

NDC
PARTNERSHIP



Regional Collaboration Centre – Bangkok
Promoting Climate Action in Asia and the Pacific

IGES



Regional Collaboration Centre – Dubai
Promoting Climate Action in the
Middle East, North Africa and South Asia



Virtual Workshop on Good Practices in NDC Update and Implementation *Challenges and Lessons Learned from Asia, the Middle East and North Africa*

Time	Sessions
14:20 – 14:35	Participant Introduction and Expectations
14:35 – 15:00	Setting the Scene
15:00 – 15:10	Short Break
15:10 – 16:10	Panel Discussion 1: Lessons Learned from the NDC Update Process in Asia, the Middle East and North Africa
16:10 – 16:15	Breakout Grouping and Short Break <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Station 1: Identifying sectoral priority activities and enabling actions • Station 2: Tracking of progress and reporting • Station 3: Establishing governance mechanism
16:15 – 16:25	Introduction to Breakout Session
16:25 – 17:10	Breakout Session 1: NDC Implementation Planning and Tracking of Progress
17:10 – 17:25	Breakout Reporting
17:25 – 17:30	Preview of Day 2



Setting the Scene

Moderator

Jens Radschinski, Regional Lead, UNFCCC-IGES Regional Collaboration Center for Asia and the Pacific based in Bangkok (RCC Bangkok)

Panelists

- **Jigme**, Team Lead, Transparency Division, UNFCCC Secretariat
- **Conor Barry**, Programme Officer, Mitigation Division, UNFCCC Secretariat
- **Matti Goldberg**, Associate Programme Officer, Adaptation Division, UNFCCC Secretariat

Setting the Scene

**Good Practices in NDC Update and Implementation:
Challenges and Lessons Learned from Asia, Middle East, and
North Africa**

Virtual Workshop, 16-18 March 2021



*Jens Radschinski, Regional Lead, UNFCCC-IGES
Regional Collaboration Center for Asia and the
Pacific based in Bangkok (RCC Bangkok)*

Survey on NDCs in AP and MENA

- **Launched by RCC Bangkok and RCC Dubai in partnership with collaborating partners**
 - Aim to contribute to an enhanced understanding of the efforts on preparations of updated/new NDCs in Asia-Pacific and Middle East and North Africa
- **Survey open for response during Aug-Nov 2020**
 - 32 responding countries from the AP & MENA regions



Regional Collaboration Centre – Bangkok
Promoting Climate Action in Asia and the Pacific

IGES



Regional Collaboration Centre – Dubai
Promoting Climate Action in the
Middle East, North Africa and South Asia

