA (para. 23(k)(ii), annex to decision -/CMA.3)											
Any other information consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on reporting under Article 6 (para. 77(d)(iii) of the MPGs)											
Assessment of the achievement of the Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (para. 70 of the MPGs):											
Restate the target of the Party's NDC:											
Information for reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s), or starting point(s):											
Final information for the indicator for the target year/period, including the application of the necessary corresponding adjustments consistent with chapter III, annex, decision -/CMA.3 (Corresponding adjustments) and consistent with future decisions from the CMA (para. 23(l), annex to decision -/CMA.3):											
Comparison:											
Achievement of NDC: {yes/no, explanation}											

Source: UNFCCC, 2021: *Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement*, Decision –/CMA.3, Advance unedited version

It is recommended for all relevant sectors who are responsible for one or more mitigation actions included in the NDC to use this template (table 6) as a means of collecting and monitoring data. A detailed overview of current NDC actions, related GHG and non-GHG indicators, and institutions responsible for collecting the data is provided in Deliverable report no. 4 of this ICAT support project.

Table 6 Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits, adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to implementing NDC of the Paris Agreement

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}	
									Achieved	Expected

NCCO will fill out the GHG projections in the form of a tabular format with support from the sector leads. The information provided should be consistent with the most recent inventory report. Below are three tables for GHG data which considers projections of GHG emissions and removals under a ‘with measures’, ‘with additional measures’ and ‘without measures’ scenario (tables 7–9). Pursuant of the MPGs, projections are to be reported on GHG emissions. Note, the entity reporting on projections will depend on the institution doing the analysis of expected emission trends.

	Most recent year in the Party's national inventory report (kt CO ₂ eq) ^f	Projections of GHG emissions and removals (kt CO ₂ eq) ^f		
	20XX	20X(0)/(5)	20X(0)/(5)	20X(0)/(5)
Sector^d				
Energy				
Transport				
Industrial processes and product use				
Agriculture				
LULUCF				
Waste				
Other (specify)				
Gas				
CO ₂ emissions including net CO ₂ from LULUCF				
CO ₂ emissions excluding net CO ₂ from LULUCF				
CH ₄ emissions including CH ₄ from LULUCF				
CH ₄ emissions excluding CH ₄ from LULUCF				
N ₂ O emissions including N ₂ O from LULUCF				
N ₂ O emissions excluding N ₂ O from LULUCF				
HFCs				
PFCs				
SF ₆				
NF ₃				
Other (specify)				
Total with LULUCF				
Total without LULUCF				

	Most recent year in the Party's national inventory report (kt CO ₂ eq) ^f	Projections of GHG emissions and removals (kt CO ₂ eq) ^f		
	20XX	20X(0)/(5)	20X(0)/(5)	20X(0)/(5)
Sector^d				
Energy				

Table SEQ Table 1* ARABIC 8 Information on projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals under a 'with additional measures' scenario

	Most recent year in the Party's national inventory report (kt CO ₂ eq) ^c	Projections of GHG emissions and removals (kt CO ₂ eq) ^c		
	20XX	20X(0)(5)	20X(0)(5)	20X(0)(5)
Sector^d				
Energy				
Transport				
Industrial processes and product use				
Agriculture				
LULUCF				
Waste				
Other (specify)				
Gas				
CO ₂ emissions including net CO ₂ from LULUCF				
CO ₂ emissions excluding net CO ₂ from LULUCF				
CH ₄ emissions including CH ₄ from LULUCF				
CH ₄ emissions excluding CH ₄ from LULUCF				
N ₂ O emissions including N ₂ O from LULUCF				
N ₂ O emissions excluding N ₂ O from LULUCF				
HFCs				
PFCs				
SF ₆				
NF ₃				
Other (specify)				
Total with LULUCF				
Total without LULUCF				

Source: UNFCCC, 2021: *Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement*, Decision -/CMA.3, Advance unedited version

The tables 10–12 are on support needed and received, these tables should be used by the Ministry of Finance and by respective sectors in communicating what support is needed to implement the NDC actions. The Ministry of Finance will be the main responsible institution in providing the information needed to report on financial support received. Details on technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received will have to be reported by the specific beneficiary institutions or institutions formulating a support need for NDC implementation.

