

Validation Workshop for MauNDC Registry ICAT Mauritius



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Initiative for
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Initiative for Climate Action Transparency - ICAT

Validation Workshop Report – MauNDC Registry

Deliverable #02

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Date

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PREPARED UNDER

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1. About Workshop

The Validation Workshop for the MauNDC Registry of Mauritius (Workshop 2) was conducted by Deloitte (Consultants) as part of the ongoing ICAT project, supported by the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). This initiative aimed to enhance transparency capacities in Mauritius by strengthening the operationalization of the MauNDC Registry, facilitating data generation and reporting, and building stakeholder capacity for assessing and tracking the impacts of climate policies and measures.

The workshop brought together key national stakeholders involved in tracking Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to discuss and validate improvements in the structure and data management of the MauNDC Registry. The event provided a comprehensive walkthrough of the registry system, presented findings from the data gaps analysis, and validated the proposed restructuring of data and information to enhance NDC tracking in Mauritius.

Key sessions included a live demonstration of the MauNDC Registry, a detailed presentation on identified data gaps, and an interactive discussion where stakeholders reviewed interventions relevant to their sectors. Participants engaged in discussions on data input challenges, the appropriateness of indicators, and the feasibility of proposed structural changes. Insights from these discussions will inform the next steps in refining data collection and reporting processes within the MauNDC Registry, ensuring a more streamlined and transparent tracking mechanism for mitigation and adaptation policies.

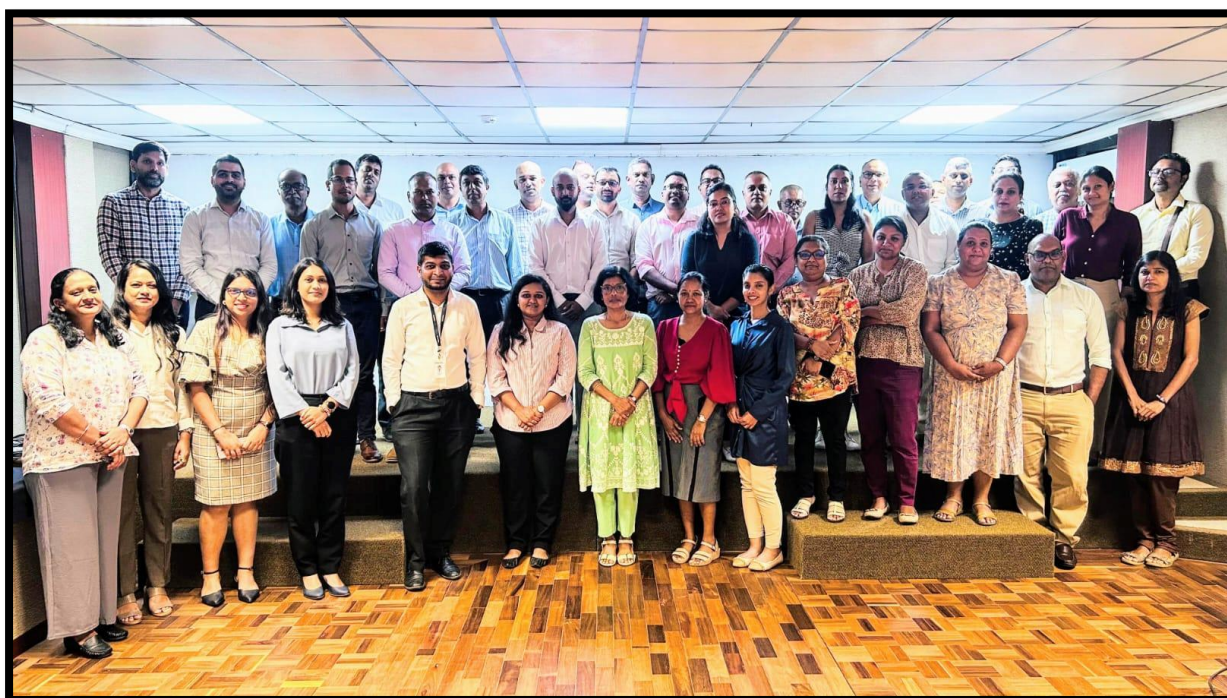


Figure 1: Participants of the Workshop

2. Objective

The workshop discussed necessary changes and improvements to the Mauritius NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution) Registry. It brought together stakeholders from various sectors to refine data tracking, define sectoral contributions, and enhance transparency in emission reporting. It also included:

