



Policy recommendations, proposal for UNFCCC Loss and Damage Focal Point

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National Conference

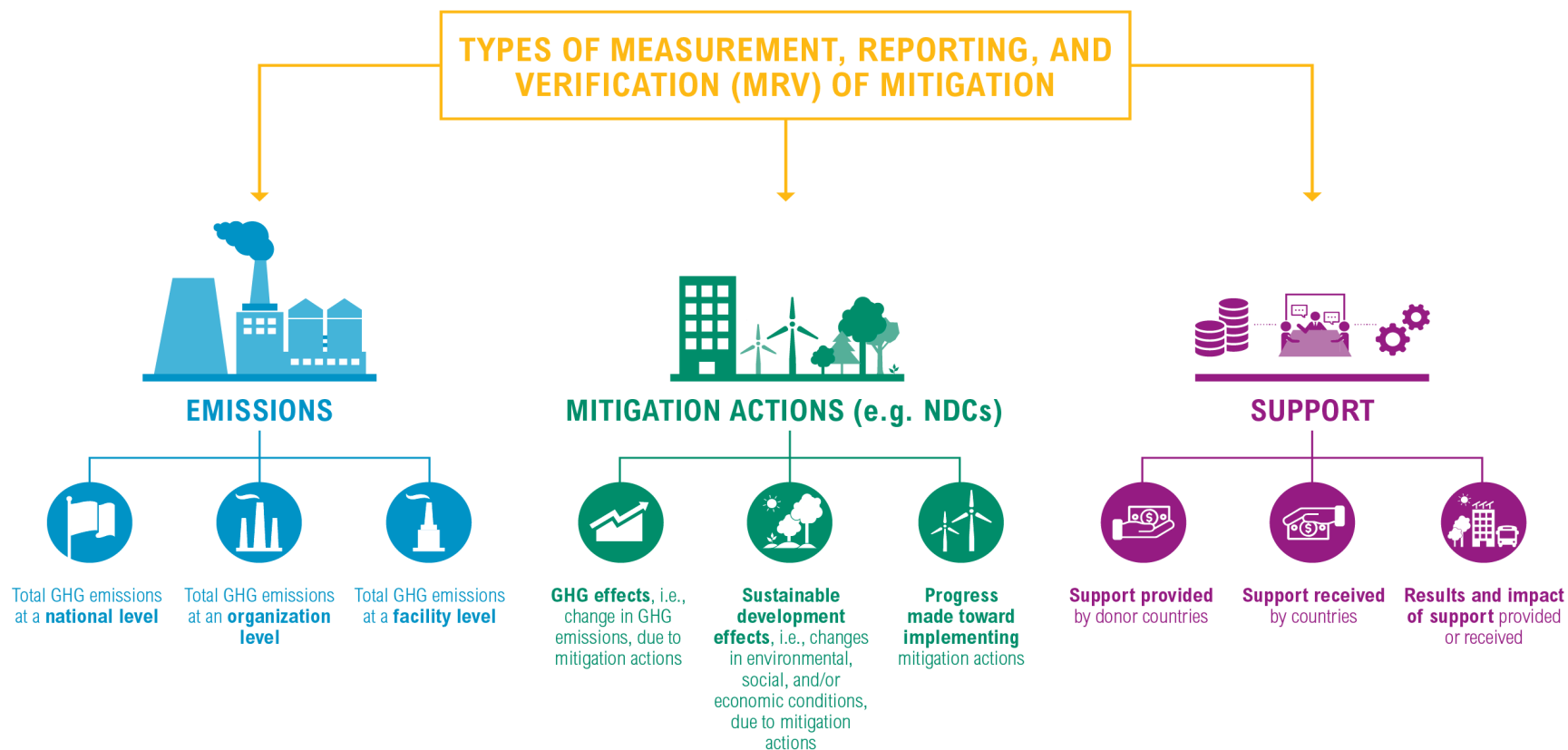
*State of climate governance and Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system in North Macedonia
26th Nov 2025*