Table 10 Information on financial support needed by developing under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

Sector ^c	Subsector ^c	Title of activity, programme, project or other ^{c,d}	Programme/project description ^e	Estimated amount (climate-specific) ^e		Expected time frame ^e	Expected financial instrument ^e	Type of support ^e	Contribution to technology development and transfer objectives ^e	Contribution to capacity-building objectives ^e	Whether the activity is anchored in a national strategy and/or an NDC ^e	Expected use, impact and estimated results ^e	Additional information ^f
				Domestic currency	USD								
Energy							Grant	Adaptation	Insert 1 for Yes, 0 for No	Insert 1 for Yes, 0 for No	Insert 1 for Yes, 0 for No		
Transport							Concessional loan	Mitigation					
Industry							Non-concessional loan	Cross-cutting ^e					
Agriculture							Equity						
Forestry							Guarantee						
Water and sanitation							Insurance						
Cross-cutting							Other (specify) ^d						
Other (specify) ^d													

Source: UNFCCC, 2021: *Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement*, Decision –/CMA.3, Advance unedited version

Table 11 Information on financial support received by developing country Parties under Article of the Paris Agreement

Title of activity, programme, project or other ^{c,d}	Programme/project description ^c	Channel ^f	Recipient entity ^e	Implementing entity ^e	Amount received (climate-specific) ^e		Time frame ^c	Financial instrument ^f	Status ^e	Type of support ^f	Sector ^e	Subsector ^e	Contribution to technology development and transfer objectives ^e	Contribution to capacity-building objectives ^e	Status of activity ^f	Use, impact and results ^e	Additional information ^f
					Domestic currency	USD											
		Multilateral						Grant	Committed	Adaptation	Energy		Insert 1 for Yes, 0 for No	Insert 1 for Yes, 0 for No	Planned		
		Bilateral						Concessional loan	Received	Mitigation	Transport				Ongoing		
		Regional						Non-concessional loan		Cross-cutting ²	Industry				Completed		
		Other (specify) ^d						Equity			Agriculture						
								Guarantee			Forestry						
								Insurance			Water and sanitation						
								Other (specify) ^d			Cross-cutting						
											Other (specify) ^d						

Source: UNFCCC, 2021: *Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement*, Decision -/CMA.3, Advance unedited version

Table 12 Information on technology development and transfer support needed by developing country Parties under Article 10 of Paris Agreement

Agreement

Sector ^c	Subsector ^c	Title of activity, programme, project or other ^{c,d}	Programme/project description ^e	Type of support ^e	Type of technology ^c	Expected time frame ^c	Expected use, impact and estimated results ^e	Additional information ^f
Energy				Mitigation				
Transport				Adaptation				
Industry				Cross-cutting ^e				
Agriculture								
Forestry								
Water and sanitation								
Cross-cutting								
Other (specify) ^d								

Source: UNFCCC, 2021: *Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement*, Decision -/CMA.3, Advance unedited version

Table 13 Information on technology development and transfer support received by developing country Parties Under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement

<i>Title of activity, programme, project or other^{c, d}</i>	<i>Programme/project description^c</i>	<i>Type of technology^c</i>	<i>Time frame^c</i>	<i>Recipient entity^c</i>	<i>Implementing entity^c</i>	<i>Type of support^e</i>	<i>Sector^c</i>	<i>Subsector^c</i>	<i>Status of activity^c</i>	<i>Use, impact and estimated results^c</i>	<i>Additional information^f</i>
						Mitigation	Energy		Planned		
						Adaptation	Transport		Ongoing		
						Cross-cutting ^e	Industry		Completed		
							Agriculture				
							Forestry				
							Water and sanitation				
							Cross-cutting				
							Other (specify) ^d				

Source: UNFCCC, 2021: *Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement*, Decision -/CMA.3, Advance unedited version

Table 14 Information on capacity-building support needed by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement

Sector ^{c, d}	Subsector ^c	Title of activity, programme, project or other ^{c, d}	Programme/project description ^c	Type of support ^c	Expected time frame ^b	Expected use, impact and estimated results ^b	Additional information ^f
Energy				Mitigation			
Transport				Adaptation			
Industry				Cross-cutting ^c			
Agriculture							
Forestry							
Water and sanitation							
Cross-cutting							
Other (specify) ^d							

Source: UNFCCC, 2021: *Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement*, Decision -/CMA.3, Advance unedited version



Table 15 Information on capacity-building support received by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement

