

# IMPLEMENTING NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCs)



# Implementing Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs)

Webinar

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Climate Change

# Rational and the content

The implementation of countries' nationally determined contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement is inherently country-driven and location-specific.

Nonetheless, there are common features of the implementation process that contribute to successful results and streamlined submission of future NDCs.

The webinar will walk participants through choices in developing implementation strategies, laid out in 5 generic steps:

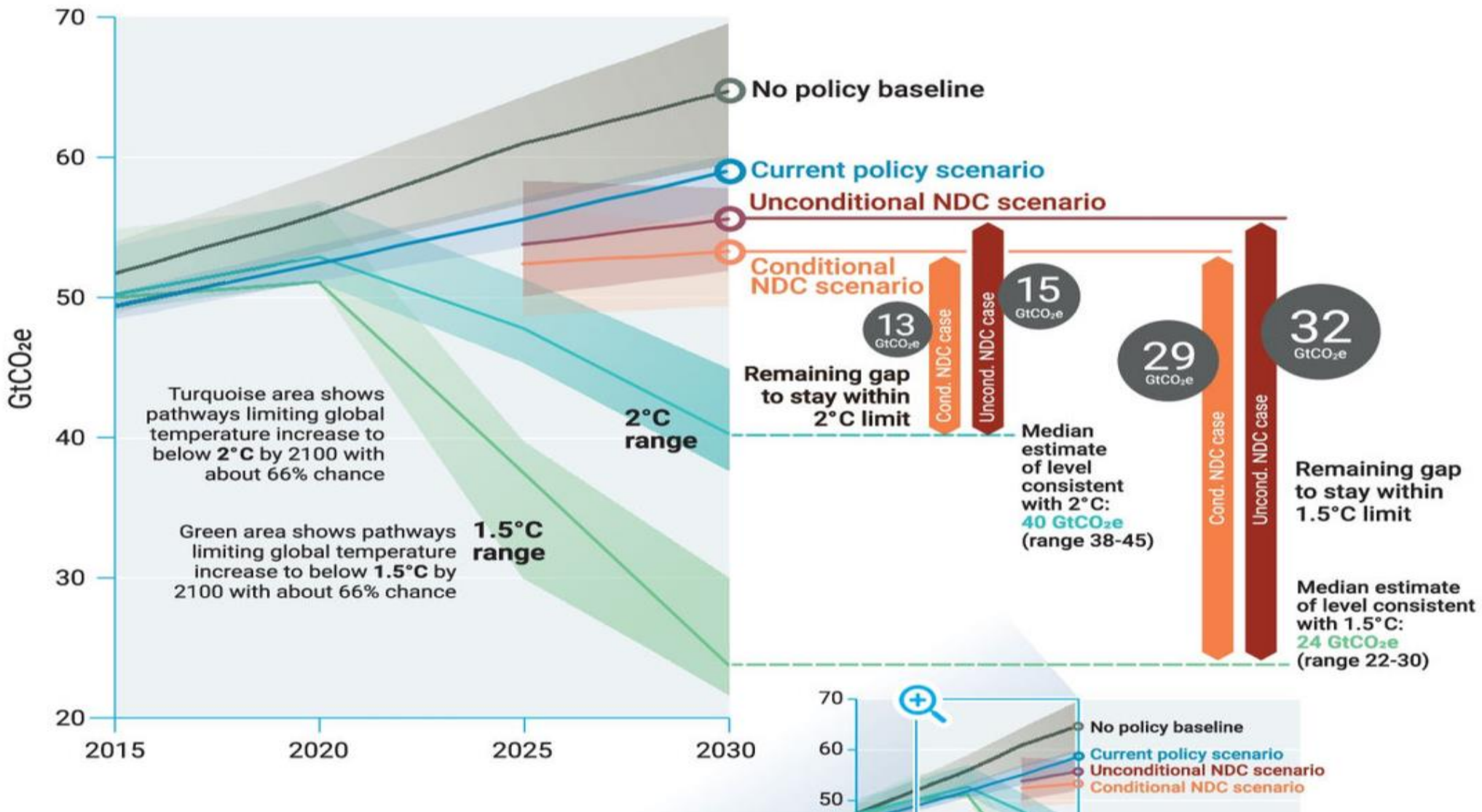
- 1- Alignment of climate and development objectives
- 2- Preparation of NDC implementation
- 3- Development of a finance strategy
- 4- Monitoring and reporting of NDC progress and achievement
- 5- Revising strategies and preparing subsequent NDCs