- A comprehensive walkthrough of the MauNDC Registry, demonstrating its components, functionalities, and role in NDC tracking.
- Presentation on proposed restructuring of data and information to enhance data accuracy and usability.
- Engage stakeholders in providing their inputs for the relevant interventions, indicators and support to their sectors and identifying challenges in data input.
- Gather feedback and recommendations to refine the data collection and tracking approach within the MauNDC Registry.

3. Workshop Programme

The workshop was held on Thursday, **13th February 2025, at the Gold Crest Hotel, Quatre Bornes**. The validation workshop brought together approximately 43 participants, including representatives from the DCC, and Deloitte teams from India and Mauritius. The agenda of the Workshop and List of Invitees and Attendees are attached in [Annex 1](#), [Annex 2](#) and [Annex 3](#) respectively.

Gender Distribution

Out of the 43 participants present at the workshop:

- **Male Participants:** 27 (63%)
- **Female Participants:** 16 (37%)
-

Gender Representation Analysis

The workshop had a **moderate level of female representation** at 37%, while male participants accounted for 63%. While this reflects a reasonable degree of inclusivity, there is an opportunity to enhance female participation in future workshops.

4. Workshop Activities

4.1 Context of the Workshop

The validation workshop commenced with a welcome address by Ms. Sarita Meeheelaul, Director of DCC. She outlined the workshop's objectives and expected outcomes, emphasizing the importance of enhancing data accuracy and tracking progress in the MauNDC Registry. This was followed by introductions from the participants and the Deloitte team (Consultants).

An overview of the ICAT initiative and the MauNDC Registry was then presented, highlighting its key components, functionalities, and significance in tracking NDC progress. Expert speaker Mr. Aksah Vajpai from Deloitte India began with a brief discussion on the importance of addressing climate change, followed by an overview of the Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions

(NDCs). A brief discussion was also held on Mauritius' climate commitments.

The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) and the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) were then explained, linking them to the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) tracking system. The MRV process was highlighted as a critical aspect of the MauNDC Registry.

Further discussions were conducted on the MauNDC Registry portal, covering its objectives, key components, the MRV system, management flow, user roles, and responsibilities. Additionally, challenges in NDC tracking for Mauritius were highlighted, including the complexity of the user interface, limited guidance for users, and the need for a more streamlined data entry and reporting process.

4.2 Gaps and Recommendations for MauNDC Registry

A live demonstration of the MauNDC Registry was conducted by Ms. Janki Govani, providing participants with a hands-on understanding of its interface and data structuring. She guided users through the registry portal, discussing gaps that required interventions, relevant indicators, and available support.