Collaborating Partners



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



IRENA
International Renewable Energy Agency

NDC
PARTNERSHIP

UN
WOMEN



UNITED NATIONS
ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



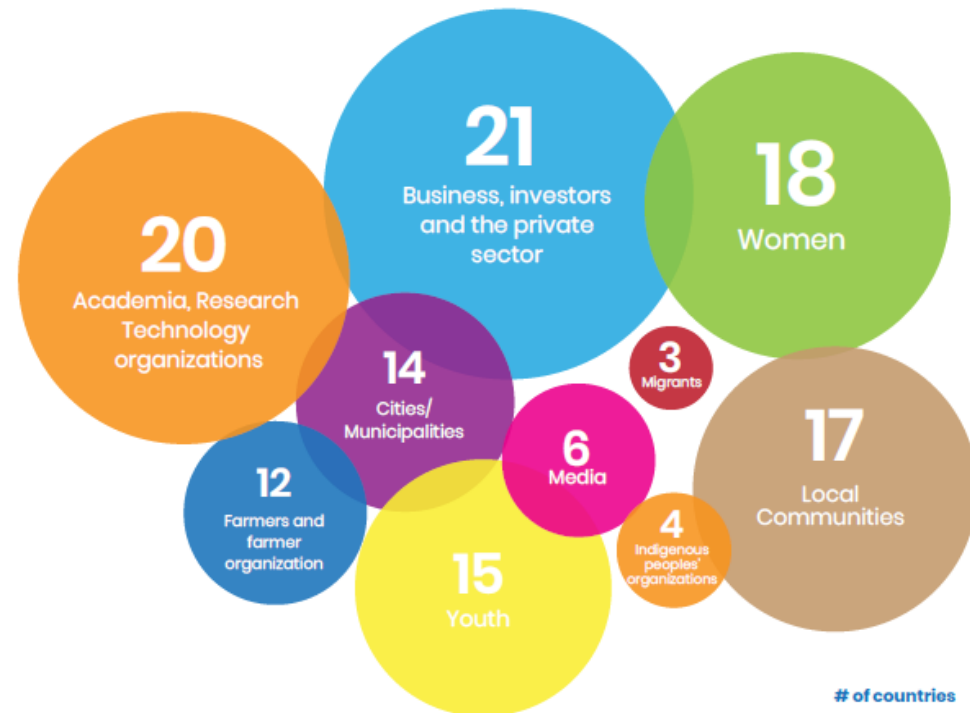
UN
environment
programme

UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



NDC Updates and Revisions

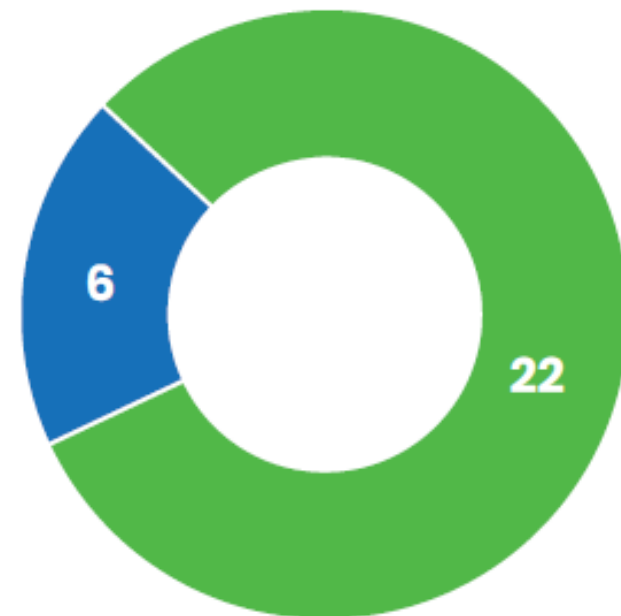
- **Most countries aiming to enhance ambition** through new adaptation and mitigation targets, alignment with national policies and mainstreaming into local and sectoral development planning
- **A vast majority** will explicitly include energy and transportation in their NDCs, significantly fewer mentioning oceans, desertification, mangroves and covid-19 recovery plans
- **Business, investors and the private sector** the key stakeholder group, whereas migrants and indigenous people much less prominently mentioned in the NDC enhancement process



Major Challenges for NDC updates

- **Covid-19 has had a big impact on the NDC Revision process**
 - Affects both coordination with internal and external stakeholders, as well as financial allocation from governments and development partners
- **Access to data** for establishing baselines and modelling remains key issues for the revision process
- **Finance and government capacity** the main barriers towards enhanced ambition in updated NDCs

Has the COVID-19 crisis impacted the enhancement of your NDC ?



■ Yes ■ No # of countries



Support Received and Needed

- $\approx 80\%$ have received support to enhance their NDCs
- Support for building local capacities and ensuring a country-driven process highlighted by several respondents
- Financial analysis and monitoring and evaluation frameworks are the two areas most in need for support and received 26 responses (90%), respectively. Further: capacity building and information and data gathering.
- Knowledge sharing and peer-to-peer convening

What kind of support does your country still need to enhance the quality and/or increase the ambition of its NDC ?

Financial analysis

26

Monitoring and evaluation frameworks

26

Capacity-building

24

Information and data gathering and analysis

24

Cross-sectoral coordination

20

Knowledge sharing / peer-to-peer convening

20

Designing NDC-related policy, strategy and legislation

16

of countries



Thank you!