## **Background:**

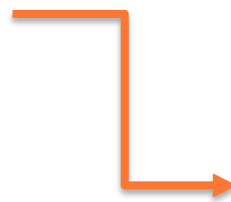
### **Putting Nationally Determined Contributions In Context**

Achieving the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement requires that countries undergo a transformation toward low-emissions, climate resilient development across all sectors.

While the INDCs submitted to date represent an improvement in the global emissions pathway relative to a business-as-usual scenario, the collective ambition they reflect is still far from consistent with the Paris Agreement's long-term goal of limiting warming to 1.5 C–2C.



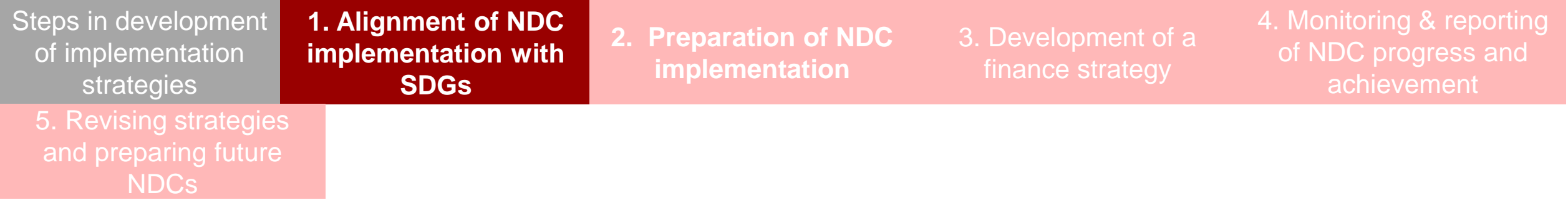
Source: UNEP 2018: *Emission Gap Report 2018*



**It is critical to raise NDCs ambition**

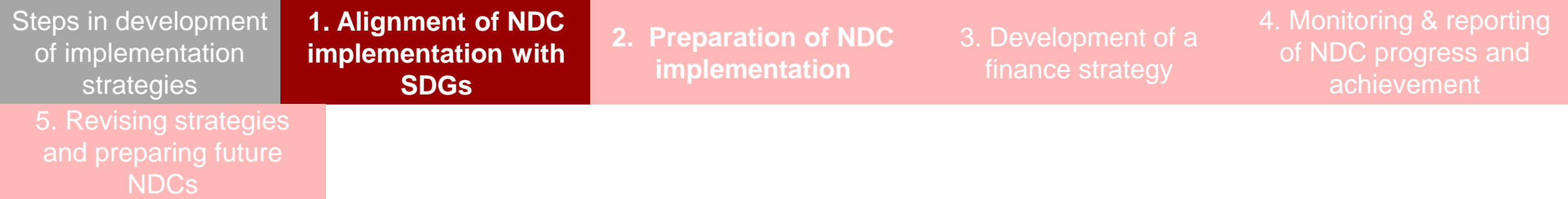
## To achieve its goals, the Paris Agreement pursues several approaches:

- The agreement invites Parties to develop **long-term, low-emissions development strategies**, through which they could set **long-term objectives** to achieve zero net emissions.
- The agreement requests that Parties prepare, communicate, and implement NDCs every five years. NDCs should reflect the **short and medium-term measures** countries will undertake to reduce national **emissions** and increase **resilience**.