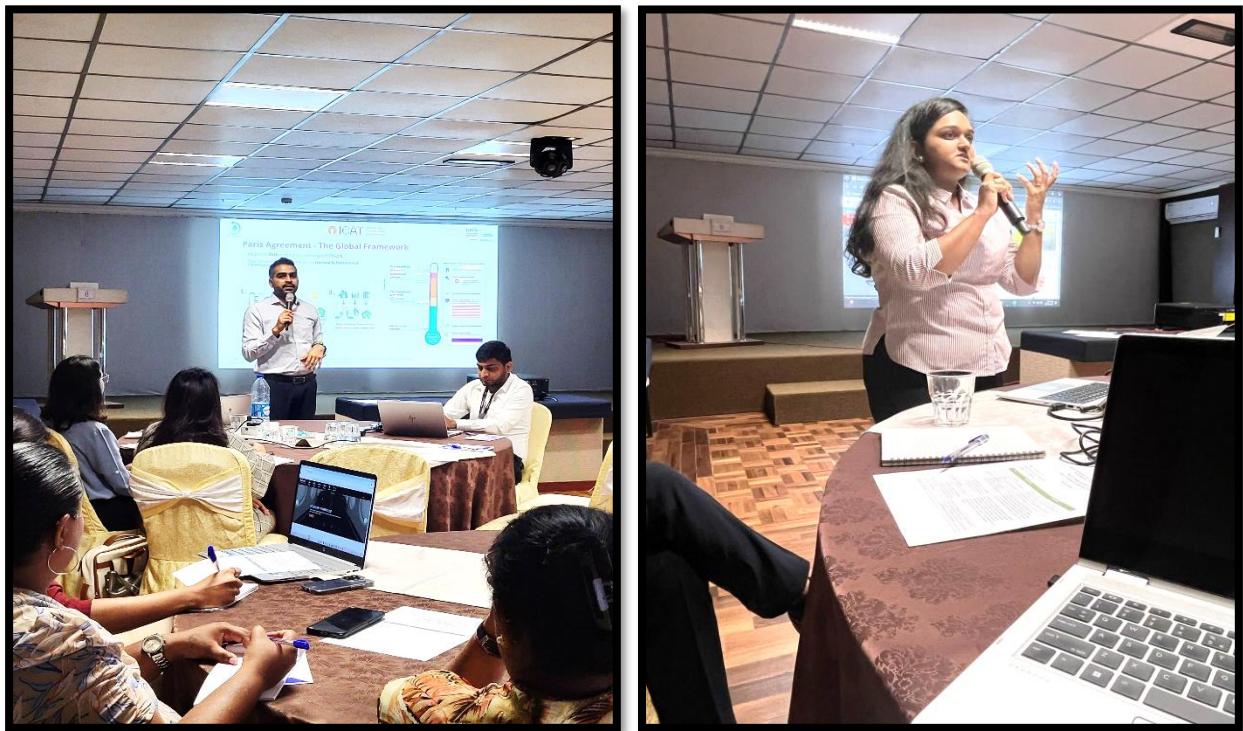


Figure 2: Interaction during the Workshop

The gaps identified by users were addressed, and their suggestions were recorded by the consultants. The workshop concluded with a discussion on the major gaps and challenges to be addressed during the revision, followed by a conversation on the way forward, including upcoming webinars and activities. Participant feedback was gathered at the end of the session. A summary of the discussion on gaps and recommendations is provided in the next section and the points of gaps and recommendations are outlined in [Annex 4](#).

5. Discussion Summary

The validation workshop for the NDC Registry of Mauritius identified several critical gaps that must be addressed to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of climate action tracking. One of the primary challenges discussed was the lack of sector-specific emission factors, particularly in agriculture, which currently relies on generalized IPCC guidelines. This limitation affects the accuracy of reported emissions, making it necessary to develop localized emission factors for both agricultural and livestock emissions. The absence of such data hinders proper tracking and undermines the credibility of mitigation actions.

Additionally, the integration of sectoral interventions with national outcome-level indicators remains a major issue. Without a streamlined approach to aggregating data, individual contributions from various projects cannot be properly reflected in the overall GHG reduction targets. It was emphasized that the registry should strengthen the process of linking projects to national goals to enable comprehensive and transparent reporting.

Another significant issue is the difficulty in distinguishing between mitigation and adaptation projects, as many initiatives, such as sustainable agricultural practices, serve both purposes. Adaptation projects, while crucial for long-term resilience, do not necessarily result in immediate GHG reductions, leading to complications in their classification. The need for a well-defined methodology to categorize projects with dual benefits was strongly emphasized.

In addition, financial transparency was raised as a key concern. Many projects do not have a clear reflection of their funding status, leading to discrepancies between planned and implemented actions. To address this, the registry must introduce a structured approach to differentiate between fully funded, partially funded, and proposed projects. Moreover, government-funded initiatives should be clearly separated from donor-funded ones to provide an accurate financial picture and ensure proper resource allocation.

The workshop also identified the need for clear definitions and classifications for project statuses. Currently, there is ambiguity in distinguishing between different stages of project implementation, such as Planned, Ongoing, Implemented, and Discontinued. A specific category should be introduced for projects that were proposed but never received funding, ensuring that the registry does not misrepresent progress.