Initial version of NDC synthesis report (Feb.2021):
Approach and key findings

**Good Practices in NDC Update and Implementation: Challenges
and Lessons Learned from Asia, Middle East, and North Africa**
Scene Setting
Virtual Workshop, 16-18 March 2021



NDC Synthesis Report: mandate and approach

Mandate (Paris, 2015): “... Parties shall submit their NDCs... at least 9-12 months in advance of the relevant session of the CMA with a **view to facilitating the clarity, transparency and understanding** of these contributions, **including through a synthesis report by the secretariat**”

Given the COVID-19 impacts, the report is to be issued in 2 versions:

- Initial version by 28 February
 - ✓ To take onboard new/updated NDCs submitted by 31 Dec.2020
- Final version before COP 26 in Glasgow (to be published before 30 Sep.)
 - ☐ To take onboard also NDC submissions in 2021 (by 30 July)

Initial version published on 26 February, covering:

- 75 Parties, incl. EU-27: ~40% of Paris Agreement Parties) – 60% still to come
- 75 Parties: ≈30% of global GHG emissions – more needed for global estimate



Initial NDC Synthesis: “good news”

(progress compared to initial NDCs from 2015 – 2016)

- a) **Higher quality of the information presented the NDC, including the underpinning data** – the NDCs are clearer and more comprehensive:
- b) **More attention to the planning and implementation process around NDCs and nation-wide engagement, including non-State actors:**
- c) **Linking NDCs with longer-term goals/aspirations for carbon neutrality, SDGs and national legislative/regulatory/planning processes** (=> better coordination, political support, use of existing arrangements)



Initial NDC Synthesis: “less good news” ...

Despite the notable improvements, the new/updated NDCs

- Are estimated to lead to total GHG emission levels just about **3% lower for 2030** than under these Parties’ previous NDCs
- By 2030, the emissions would be
 - ❑ **0.5% lower than in 2010**
 - ❑ **2.1 per cent lower than in 2017**
- **Such reductions fall far short of IPCC ranges (see below...)**
- These findings are only for the Parties considered (30% of global emissions) – but they are still indicative (emissions “stagnate” rather than decrease drastically), and calling for action

***IPCC, 1.5 °C Report:** to be consistent with global emission pathways with no or limited overshoot of the 1.5°C goal, global net anthropogenic CO₂ emissions need to decline by **about 45% from the 2010 level by 2030**, reaching net zero around 2050. For limiting global warming to below 2°C, CO₂ emissions need to decrease by **about 25%** and reach net zero around 2070. Deep reductions are required for non-CO₂ emissions as well.*



NDC Synthesis Report: what next?

- **Report warns on urgent need to increase ambition in climate action**
- The report covers only 30% of global emissions: more NDCs will be coming in 2021 – they need to show increased ambition; and those who have submitted may resubmit (Article 4.11 of the Paris Agreement)
=> there will be another version of NDC synthesis before COP 26
- More action requires also more support; this remains crucial
- The current COVID context is a challenge but also an opportunity:
 - ✓ NDCs and green recovery can be mutually reinforcing – important to align and integrate NDC measures with COVID recovery
 - ✓ Climate/NDC finance should align with recovery finance
 - ✓ NDCs&recovery: gender-responsive and inclusive processes needed
- **At UNFCCC conference (COP 26) in Glasgow, strong signal on climate action is needed**

Thank you for your attention!