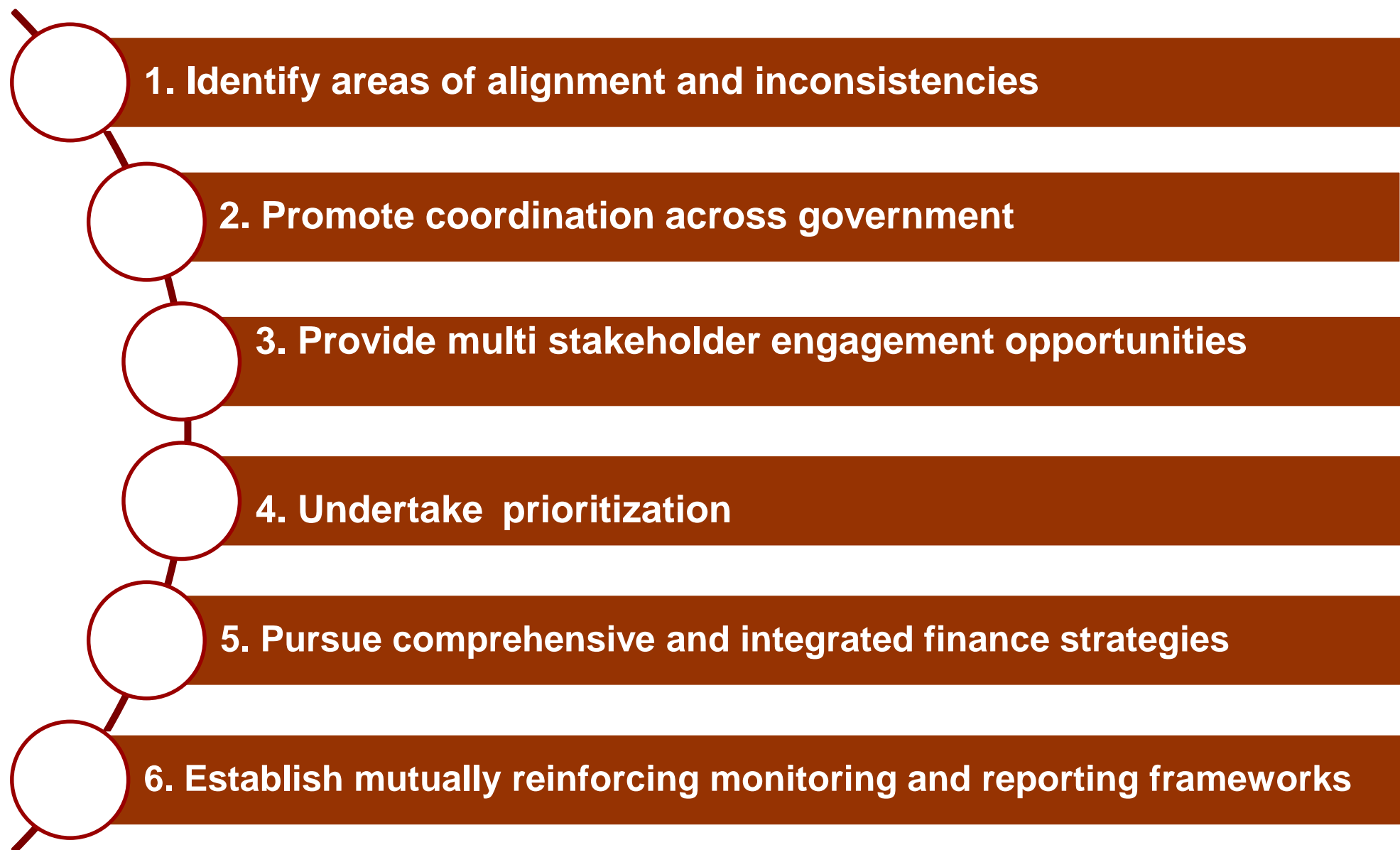
# 1- Alignment of NDC implementation with Sustainable Development Goals

Alignment of NDC implementation with Sustainable Development Goals will be crucial to achieving and sustaining the level of **economic and social** transformation required by the goals of the Paris Agreement.