Additionally, the responsibility for updating project statuses should be assigned to the implementing agencies rather than central coordinators, allowing for real-time and accurate data entry. Cross-sectoral interventions present another challenge, as multiple sectors often contribute to the same project, leading to potential double counting. For instance, waste management projects that generate compost used in agriculture impact both sectors but are not appropriately categorized. A standardized project coding system must be implemented to track multi-sectoral contributions effectively and prevent redundancy in reporting.

Another crucial gap discussed was the misalignment between the NDC Registry and the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR). Without proper synchronization, inconsistencies arise between national and international reports, affecting the credibility of climate commitments. To address this, the registry should align its reporting mechanisms with BTR requirements, ensuring seamless integration of data.

The stakeholders highlighted the importance of having clear guidelines for data measurement, as current practices do not adequately distinguish between estimated and monitored indicators. Implementing standardized measurement methodologies will improve the consistency and reliability of reported data. The registry should also expand its scope to include financial, technical, and

institutional support requirements, ensuring that barriers to project implementation are clearly identified and addressed.

The registry's operational framework also requires improvements in governance and user roles. Currently, the Department of Climate Change (DCC) is responsible for overseeing the registry, but there is a need to further define roles and responsibilities. Thematic working groups should play a more active role in verifying sectoral data inputs, while system administrators should ensure smooth technical operations.

Additionally, project implementation should be coordinated at the sectoral level, with ministries and agencies taking direct ownership of their respective projects. The workshop emphasized the importance of consultative sessions involving sectoral representatives to agree on outcome definitions and ensure stakeholder buy-in. Without proper stakeholder engagement, discrepancies in data interpretation and reporting could persist, affecting the overall effectiveness of the registry.

A major concern raised was the management of projects that do not receive funding within the expected timeframe. The registry currently lacks a mechanism to manage projects that have been proposed for several years but remain unimplemented due to financial constraints. A review mechanism should be introduced to periodically assess the status of these projects, ensuring that outdated or unfeasible proposals do not remain indefinitely on record. Additionally, intersectoral collaboration should be strengthened, particularly in cases where multiple ministries or agencies contribute to a single initiative. The registry should allow for better coordination between implementing agencies, preventing duplication of efforts and ensuring efficient use of resources.

The workshop concluded with a set of recommendations to address these gaps, including refining classification mechanisms, improving financial tracking, standardizing data measurement practices, and enhancing stakeholder engagement. By implementing these measures, the NDC Registry of Mauritius can become a more robust and transparent platform for tracking, measuring, and reporting climate action. Strengthening these components will not only improve national climate governance but also enhance Mauritius' ability to secure international funding and meet its climate commitments effectively.

Annex 1: Agenda of the Workshop

Agenda for Workshop 2: MauNDC Registry Walkthrough and Data Gaps Validation

Objective: To provide a comprehensive walkthrough of the MauNDC Registry, present the proposed restructuring of data and information, and validate the findings of the data gaps analysis report.

Date: 13th February, 2025

Venue: Gold Crest Hotel, Quatre Bornes

Duration: 9:30 am to 3:00 pm

Participants: Key national stakeholders identified in Annex A and relevant additional stakeholders for NDC tracking.

Time	Agenda Item	Description
09:00 – 09:15	Opening Remarks	Welcome, objectives, and expected outcomes
09:15 – 09:45	Overview of the ICAT and MauNDC Registry	Explanation of registry components, functionalities, and its role in NDC tracking
09:45 – 10:15	Walkthrough of the MauNDC Registry System	Live demonstration of MauNDC Registry tool, interface, and data structuring
10:15 – 10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30 – 11:15	Presentation of the Data Gaps Analysis Report and Proposed Restructuring of Data and Information	Summary of key data gaps and coverage issues Understanding challenges from the user interface Presentation of the revised data collection and tracking structure, explaining the rationale behind the proposed changes, and expected improvements in data accuracy
11:15 – 12:15	Stakeholders review of interventions in their sector and discussion on challenges in inputting required data (To be Continued post Lunch)	Stakeholders are handed out interventions relevant to their Technical Working Group (based on mitigation strategy and action plan and proposed adaptation interventions) and discuss challenges in inputting intervention data fields for selected interventions. Open floor for feedback, insights, and recommendations Briefing about the data requirement for MauNDC Registry
12:15 – 13:00	Lunch Break	
13:00 – 14:45	(In Continuation of the previous session) Stakeholders review of interventions in their sector and discussion on challenges in inputting required data	
14:00 – 14:45	Summary of Key Takeaways and Next Steps	Recap the key findings, agree on the next steps, and discuss the brief agenda of Workshop 3.
14:45 – 15:00	Closing Remarks	Final summary of workshop outcomes and closing words, acknowledging participant contributions.
15:00 onwards	Coffee Break	

Outputs:

- The workshop report includes presentations, minutes from discussions, agreed items, and a gender-disaggregated list of participants.