<i>Title of activity, programme, project or other^a</i>	<i>Programme/project description^c</i>	<i>Time frame^c</i>	<i>Recipient entity^c</i>	<i>Implementing entity^c</i>	<i>Type of support^c</i>	<i>Sector^c</i>	<i>Subsector^c</i>	<i>Status of activity^c</i>	<i>Use, impact and estimated results^c</i>	<i>Additional information^f</i>
					Mitigation	Energy		Planned		
					Adaptation	Transport		Ongoing		
					Cross-cutting ^g	Industry		Completed		
						Agriculture				
						Forestry				
						Water and sanitation				
						Cross-cutting				
						Other (specify) ^d				

Source: UNFCCC, 2021: *Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement*, Decision -/CMA.3, Advance unedited version

Table 16 Information on support needed by developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 of the PA and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity building

Title of activity, programme, project or other ^{a,d}	Objectives and description ^c	Expected time frame ^c	Recipient entity ^c	Channel ^c	Amount ^c		Status of activity ^c	Expected use, impact and estimated results ^c	Additional information
					Domestic currency	USD			
				Multilateral			Planned		
				Bilateral			Ongoing		
				Regional			Completed		
				Other (specify) ^d					

Source: UNFCCC, 2021: *Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement*, Decision -/CMA.3, Advance unedited version

Table 17 Information on support received by developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building

Title of activity, programme, project or other ^{a,d}	Objectives and description ^c	Time frame ^c	Recipient entity ^c	Channel ^c	Amount ^c		Status of activity ^c	Use, impact and estimated results ^c	Additional information
					Domestic currency	USD			
				Multilateral			Planned		
				Bilateral			Ongoing		
				Regional			Completed		
				Other (specify) ^d					

Source: UNFCCC, 2021: *Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency*

framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, Decision -/CMA.3, Advance unedited version

4.2 Customized NAMA SD tool for monitoring non-GHG impacts

The Customized NAMA SD tool is the recommended tool for monitoring non-GHG impacts. The tool is ideal as it aims to mitigate climate change while promoting sustainable development (SD). The tool details all the SD benefits covering different domains (environment, social, economic), and is aligned with the SDGs to facilitate SDG progress in Belize. The three main components of the tool monitoring non-GHG impacts are presented below, and these are the “Selection of Indicators”, “MRV for the sector” and “Monitoring sheet”. Each sector represented within the tool assisted in identifying non-GHG impacts to monitor. Additionally, the indicators developed were aligned with the NDC implementation plan.

Figure 2 shows a section of the tracking tool with the NDC actions for the Forestry sector and linkages to sustainable development goals

Domain	Parameters	Action	Relevance to SDG and targets	Indicators	Selected (Yes/No)
Envio	Climate change adaptation and mitigation	Complete the REDD-plus Strategy including options, implementation framework and assessment of social and environmental impacts, publish and maintain a National Forest Reference Emission Level and a Forest Reference Level covering 2006-2020	Goal 13, Target 13.2	Consolidation and publication of strategy, including options, implementation framework and assessment of social and environmental impacts by 2021	Yes
				Consolidation and publication of forest inventory up to 2020 (2015-2020) by 2021	Yes
				Forest/emission reference level submitted for approval to the UNFCCC by 2021	Yes
	Biodiversity and Ecosystem balance	Implement reforestation practices for 1,400 hectares in forest areas inside protected areas, as well as the restoration of 6,000 hectares of degraded and deforested riparian forest	Goal 15, Target 15.1, 15.2. Goal 6	Hectares of forest restored in protected areas	Yes
				Hectares of forest restored outside protected areas	Yes
		Reduce degradation in 42,600 hectares of forest within protected areas by reducing fire incidence, improving logging practices, and controlling other human disturbance by 2030	Goal 15, Target 15.2.	Hectares of forest within protected areas with improve logging practices	Yes
				Number of fire incidence started within protected areas	Yes

Figure 3 shows the MRV set up in the tool for the Forest Sector. This component of the tool displays what is being monitored and highlights the sustainable development domains of which non-GHG impacts are being tracked.

Figure 3 MRV for the forestry sector.

The MRV tool covers all NDC actions. The tool also includes the number of indicators and the name of the indicator that is accessible through a drop-down box menu. The baseline value, target value and intervention value are also present in the tool, which should be filled out by the sectors leads. There is a column that indicates the unit of measurement of each indicator being monitored. The last section of the tool shows the calculation of NAI's (Nationally Appropriate Improvements). As sector leads fill in the baseline, project and target values, NAI estimated, NAI-e post and success of the actions is calculated automatically. The purpose of having the NAIs is to assess the overall ambition and success of a particular NDC action.