**Planning processes** and **institutional arrangements** for implementing the NDCs and translating the SDGs into national and sectoral plans need to be well coordinated, built on inclusive, multi stakeholder consultation, and have strong political buy-in.

Countries can take a number of **key steps** to pursue implementation of the NDCs and SDGs in an integrated and joined-up manner:



Steps in development of implementation strategies
<b>1. Alignment of NDC implementation with SDGs</b>
2. Preparation of NDC implementation
3. Development of a finance strategy
4. Monitoring & reporting of NDC progress and achievement
5. Revising strategies and preparing future NDCs



Steps in development of implementation strategies

1. Alignment of NDC implementation with SDGs

2. Preparation of NDC implementation

3. Development of a finance strategy

4. Monitoring & reporting of NDC progress and achievement

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## 2- Preparing for NDC Implementation

Regardless of where countries are starting from, it is beneficial to have an agreed whole-of-government approach that can be transparently communicated to all stakeholders.

**The key steps** involved in preparing for NDC implementation, are as follow:

**1. Taking stock of the NDC**

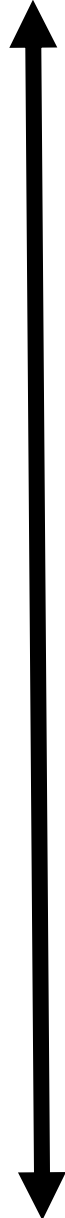
**2. Confirming the relevance of the analysis**

**3. identifying and prioritizing policies and measures**

**4. Assessing the human and information capacities required for NDC implementation**

**5. Assessing the institutional framework for implementing the NDC**

**6. Assessing the regulatory framework**



**engaging stakeholders.**

## 2. confirming the relevance of the analysis

1- Key Analysis Supporting the Mitigation Component can be revisited

- a) Greenhouse gas inventory data and emissions projections.
- b) Underlying cost assumptions and technology learning rates.
- c) Implementation costs and *enablers*.

2- Key Analysis Supporting the Adaptation Component can be revisited

- a) **Climate scenario and vulnerability assessments**
- b) **Low-regrets” approaches.** *To the extent that adaptation actions in a country’s NDC were chosen without taking uncertainties into account, it may be worth reviewing the selection through the lens of low-regrets*
- c) **National adaptation plans (NAPs):** *There should be alignment between the goals, targets, and priorities for adaptation communicated in the NDC and any NAP.*

### 3. Identifying and prioritizing policies and measures

### 4. Assessing the human and information capacities required for NDC implementation

Sufficient number of staff members with skills in different area

- Quantitative data already available
- New data collection

### 5. Assessing the institutional framework for implementing the NDC

*Identifying roles and responsibilities*

*Reviewing and strengthening the institutional framework*

### 6. Assessing the regulatory framework

Strengthening coordination among key line ministries

*legal status of entities expected to play different roles*

Ensuring access to information and relevant data

Steps in development of implementation strategies

1. Alignment of NDC implementation with SDGs

2. Preparation of NDC implementation

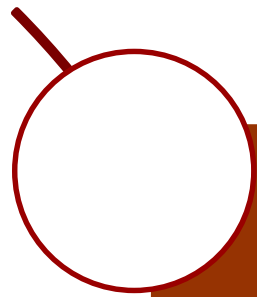
3. Development of a finance strategy

4. Monitoring & reporting of NDC progress and achievement

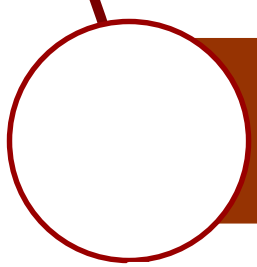
5. Revising strategies and preparing future NDCs

## 3- Financing NDC implementation

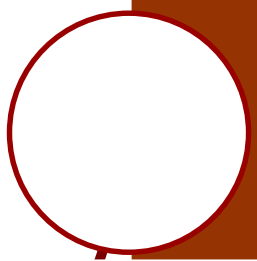
Financing NDC implementation including mobilizing new resources for climate action, readjusting existing expenditures to avoid future costs, and delivering better on what has been already provided for needs