Mitigation in NDCs

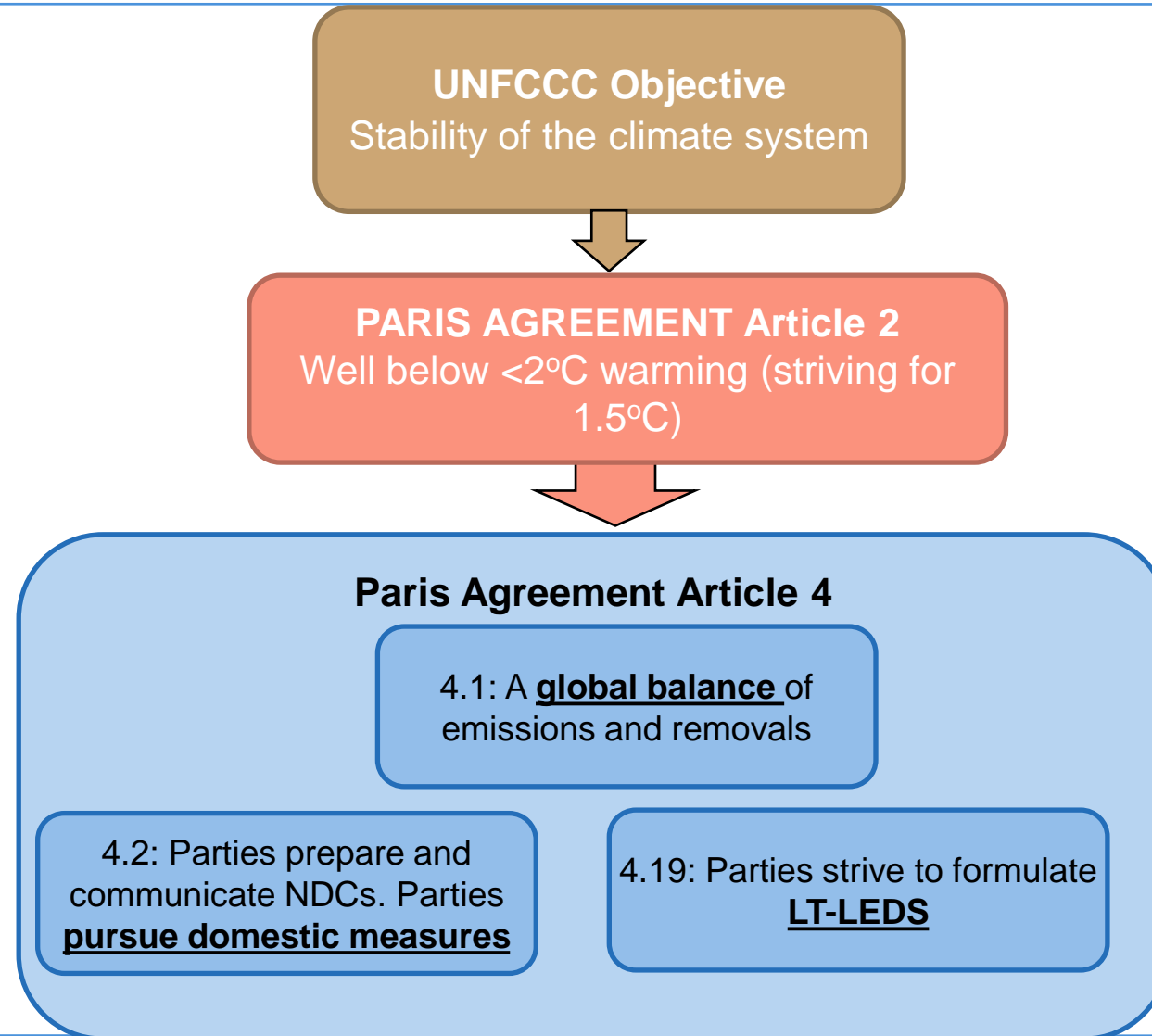
**Good Practices in NDC Update and Implementation: Challenges
and Lessons Learned from Asia, Middle East, and North Africa**

Scene setting

Virtual Workshop, 16-18 March 2021



Overview



GHG sources and drivers

Sector	Emissions sources	Drivers
Energy supply	Fuels processing Fuels transport Electricity production	Fuel availability and global markets Consumption
Energy end-user demand	Buildings Transport Materials production	Shelter, thermal comfort Personal mobility, trade
Industrial processes	Cement Fertilizer	Construction needs Agricultural approaches
Waste management	Landfill sites Wastewater treatment	Human settlements, sanitation
Agriculture	Animal husbandry	Human nutrition
LULUCF	Soils Forests	Intensification Land-use change



National mitigation strategies

- If global net-zero is the trajectory which current public or private investments will be less viable in 10, 20, 30 years – *the use of all CURRENT infrastructure would be enough to cause 1.5°C warming*
 - Identify new infrastructure that is likely to be less economically viable in future
 - Ensure that scarce capital is directed to the creation of low carbon infrastructure
 - Assess existing infrastructure that can be phased out early
 - Assess approaches and systems that require awareness raising and capacity building to address (construction, agriculture)
 - Determine the policy interventions needed to drive these changes
- Your NDC and LT-LEDS is a key policy signal for both domestic and international investors and economic actors.
- It is the NDC that makes Paris a reality for national stakeholders.