Intervention Name	0
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[illegible]

The monitoring sheet, presented in figure 4 above, is the last component of the monitoring tool that shows the results and progress. It also includes indicators similarly to that of the above MRV tool presented in the dropdown menu. The baseline value and value applied will show how improvements have been made overtime.

5 Description of the Selected MRV Platform, Including the Process and Consideration for its Selection

As part of the previous deliverable, an assessment was conducted to identify and examine existing MRV systems and current MRV practices. The outcome of the assessment indicated that although informal MRV practices exist, there were no formal systems that collectively capture climate change information. Formal and informal systems were distinguished by a national perspective, which considers the rationale behind the type of information collected, and whether the information is used at a national and or local level. Informal systems in Belize are concentrated within individual institutions rather than sector-wide systems. In this regard, information is usually collected and validated and is solely used for institutional purposes and not usually shared, partially due to lack of established data sharing agreements. In contrast, formal MRV systems are sector-wide systems that collect data for the country where the information collected can be shared internally, and between institutions, and where procedures are generally well defined. In accord with that definition, in the scope of climate change, the two institutions in Belize currently developing a formal MRV system is the Energy Unit within the Ministry of Public Utilities, Energy, Logistics and E-governance, and the National Climate Change Office within the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management.

The Energy Unit has recently developed its own sector-level MRV system with the assistance from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). The Energy Unit is responsible for overseeing this MRV system which would ultimately feed into the overall National MRV system for Belize. It is a combination of an energy balance tool, referred to as the BEN tool, and an International Recommendations for Energy Statistics (NEIS) tool. The BEN tool would calculate greenhouse gas emissions and removals which would then be published in the NEIS. As a recommendation by IRENA, the entity designing the MRV system will also use IPCC data templates as outputs of the BEN tools. Considering this, to ensure that relevant climate data is shared with NCCO, a data sharing agreement between the Energy Unit will support and formalize data sharing protocols. The flow of information for the energy sector can be observed on the left side of the diagram, presented in *Figure.1*.

Ultimately, based on stakeholder consultations, the ideal location for housing the National MRV platform is within the NCCO. The purpose of having the system reside here ultimately stems from the NCCO being the national entity responsible for climate change in the country. The NCCO also has the capacities and knowledge for handling climate change data and information. For these reasons, NCCO will be the main repository and point of access for the relevant climate change data. The mandate of the NCCO is to disseminate information to the public and private sectors, local communities, and schools on all aspects of climate change. They are also responsible to provide guidance to the public and private sectors in conjunction with each other to build Belize's resiliency to climate change, and as well as ensure that climate change ideologies enter and remain in Belizean colloquialism, actions and decision making.

The procedure for accessing data from the repository is designed to ensure that request for access should be by the sector leads. NCCO will be the administrator to the national MRV system. If other entities were to request data and information, NCCO would need to review and approve the request. Upon approval of the request, the entity would be granted access to the information. Generally, NCCO would allow certain information to be publicly accessible.

Based on consultations held throughout the period of the project, it was observed that a variety of information and data exists by different entities. However, as previously mentioned, there are no formal arrangements for data collection and sharing. This mainly occurs through ad hoc verbal requests thus occurring informally. It was also observed that there is no centralized system for storing data and information. It became evident that a lot of data that exists are still only available in hard copies. Therefore, recognizing all of this and in alignment with the project activities, institutional arrangements needed to be formalized. Hence the development of MOUs between sector leads and NCCO. This would then allow data collection and sharing to occur in a procedural manner.

In addition to this, also recognizing the need that some form of data centralization was needed and with the assistance of ICAT, NCCO decided that the design and development of an online platform hosted by NCCO is needed and would be beneficial. An online platform will allow sector leads, and NCCO, to upload data and information relating to climate change actions in Belize thus creating a data centralization storage system. It would also assist in facilitating reporting of climate change information.

It was also based on consultations held throughout the project period that sector leads were able to be identified. Sector leads will be the entities responsible for overseeing data collection and reporting of the respective sectors. This was an informal practice that already existed with NCCO, but will now be formalize

through the MOUs and TORs. Data providers were also a term that already existed in this informal practice that worked together with sector leads. It was building on this that allowed it to be used in the national MRV system where the MOUs assisted in making this a formal process. It should be noted, however, that currently MOUs are only drafted for agreements between sector leads and NCCO, and only a limited few between sector leads and data providers.