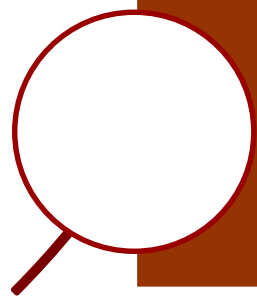
**1. Mapping and understanding the governance of climate finance;**



**2. Tracking public and private climate expenditures and investments;**



**3. Costing NDC** (and other relevant plans) including the investment pipeline (e.g ; upfront capital costs, ongoing maintenance costs, capacity-building or training, and the human resources needed to implement the action )



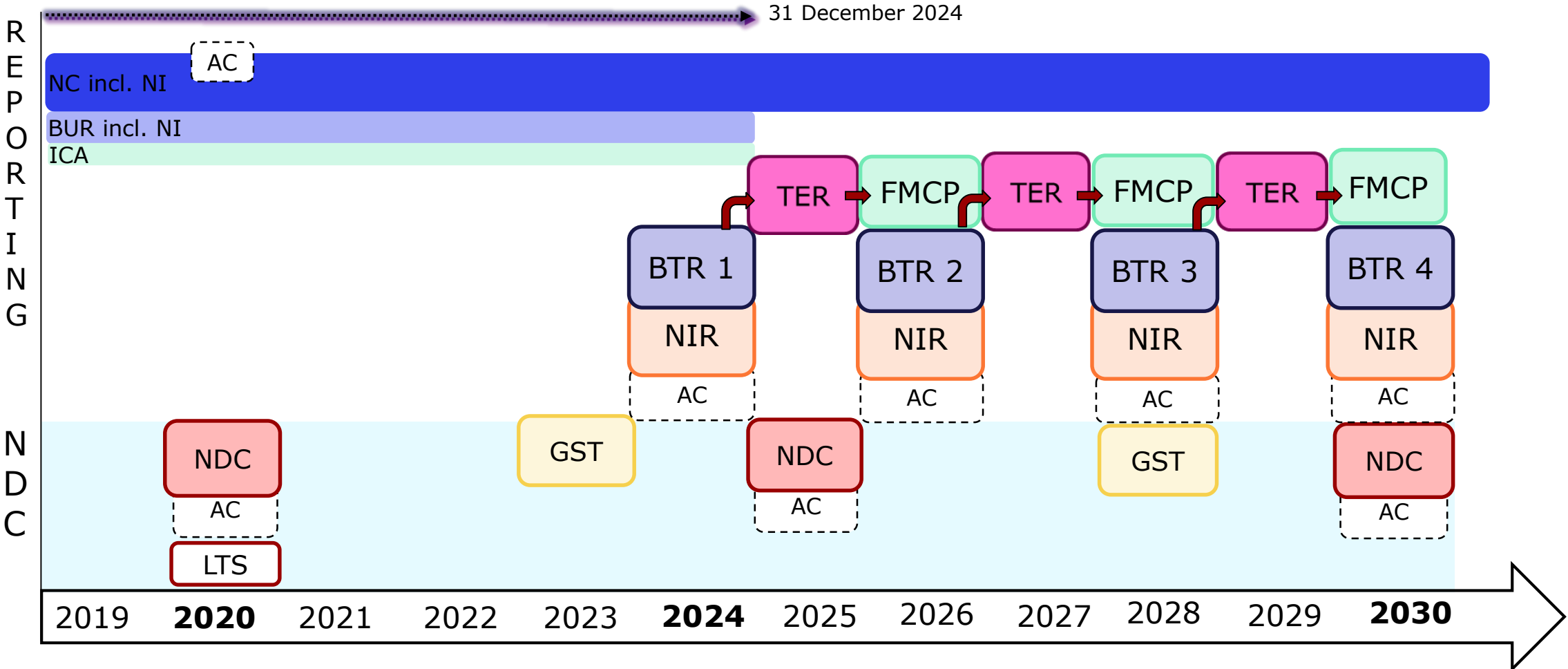
**4. Devising smart financing strategies for priority interventions:** mobilizing new resources but also about spending public resources in smarter ways and better aligning public and private capital with NDC goals

# 4- Monitoring and reporting of NDC progress and achievement

What types of information should be collected to track progress toward implementation and achievement of NDCs?