Annex 4: Gaps and Recommendations Summary

Gaps	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users addressed that they were facing challenges in understanding the registry and its linkage to outcomes and interventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A handholding workshop will be arranged to understand the registry in detail with the live data inputs of the relevant sectors.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They were unclear on the fact that what was their role in the indicators and interventions. Also, they highlighted that they were and will not be able to perform the GHG emission or reduction calculations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A section on conversion of values to GHG emission or reduction can be created which may require detailed changes in the registry.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names of ministries are outdated in the vocabulary of the MauNDC Registry same with sectors and KPIs, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modify names as per the latest government records and related sectors also to be updated. Data cleansing should be performed to ensure that when selecting certain categories, sectors that are not applicable do not appear in the drop-down options.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently, users have to view the related outcomes for their department and later create an intervention >> add implementation details >> add cost details >> Geographical Details >> Data Source >> Attachments after which they have to again add data in indicators under the task management section. Again they have to add support related details again in a different section. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align intervention details, implementation details, and support mechanisms in a single integrated window. Users only update all the details for each intervention at once. They have confusion with separate details to be filled for intervention, support, and indicator. Also the users wanted to understand on the annual updates to be added to the same intervention when the implementation stage changes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross sectoral Projects and duplication of projects/interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users recommended to have a unique intervention/project ID for use of use. It will be the same throughout their operations, from planning to execution and completion phase.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users also had a query for Long-Term Project Management as it becomes difficult when the project is on hold or waiting for approvals for long time. In such cases what shall be done as it will not have any progress over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines can be developed for projects with pending or discontinued funding with a section for adding the reasons and supporting documents.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current registry only allows users to feed in the data but they are not able to pull out all the filled data in form of a report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility can be checked for incorporating the feature to Assess printing all input fields (from outcomes to indicators).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRV role in the organization – then it should have only limited in the final options-wise Ex: If we create an individual account for the energy sector, they shall see only the interventions related to Energy while filling up the forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once the MRV role is fixed, for the selected sector, the user should only be able to see, the sector related to the field selected.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The definition of TWG – Technical or Thematic Working Group. It can be creating confusion for the users and readers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper differentiation in the documents between Thematic Working Groups and Technical Working Groups in MauNDC registry and should be aligned with the documents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current user manual has only a section of thematic users. It also has reference of few activities in the contributor section. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A separate User Manual for Thematic users with clear responsibility of Thematic Contributors and Thematic Owners. Also an information box can be added at each input cell with notes on what data is to be filled.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While viewing the outcomes from the thematic user's end, the outcome's details are not visible and show error 404. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Resolve the error and make the relevant outcomes accessible to users.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current mapping of outcomes are not properly linked with the expected outcomes of the mitigation and adaptation strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defining outcomes and parent outcomes aligned with targets and sectors. Also to define the cross sectoral outcomes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders enquired about the basis for the current outcomes of the registry, as they feel they were less relevant and few of them were unknown or outdated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create outcomes in consultation with the relevant stakeholders and policymakers sector-wise. The outcomes shall be agreed and verified by the sectors/TWGs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will also help in understanding the shared responsibilities of the users amongst sectors and verifiers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users are not able to define the interventions on their own based on the outcomes. Also, the intervention inputs have high chances of duplication due to changes in names or sentences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To predefine/prefeed details of most of the interventions for the users to only feed the data. Allow users only to add child interventions if required. Make parent indicator as mandatory as per the mitigation or adaption plan to easily trace the progress and details.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current classifications are very detailed and can create confusion and reduce risk of misclassification of categories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended Classification – less classifications for mitigation and adaptation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sectors have a long list that creates confusion for users to understand and define sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended to have sectors and subsectors for easy of users. Also, the list of sectors are also to be reduced.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current list of gases are too detailed for users to define a particular category. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce number of gases as referred below.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The field of the implementation stage are not well defined. They do not have definition or explanation about the stage of a project. Users finds it difficult to decide what shall be filled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper definition of each sage with an example shall be provided in the user manual. Provision for the addition of something related to “Not Started” can be given. Dropped also can be an option that was suggested.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective status for implementation is not defined. What shall be the criteria of selection of the status? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide users with clear definitions or criteria for the same. Percentage ranges also can be provided for the achieved status. Like 20%, 50% or 70% achieved.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The users are confused about the type of instrument and its signification. How is it separate from the classification? If a project has more than 1 instrument used, what to be done in such cases? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signification and clear explanation for each type of instrument should be provided. If not need it should not be kept in scope of users. To avoid incorrect answers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What shall be considered for without measures, existing measures and additional measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users shall be guided on the same in detail during the capacity building workshop and explanation of the same shall be given in the user manual.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users feel that they have many barriers for implementation and thus have a lot to input. They wanted an others option and a text box to input the data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the registry is revised, an option of Others with a text box can be provided.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users were not confident about their ability to answer the same currently as the outcomes defined presently are not aligned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once all the outcomes are aligned they shall be able to link the same for each interventions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no definition of defining the priority level for users Users feel they may put all the projects under High priority as they know on their particular projects in their department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It can decided based on the linked outcomes and its alignment with the latest NDCs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users feel that details of the cost and details in support is repetitive. Users and finance department wants a detailed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To include it under the intervention section, if possible, to integrate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What kind of data is to be feed in this section? What will be the format of the data source? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To define and train users for the same.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the current indicators are related to GHG emission for mitigation. The separate section of task management for indicator submission is confusing. The indicator ID is generated on its own. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To included non-GHG indicators focusing on the adaptation also. To be looked at the issue it any changes are possible.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total GHG emissions, net GHG emission and GHG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should have some linked pattern or linked to intervention ID. Specific indicator details can be defined for each user