Annex 1 MOU and TOR templates

MOU

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

between

**National Climate Change Office, Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change
& Disaster Risk Management**
(Hereinafter referred to as “NCCO”)

and

Ministry of Health & Wellness
(Hereinafter referred to as “MOH”)

Where all entities are collectively referred to as ‘Parties’

on

Monitoring, Reporting and Climate Change Targets, Actions, and Impacts

I. Objective

The objectives of this Memorandum of Understanding hereinafter referred to as (MOU) **between** the National Climate Change Office hereinafter (NCCO) **and** Ministry of Health & Wellness (MOH) are:

- 1) To foster and establish a system of data sharing monitoring, reporting and verification of Climate Change (CC) targets, actions, and impacts between NCCO and MOH.

- 2) To monitor the progress and achievement of Belize's climate change actions by tracking impact and progress indicators within this sector
- 3) To fulfill the reporting obligations under the Paris Agreement.

II. AUTHORITIES AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Nothing in this agreement alters, or is intended to alter, the legal and regulatory authorities of the NCCO and MOH. This agreement is solely intended to facilitate the fulfillment of Belize's international and national obligations as set forth in the Modalities, Procedures, Guidelines (MPGs) and other cooperative efforts.

A. Monitoring, Reporting and Verification

1. The Description for MRV of non-GHG impacts/indicators

Belize, as a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement, is obliged to report on progress in implementing climate actions; tracking progress towards their commitments incidental to the Agreement via the NDC, National Communications (NC), Biennial Update Report (BUR) and National Inventory Reports. Supplemental to the Agreement, the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the Enhanced Transparency Framework for action and support requires each party to provide information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under article 4 of the Agreement, and to identify indicators to facilitate tracking. Indicators shall be relevant to each country's NDC and could vary, for example, from net GHG emissions and removals or reduction of GHG intensity, relevant qualitative indicators for a specific policy, mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions, and non-GHG related indicators. Chapter 3 (C) 67 of the MPGs states that each party shall provide the information for each selected indicator for the reference points, levels, baselines, base year, and shall update the information in accordance with any recalculation of the GHG inventory.

In meeting these requirements and being consistent with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), GHG emissions and non-GHG impacts should be accounted for.

2. Authorities

Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: Section 3 (C) 78. Allows for parties with an NDC under Article 4 that consist of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits shall provide the information necessary to track progress on the implementation and achievement addressing the social and economic consequences of response measures including the sectors amongst other parameters. This MOU addresses the Health Sector;

represented by the Ministry of Health designated as the sector lead. MOH serves to engage partnership through innovative and collaborative efforts that will support the provision of effective services geared towards the wellness of the population and national development.

The overall coordinating entity for the national MRV system is the National Climate Change Office (NCCO) within the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management serving as the operational branch of the Belize National Climate Change Committee (BNCCC), mobilizing climate change related actions for the country.

III. PROVISIONS

A. MRV of non-GHG impacts/indicators

It is mutually agreed among both Parties:

- 1) to ensure that the Modalities, Procedures, Guidelines (MPGs) are upheld and adhered to when reporting on climate change actions*
- 2) to share expertise, methodologies, and data, pertaining to the targets set forth in the NDC.*
- 3) to establish appropriate points of contact for availability to regular meetings, review cooperative activities, and to raise issues as necessary.*
- 4) the NCCO may propose to the MOH, and the MOH may accept, any additional indicators to be included as part of this agreement.*

National Climate Change Office, Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management agrees:

- 1) to coordinate with Sector Leads to collectively monitor the targets set out in national climate change planning documents, such as but not limited to the NDC as per the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines of the Paris Agreement to track the progress and achievement of such targets and Belize's National Climate Change Policy Strategy and Master Plan.*
- 2) to oversee the tracking of non-GHG indicators for the health sector*
- 3) to ensure that reporting of climate change information undergoes an internal verification process by the institution, and that any outstanding issues raised are clarified before final report submission*
- 4) to share or distribute climate change reports nationally, with relevant stakeholders, and where applicable, submit reports to the UNFCCC.*

Ministry of Health & Wellness agrees:

- 1) *to act as sector lead for the health sector*
- 2) *to draft a sector summary non-GHG report*
- 3) *to track the following non-GHG impacts/ indicators and adaptation targets put forward in the NDC. :*

NDC Action- *Undertake a Climate Change Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment for the health sector by 2022*

- **Indicator-** *Assessment of Belize's health sector climate change vulnerability and response capacities completed by 2022 for arboviruses (expand on initial assessment)*