What elements should be included in a monitoring plan?

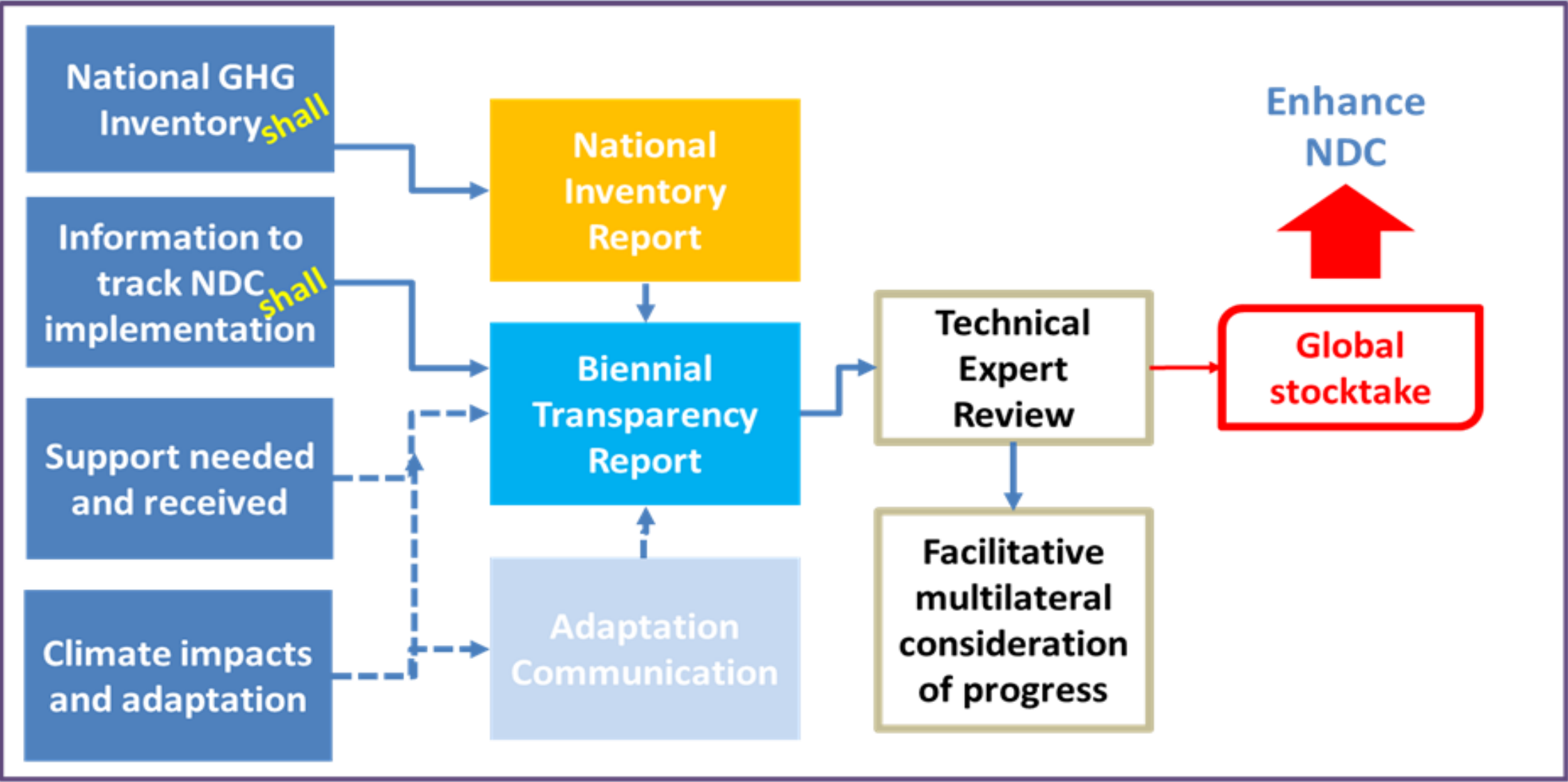