Adaptation under the Paris Agreement, adaptation in NDCs, NAPs

Good Practices in NDC Update and Implementation: Challenges and Lessons Learned from Asia, Middle East, and North Africa

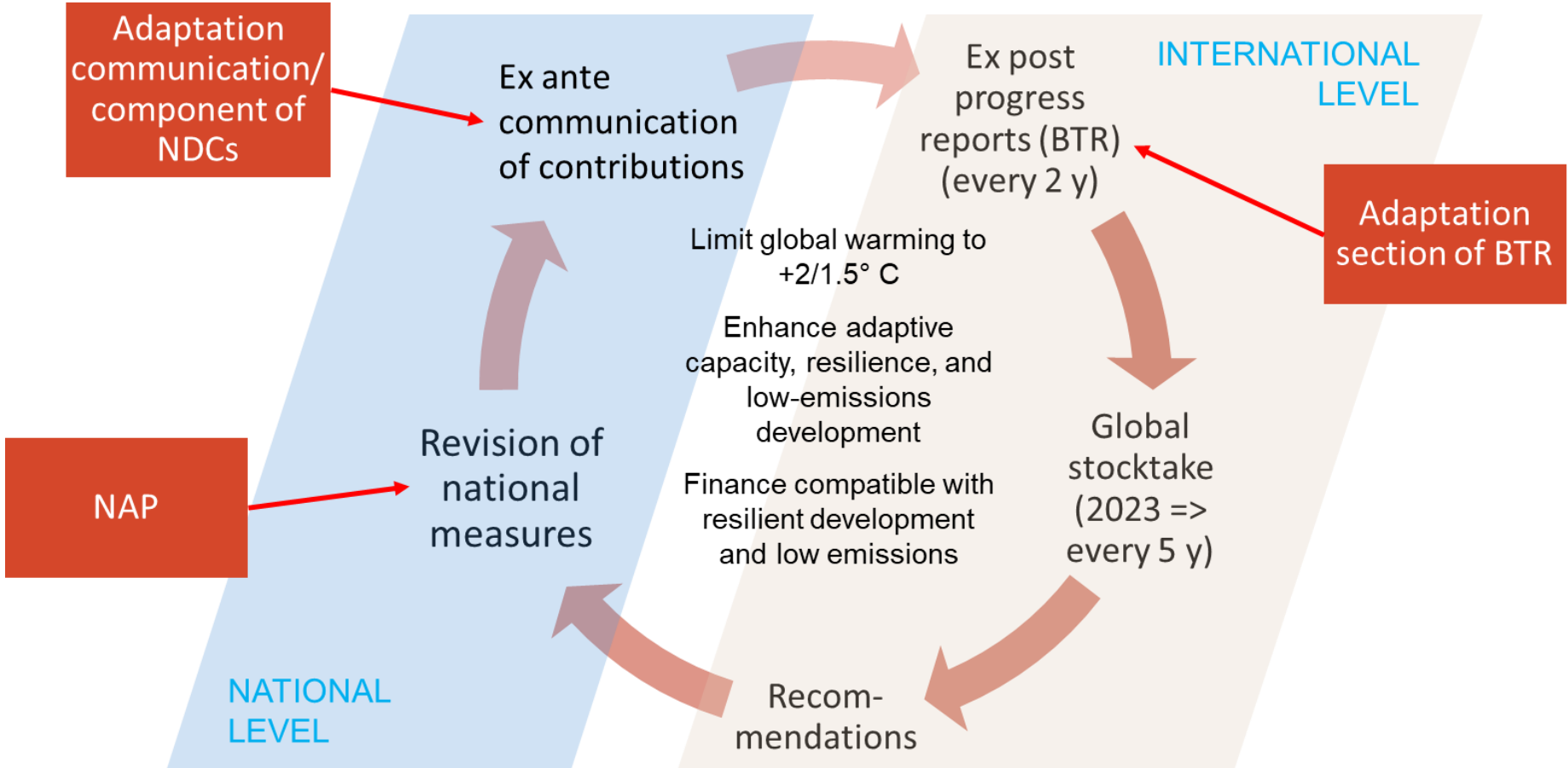
Scene setting

Virtual Workshop, 16-18 March 2021

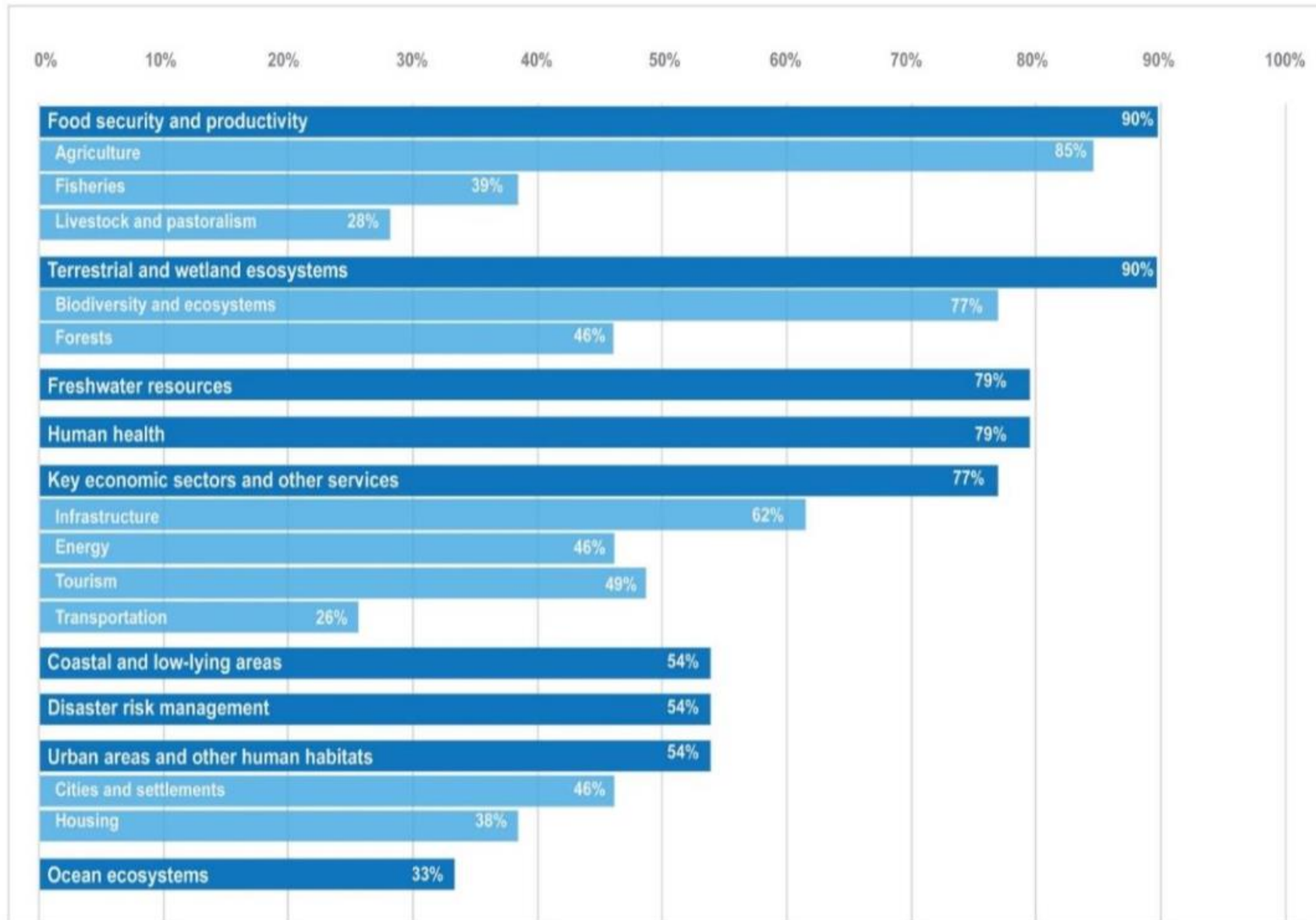


*Matti Goldberg, Associate Programme Officer,
Adaptation Division, UNFCCC Secretariat*