NDC Action- *Improve disease control and prevention including through the management of disease vectors, through partnerships with research institutions*

- **Indicator-** *Number of research partnerships established for the control and management of climate-related disease by 2025*
- **Indicator-** *Assessment for the Establishment of Rapid Multi-disciplinary Response Team for Arboviruses*
- **Indicator-** *Rapid Multi-disciplinary Response Team for Arboviruses established by 2023*
- **Indicator-** *Assessment of capacity of health staff in Integrated Vector Management (Environmental Health and Vector Control)*
- **Indicator-** *Number of individuals trained in disease control and vector management and demonstrating improved capacity based on assessments before and after training by 2025*

NDC Action- *Implement early warning system for health sector for specific diseases, vectors, and high temperatures by 2025*

- **Indicator-** *Number of national disease/vector monitoring plans developed/updated for health sector by 2025*
- **Indicator-** *Review of Early Warning System (endemic channels) for arboviruses completed by 2022*
- **Indicator-** *Incorporation of meteorological indicators in EWS by 2025*

NDC Action- *Facilitate investment in health infrastructure based on findings of sector vulnerability assessment*

- **Indicator-** *USD\$4,271,575 invested in climate-proofed health infrastructure by 2025*
- **Indicator-** *Establish priority areas for campaign to mitigate climate change impact on health identified by 2021*

NDC Action- *Develop education awareness programme to educate population on adaptation measures as it relates to family health and hygiene*

- **Indicator-** *Number of awareness campaign for adaptation measures related to health developed by 2023*
 - **Indicator-** *Number of individuals reached by climate-smart health awareness campaign by 2025*
 - **Indicator-** *Number of women reached by climate-smart health awareness campaign by 2025*
 - **Indicator-** *Major communication medium to reach youth for dissemination of climate change health information determined by 2021*
 - **Indicator-** *KAP survey on youth's reception of health climate change information conducted by 2022*
 - **Indicator-** *Number of youths reached by climate-smart health awareness campaign by 2025*
- 4) *to keep within the time frame for reporting on climate change actions and indicators established from the reporting frequency verification process, where reporting will be conducted annually, dated for (XX/XX/XX)*
 - 5) *to coordinate, collate and report data with data providers*
 - 6) *to carry out quality assurance/quality control checks on data and non-GHG report*
 - 7) *to make available supporting technical reports, models, and data to NCCO annually for the period (XX/XX/XX)*
 - 8) *to upload climate change data to the online MRV platform once developed*

IV. MEETINGS AND CORRESPONDENCE *(optional)*

To accomplish the goals and activities set forth in this MOU, NCCO and MOH will to the fullest extent possible:

- 1) To meet quarterly for the purposes of program planning and monitoring and evaluating outcomes;
- 2) Respond to correspondence by telephone or email in a manner and timeframe that promotes efficiency and the timely progress or completion of objectives and tasks consistent with the goals and activities described above; and,
- 3) Agree to specific meeting or call times and dates as far as possible in advance of the appointed meeting time. .

V. LIMITATIONS

All commitments made in this MOU are subject to the availability of appropriated funds and each party's budget priorities.

VI. FORCE MAJEURE

Neither Party shall be held liable or responsible to the other Party or deemed to have defaulted under or breached this agreement for failure or delay in fulfilling or performing any term of this Agreement when such failure or delay is caused by or results from causes beyond the reasonable control of the non-performing Party (MOH), including fires, floods, hurricanes, pandemic, quarantines, strike or acts of God. The non-performing Party shall notify the other Party (NCCO) of such force majeure within ten (10) after such occurrence by giving written notice to the other Party stating the nature of the event, its anticipated duration and any action taken to avoid or minimize its effect. The suspension of performance shall be of no greater scope and no longer duration than is necessary and the non-performing Party shall use reasonable efforts to remedy its inability to perform; provided, however, that in the event the suspension of performance continues for one-hundred (100) days after the date of the occurrence, and such failure to perform would constitute a breach of this Agreement in the absence of such force majeure, the non-performing Party may terminate this Agreement by written notice to the other Party.

VII. TERMINATION OF THE AGREEMENT

This MOU may be terminated by mutual written agreement of NCCO and MOH or by giving a 30 days' notice in advance to the other party, exit from the agreement and the agreement shall stand terminated on expiry of 30th day from receipt of such notice.