- MRV - the key requirement in the field of climate change
- Functional MRV system:
 - ✓ demonstrate clear and reliable information regarding the work that is already done and the support that is still required and build trust in its climate actions; meet reporting obligations to the Paris Agreement, EnC and EU;
 - ✓ enhance credibility of decision makers and promote good governance;
 - ✓ improve national policy and development planning; and
 - ✓ unlock new sources of finance and support.
- MRV financial support (received and needed) - precondition for financing
Starting point - a clear definition of "climate finance"
- **Is not purely for international reporting, it is vital to inform decision makers and the national public and improve climate and sectoral policy planning.**



- The main MRV requirements - track and report:
 - ✓ greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
 - ✓ progress towards NDC/NECP mitigation and adaptation targets
 - ✓ policies and measures (PAMs) – planned and implementation
 - ✓ types of support received or still needed/provided or mobilized
 - ✓ action and support to advert, minimize and address climate related loss and damage
 - ✓ MRVA of GHG emissions - cornerstone of the EU ETS
- Measurable indicators (current and values to be achieved)
- BTR - UNFCCC submission portal
- NECP progress report - Reportnet 3, e-Reporting platform
- ***Lack of legal framework, institutional set up and data collection systems in North Macedonia***



*For simplicity, this graphic uses the term “emissions” as shorthand for “emissions and removals.”



- Operational MRV system in North Macedonia:
 - ✓ intersectoral task and a common need and challenge (e.g. Energy Ministry reports on NECP, State Statistical Office on SDGs)
 - ✓ collaborative efforts for: legal basis and governance/coordination structure, capacity building
 - ✓ mid-term - integration of climate and MRV frameworks into sectoral policies and decision-making processes