# PREPARATORY PHASE

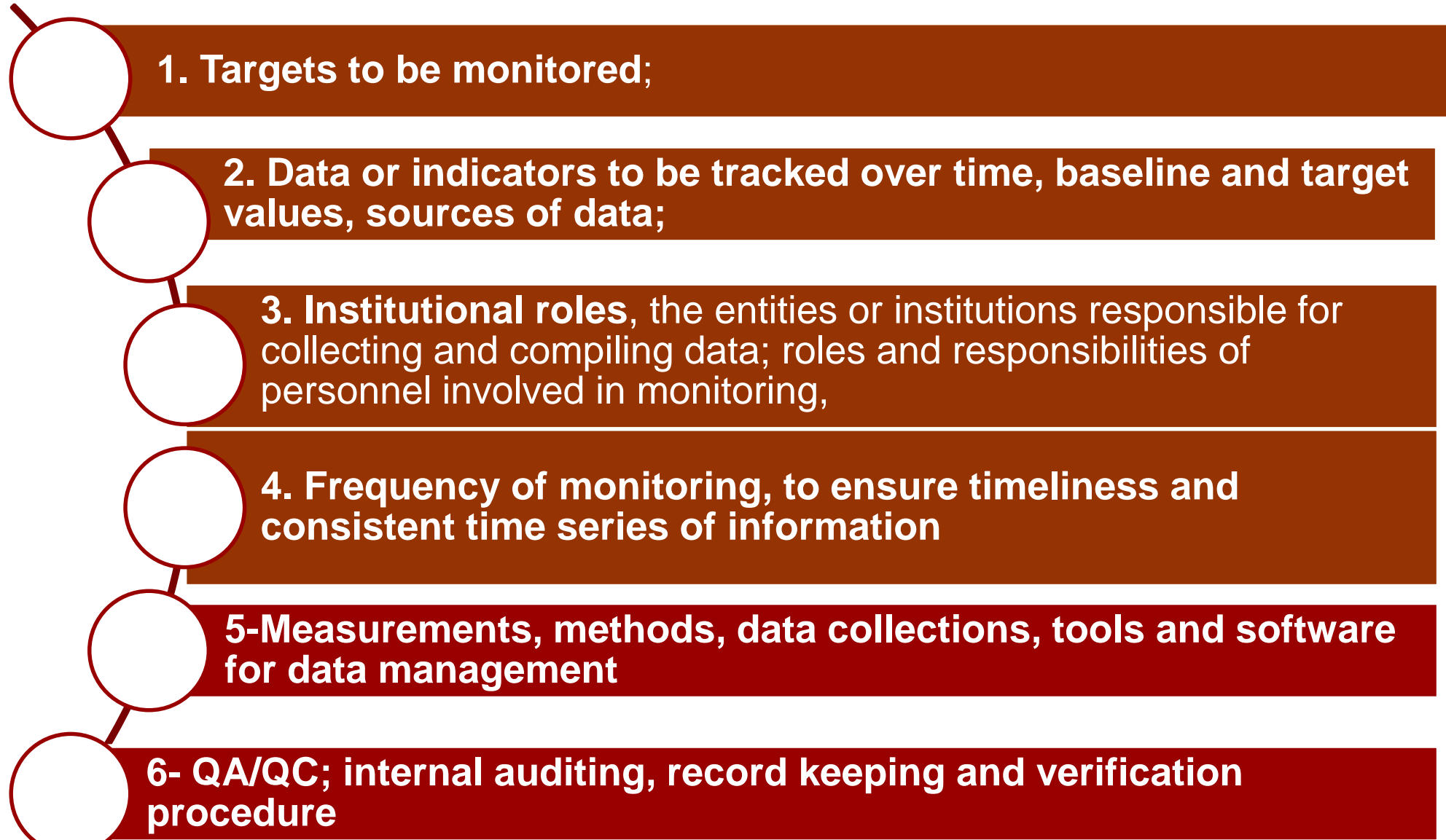


"Improved reporting and transparency over time"