VIII. POINTS OF CONTACT

The points of contact for the MOU on MRV of the NDC:

National Climate Change Office
Chief Climate Change Officer

Ministry of Health
Chief Executive Officer

Points of contact may be re-designated by the signatories.

IX. DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT

This MOU may be amended by written agreement between NCCO and MOH. The agreement becomes effective on the date of signature by both parties. It shall remain in effect for a ____ year term from the effective date.

This memorandum of understanding is entered into

On the ____ day of ____ in the year ____.

Signatures:

Kenrick Williams (Ph. D)
Chief Executive Officer

Julio Sabido
Chief Executive Officer

Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate
Change & Disaster Risk Management

Ministry of Health & Wellness

Date of Signature

Date of Signature

Annex 2

TOR

TERMS OF REFERENCE For Belize's National MRV System for Climate Change Sector Leads

Background

Belize became a party to the UNFCCC in 1992, having the status of a non-Annex 1 country. Belize also joined the Kyoto protocol in 2003. In April 2016, Belize ratified the Paris Agreement and submitted its first Nationally Determined Contribution. Belize has now submitted its updated version of the NDC in 2021. It covers targets reflecting relevant policies, strategies and plans in sectors pertinent to climate change mitigation and adaptation which focuses on reducing emissions and strengthening resilience.

The overall purpose of the Agreement, notably, is to hold the global average temperature increase to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to further limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels. Following this are the reporting and reviewing processes under the Agreement that establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) to ensure the transparency of mitigation and adaptation actions and support. In meeting the ETF requirements, Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) adopted at COP24 in Katowice provide operational details for reporting information on national greenhouse gas inventories, tracking of progress of implementation and achievement

of NDCs, climate change impacts and progress, and tracking support provided and received. It is in this regard, and in alignment with article 13 of the Paris Agreement, that Belize has developed a national Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system.

Since Belize has finalized the update of its NDC and other national documents in support of the PA's goals, a robust MRV system is crucial for the long-term success and implementation of these climate change actions. Monitoring progress and performance indicators will bring greater quality, trust, and ambition to climate policies. To achieve the targets set forth in these national documents, and to contribute to the PA's goal of limiting global average temperatures, both mitigation and adaptation contributions need to be endorsed by key sectors. This TOR considers sectors defined by the IPCC for GHG reporting such as energy, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), agriculture, LULUCF and waste. Belize also considers sectors outside of this referred to as non-GHG sectors which are health, water, tourism, and infrastructure.

The development of the national MRV system will be predicated on efforts made by each sector in the aspect of:

- Measurement and monitoring – acquiring and analyzing data related to climate change actions.
- Reporting – responsible for collecting all relevant data in a centralized database for national estimates and drafting summary reports for GHG inventory and non-GHG impacts
- Verification – Assess the completeness, consistency and reliability of data and summary reports via internal or external processes.

In general, the term MRV describes the process of data being measured and collected, ranging from GHG emissions or mitigation actions to non-GHG impacts and adaptation actions being complied and reported. For a successful MRV, there is a need to map the roles and function of each party involved in the operation of the MRV system. Ultimately, sector's involvement is necessary for the national monitoring system to be efficient in the long term. The National Climate Change Office (NCCO), spearheading the MRV initiative, is the coordinating entity responsible for the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities and would act as custodians of the system.

Objectives

The objective is to formalize and implement reporting protocols between relevant institutions and sector leads to monitor, report and verify progress and achievement of climate change actions.

Tasks and Responsibilities

1. Assess data requirements for the indicators of the specific sector and identify sources, and coordinate data collection with said sources. Assist in collecting, processing, and updating

climate change related information for the sector needed to track the relevant GHG/non-GHG impacts and indicators for climate change actions. Document all the data and processes involved.

2. Carry out Quality Assurance/Quality Control checks on data and information received.
3. Outline the methodology for measurement of reductions in GHG emissions for the IPCC sectors where applicable.
4. Validate data collected, and review draft summary reports before submission
5. Submit all processed data and any other supplemental data and documents to the central database hosted at the National Climate Change Office and keep backups in the sector-related organization. This should include but not limited to documentation of all responses from internal to external reviews, documentation of information and data collection, GHG data and documentation of procedures/methodology used, including a tracking log/checklist. Please refer to *Annex 1- General QC Checklist*.
6. Draft a yearly summary sector GHG or non-GHG report respective of the sector. This should include gaps, limitations or any issues that may have been experienced during the process. It should also include recommendations on the way forward for improvement of data collection and recording of information relevant to the sector.
7. Liaise closely with NCCO to seek their inputs for ensuring the complete and accurate reporting of data and final reports.
8. Present a draft report for discussion and review to be validated by an external team (peer-review) within two weeks (15 working days).
9. Review draft report after consultations with the objective of delivering the final report in digital and hard copy in Word format.
10. Keep within the timeframe (annually) for reporting climate change actions and indicators established from the reporting frequency verification process.
11. Upload climate change data and other required submissions as mentioned above to the online MRV platform once developed.