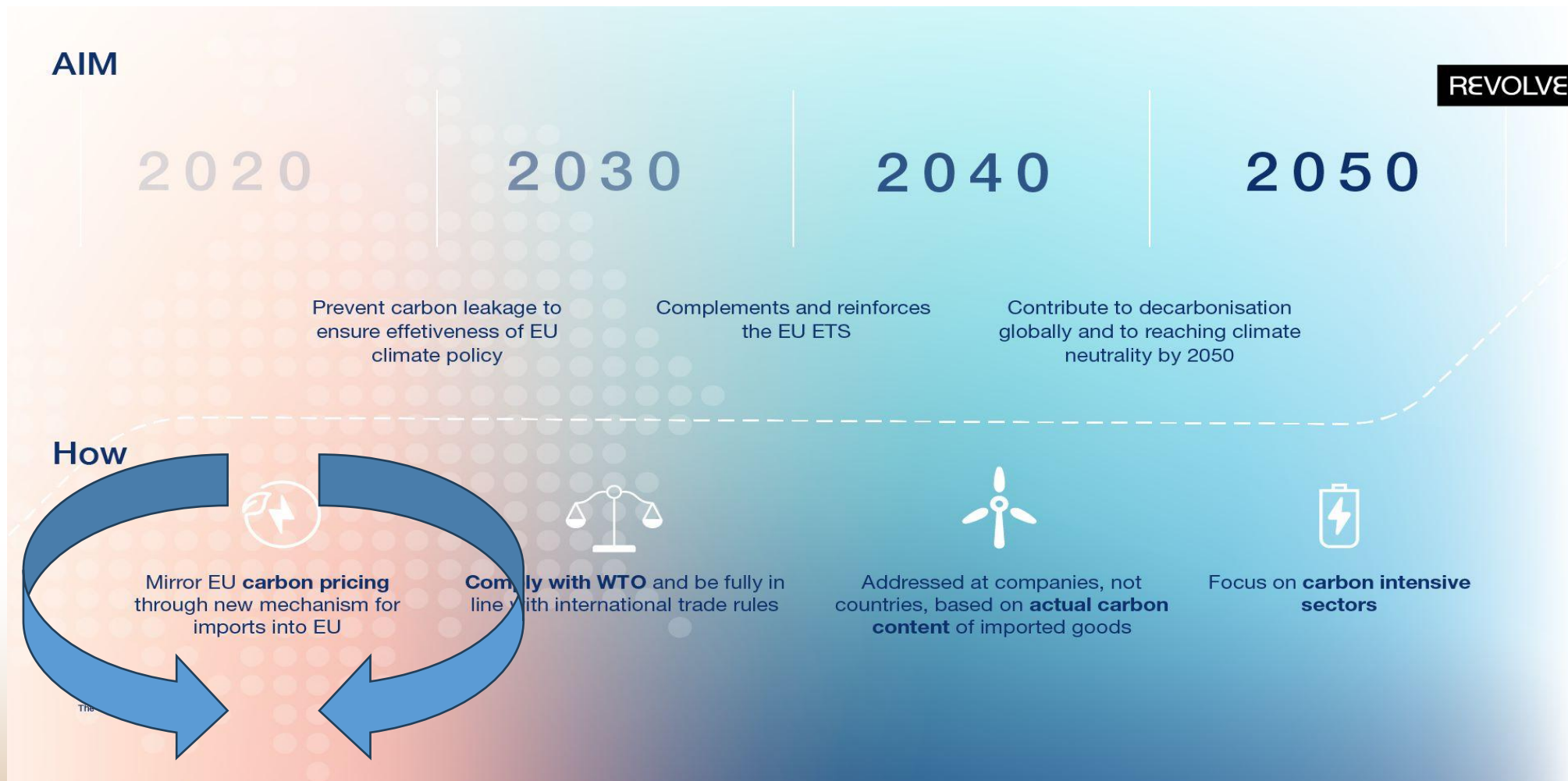


- Based on existing system(s) or build a new separate MRV system
- ✓ MRV Platform designed in 2021 - not aligned with the Reportnet 3, without climate finance, adaptation and climate-driven L&D and not operational
- Preconditions for functional MRV/LCA implementation:
 - ✓ Clear mandates and sufficient number of employees and qualified staff (e.g. in MOEPP, Macedonian Environmental Information Center, sectoral ministries)
- National Coordination Committee on Climate Action - basis for improvements (insufficient number of employees and qualified staff, particularly in MOEPP, and financial constraints could cause a delay in implementation)



■ **Recommendations:**

- ✓ adoption of the draft Law on Climate Action - the first priority
 - ✓ adoption of bylaws, primarily those set by the Growth Plan
 - ✓ improvement of national governance system, primarily adequate institutional structure and employees in Climate change unit within the MOEPP, Administration on Environment and MEIC
- Implementation of MRVA – important for potential introduction of **national** carbon tax and CBAM requirements.
- Establishment of coordination mechanisms, NCCC, signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) or data supply agreements (DSAs) among Ministries/data holder highly recommended.
- **Crucial:** Further strengthening of the administrative capacity, **human resources – increase of number and capacity**, in entities involved in MRVA/MRV, and e-Reporting platform.





- Climate change adaptation as a typical case
- Devastating floods and heat waves: US\$667m in losses, the past 20 years in North Macedonia
- An investment of **US\$6.4 billion** over the **next decade to protect** against climate change impacts, equivalent to **0.8-1.2% of GDP per year until 2050**. Without such investments, the annual expected **damages will rise to 4% of GDP in the year 2050**.



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- Establishment of NAP - convergence of CC and DRR - and multi-hazard early warning system urgent need
- GCF - funding and scaling up Early Warning Systems (EWS)
- ✓ invested approx. USD 933 million in early warning projects
- ✓ ALBAdapt – Climate Services for a Resilient Albania, 40,4 m, approved: 18 Jul 2024





- Synergy of DRR and CCA - the common risk-reduction and vulnerability-reduction objectives
 - ✓ Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)
 - ✓ Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, that shall contribute to overcoming of financing gaps in the field
- Frequently the governance evolved in parallel (global and national level)
- DRR strategies and national adaptation plans developed in isolation from each other - suboptimal utilization of resources (human, financial..)