emission reduction are confusing for users to input the data.	and explained them the all the info that is related to them.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Quantitative Value box allows alphabets along with numbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Quantitative Value box shall only allow number, and a separate section shall be generated to enter units
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicative or commonly used units are not given in the section. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few general and most frequently used units shall be defined in the vocabulary.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency for different departments can be different. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency for different departments can be different.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every intervention must be reviewed before submission. The system doesn't allow the submission of single intervention independently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the verifier is allowed, they can review and submit a single intervention in one go.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A verifier may face challenges in verifying data from another institution. Approval already happens at the institution or parent ministry level, ensuring quality control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for a Verifier to be looked into
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A third party is already engaged during NC/BTR preparation for quality assurance. Adding another quality assurance step for the platform may make the process more complex. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate whether additional QA is necessary or if existing QA processes for NC/BTR can be leveraged for the platform. Avoid redundancy to streamline workflow.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of visibility on the specific source of funding for each action/intervention, making it difficult to track financial contributions and mobilization efforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was clearly highlighted during the workshop that the main aim of the MauNDC registry is to Track NDC. • However, the request for changes in Support will be discussed with DCC and UNOPS. • Further to discuss on the same.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The system does not clearly differentiate between allocated funds and actual spending, leading to potential misinterpretation of mobilized resources. Fluctuations in funding across financial years (e.g., unspent funds, budget reductions, or increases) are not adequately reflected in reporting. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no mechanism to demonstrate when funds were mobilized but remained unspent due to constraints faced by Implementing Agencies, limiting transparency in financial reporting. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The system does not currently link the timeline of implementation with funds mobilized and spent, affecting the accuracy of financial reporting and monitoring of progress over time. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Users also want to capture of project costs and funding sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement multi-classification for funding and specify sources. • (If revisions are made)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VAT implications are currently not included. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include VAT considerations are factored into financial reporting.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link co-financing sources, such as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions and in-kind funding, to the main financial reporting section. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To discuss on the relevance and feasibility for NDC tracing registry.