Outputs/Deliverable

- I. Yearly summary sector GHG or non-GHG reports that should include gaps, limitations or any issues that may have been experienced during the process, along with recommendations on the way forward for improvement of data collection and recording of information relevant to the sector
- II. GHG emission estimates, associated documentation and results/trends analysis (where applicable to the sector)
- III. Methods for generating and collating and reporting data

- IV. Methods for GHG estimation calculation (where applicable to the sector)
- V. Hard and digital copy of data collected

Institutional and Organizational Arrangements

To ensure that adequate capacity is built in-country, the MRV system will require collaborative ventures, involving all relevant stakeholders. Stakeholders not identified as sector leads would act as supporting or secondary institutions. The sector lead would be required to coordinate with supporting institutions to collate and verify data to draft summary reports. The sector leads will be required to liaise with the National Climate Change Office (NCCO), the overall coordinating entity for the National MRV system, to do follow ups, meetings and to make sure the final summary report is done on schedule.

General QC Checklist for GHG

QC Activity	Task Completed		Corrective Measure Taken	
	Name/ Initials	Date	Supporting Documents (List Document Name if applicable)	Date
Are all categories and gases for which methods are provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines reported? If not, are notation keys (e.g. "NE" (not estimated) or "NO" (not occurring)) reported?				
Are emissions or notation keys reported for all years back to 1994 which were reported in previous NC/BUR submissions?				
Check to ensure the time series consistency of trends. All trends are described in the GHG inventory.				
Check for transcription errors in emission/removal calculations				
Check for transcription errors in inputting AD, EFs and other information in any reporting software				
Are spreadsheet features (e.g. cross references as opposed to "hardwiring" EFs, conversion factors, etc) used in calculation sheets to the extent possible to avoid errors in calculations.				
Are bibliographic references included for all sources of AD, EFs and assumptions				

Reproduce a sample of emissions/removals calculations to ensure accuracy				
Check that the correct units (e.g. kg, kt, TJ, Gg, etc) are entered into data entry sheets and any software correctly, and appropriate unit conversions are applied (where necessary).				
Data reported in figures and tables in the GHG inventory report, match the calculations in the spreadsheets and any software used to calculate GHG emissions/removals.				
Identify parameters (e.g., activity data, constants) that are common to multiple categories and confirm that there is consistency in the values used for these parameters in the emissions/removal's calculations.				
Confirm that confidential data are handled and reported in a manner consistent with agreed upon arrangements with data providers				
All spreadsheets, AD, EFs, assumptions and information to support methodological choice are sent for archiving				
Other (please specify)				

Checklist for mitigation

QC Activity	Task Completed				
	Name/ Initials	Date	Yes	Partially	No
Does the data collection and reporting include elements identified in Decision-/CMA 3 Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines?					
Has quality assurance and quality control of data, methodologies and other relevant information been conducted?					
Does the data collection and reporting contribute to GHG and non-GHG targets					
Does data collection and reporting better contribute to the mitigation targets, compared to previous baseline data?					
Does the data collection and reporting strengthen or add sectoral non-GHG target(s)					
Does the data collection and reporting of NDC actions and indicators covers all sectors or sector (as define by the MPGs)?					
Does the data collection and reporting of NDC actions cover all gases (as defined by the MPGs)					

Checklist Adaptation

QC Activity	Task Completed				
	Name/ Initials	Date	Yes	Partially	No
<p>Does the data collection and reporting of NDC actions include information on adaption actions and/or economic diversification plans (para. 73 of the MPGs)?</p> <p>Does the data collection and reporting of the NDC actions has clear adaptation objectives consistent with the Paris Agreement adaptation objectives?</p> <p>Has quality assurance and quality control of data, methodologies, and other relevant information been carried out?</p> <p>Does the data collection and reporting consistent with the countries national and sectoral development priorities</p>					
Does the data and reporting of NDC actions includes SDGs contribution?					