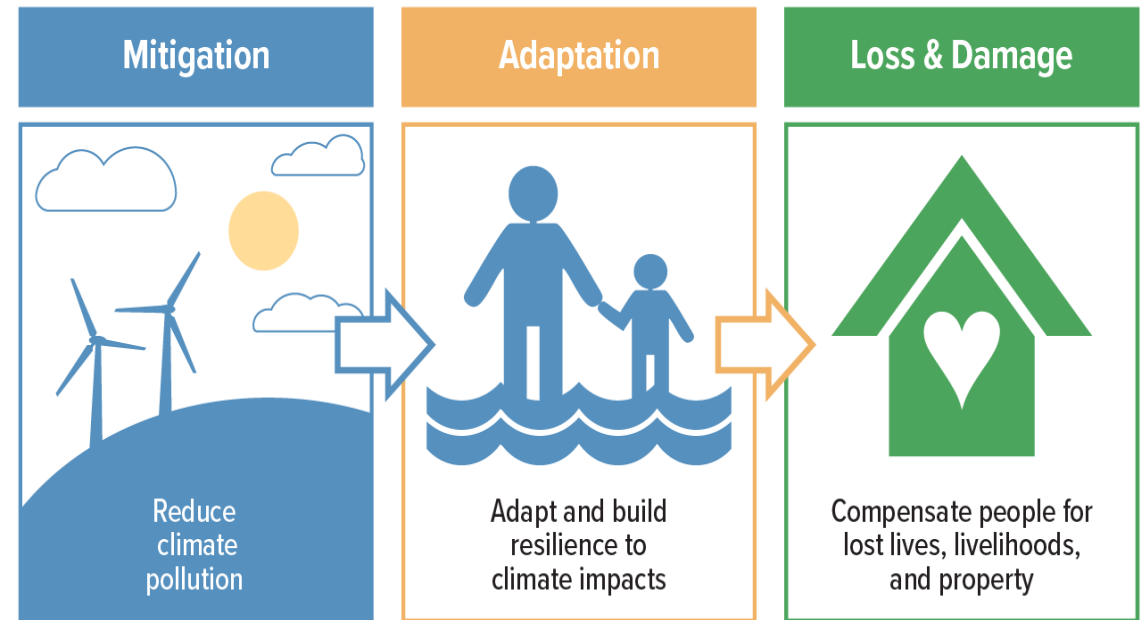


- Paris Agreement - averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage
- System to track ***climate-driven economic and non-economic L&D***
- Certain improvements in Macedonia: creation of the new Sendai Framework and SDG 13 Reporting Module within the Crisis Management Centre's E-Assessment platform (Protection and Rescue Directorate - prevention, preparedness, response and early recovery, MoEPP – responsible for the UNFCCC/Paris agreement)
- ✓ Collected data will be imported by: National Coordinator for DRR, CMC, PRD, MoEPP, municipalities, etc. aiming to establish the National Disaster Loss Database within the E-platform maintained by the CMC
- ✓ Doesn't recognize climate-induced loss and damage
- Parties are invited to appoint L&D contact point - 66 countries nominated



- Loss and damage can be averted by reducing greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation) and minimized by taking preemptive action/prevention to protect communities from the consequences of climate change (adaptation)
- Climate plans and policies should account for loss and damage alongside mitigation and adaptation

The Three Elements of Climate Action Are Mitigation, Adaptation, and Loss & Damage



Source: Policy Basic: Advancing Racial, Economic, and Health Justice Through Climate Action.



- MoEPP as the L&D NFP/Contact point:
 - ✓ The most common globally
 - ✓ Mainstream and coordinate policy planning in mitigation and adaptation
- North Macedonia:
 - (1) MoEPP senior professional staff supported by technical staff:
 - ✓ Adaptation unit within the Climate change unit in the MOEPP;
 - ✓ Adaptation working group within the NCCC, as an independent advisory body, led by MOEPP, HMS, and CMC by rotation
 - ✓ Responsible person for adaptation reporting in the MEIC
 - (2) Head of Adaptation unit/Climate change unit – close cooperation with the NCC



- CMC E-Assessment platform - a repository on loss and damage data.
- The CMC - the key L&D data collection and storage authority
- Methodologies and approaches - developed in cooperation with the Adaptation working group
- **Appoint L&D NFP when establish institutional structure and to add responsibility for the NAP development**



General recommendations:

1. Strengthen data collection and exchange to generate evidence of the nature and scale of loss and damage
2. Establish a Multi-Hazard Integral Early Warning System (MHEWS) – GCF
4. Strengthen CMC data collection to provide a deeper, more extensive view on climate-related loss and damage, including slow-onset events and non-economic losses (see www.undrr.org/L-DTracking)
3. Streamline and significantly scale up funding mechanisms



Q&A

A close-up photograph of a hand holding a white rectangular sign. The sign has the text 'Thank you for your attention!' written on it. The word 'attention!' is in red, while the rest is in black. The sign is framed by two horizontal lines.

Thank you for your
attention!