# Reporting NDC progress under the Enhanced Transparency Framework





# Indicators for tracking progress of NDCs

Each Party will need to identify the indicator(s) in its BTRs that it has selected to track progress toward the implementation and achievement of its NDC.

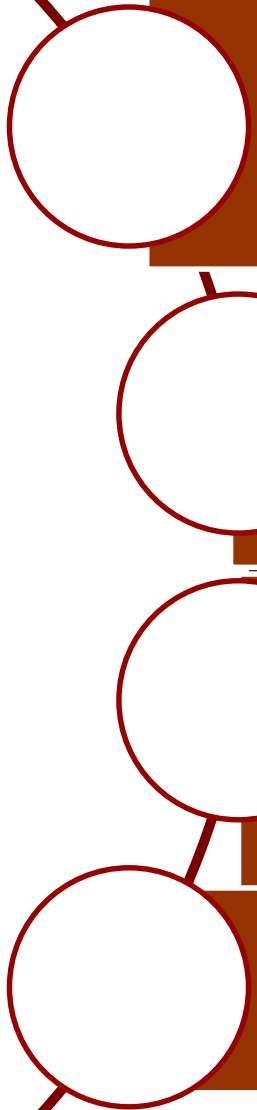
- Progress may be determined by comparing the reference information on their indicator with the most recent information on their indicator

- Indicators
- **Net GHG emissions and removals;**
  - **Percentage reduction of GHG intensity;**
  - **Relevant qualitative indicators for a specific policy or measure;**
  - **Mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans; or**
  - **Others (e.g., hectares of reforestation,**

## 5- Revising Strategies and preparing for subsequent NDCs

- Identifying how policies and plans are or are not delivering their intended results can lend legitimacy to processes related to adjusting NDC implementation plans.
- If monitoring reveals that actions are performing well, a country can strengthen those actions; if it reveals that current measures will not achieve the NDC, the country can adjust its strategy and/or pursue additional measures.
- Once an implementation strategy is revised, it should be communicated transparently to the public. If the NDC is adjusted—and it can only be adjusted to be more ambitious—it will also need to be communicated to the UNFCCC.

**5-1 countries can pursue a mitigation assessment to inform the adjustment of strategies and assessment of additional measures:**



1) Develop an informational **baseline scenario** that represents the growth in emissions most likely to occur in the absence of additional mitigation activities.

2. **Identify and characterize mitigation options**, including policies, actions, and technologies, based on factors such as mitigation potential, cost, ease of implementation, and co-benefits.

3. Develop **alternative scenarios** that represent likely emissions trajectories that would occur if the mitigation strategies were implemented.

4. Estimate **incremental costs and benefits** including co-benefits and social costs and benefits—of the mitigation strategies.

**5-2 countries can pursue an adaptation assessment to inform the adjustment of strategies and assessment of additional measures:**

1) Identify actions and measures which are not included in the initial NDC and opportunities to leverage synergies with SDGs and new national development priorities..

2. Build on existing adaptation actions and priorities to initiate a comprehensive national adaptation plan (**NAP**) or other adaptation planning process.

**Monitor and review implementation of the NAP** during the first monitoring cycle of the NDC or the iterative NAP timeline in order to identify emerging priorities, account of progress made to modify priorities, or address additional actions identified through the monitoring cycle.

4. It is also critical to conduct gender analyses in key sectors, based on qualitative and quantitative data.

The publication can be found  
at [www.cbitplatform.org/library](http://www.cbitplatform.org/library)

**Thank you!**