ROLE OF ADAPTATION ARRANGEMENTS IN THE PARIS AGREEMENT CYCLE



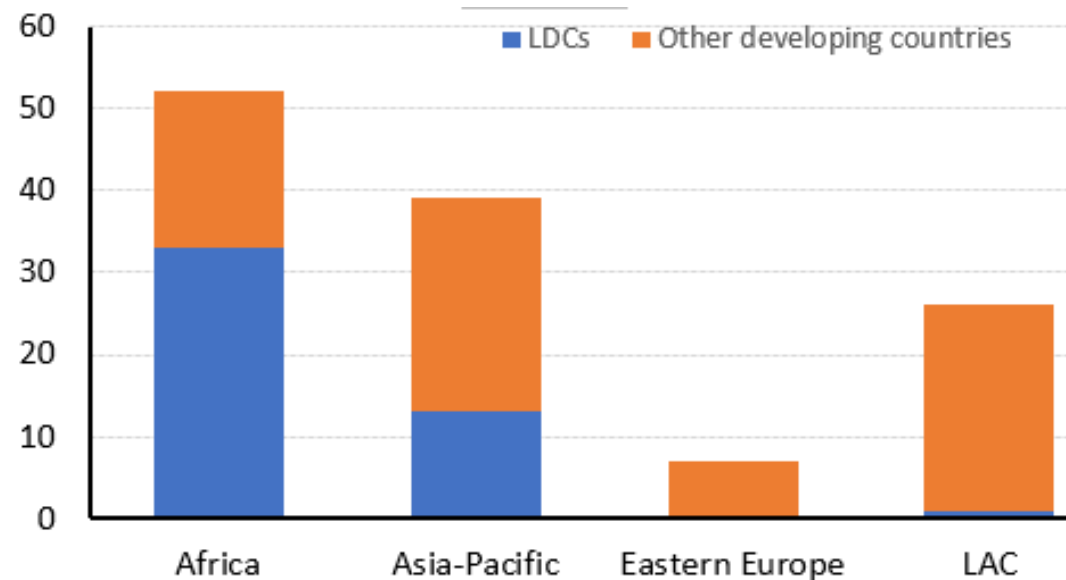
Share of adaptation components of national determined contributions referring to specific adaptation priority areas and sectors



Progress in NAPs in November 2020

**125 out of 154
developing countries
are undertaking the
process to formulate
and implement NAPs**

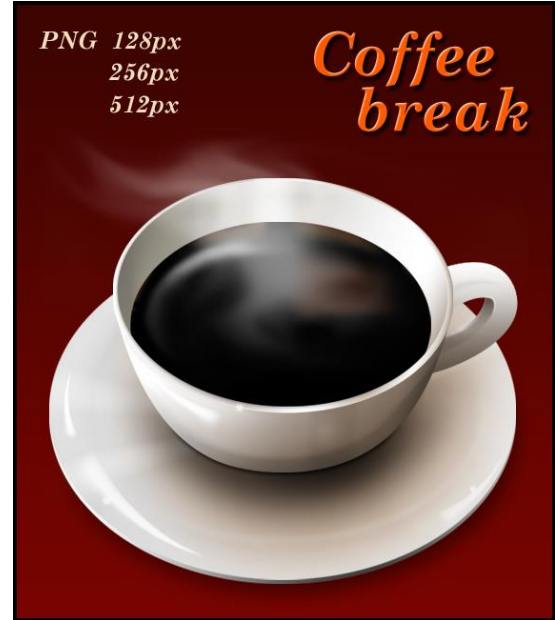
- All 47 LDCs are undertaking at least one measure in the process to formulate and implement NAPs
- 55 developing countries are being supported by GCF for formulating their NAPs while others are being supported in various activities by bilateral partners and others



Thank you!

mgoldberg@unfccc.int





[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND](#)

Panel Discussion 1: Lessons Learned from the NDC Update Process in Asia, Middle East, and North Africa

Moderator

Romeo Bertolini, Deputy Director and Head of Bonn Office, NDC Partnership

Panelists

- **Radha Wagle**, Chief, Climate Change Management, Division, Ministry of Forests and Environment, Nepal
- **Maria Saribekyan**, Senior Specialist of the Climate Policy Department, Armenia
- **Chanutsakul Supirak**, Environmental Official, Professional Level, Thailand
- **Qais Al Suwaidi**, Assistant Expert, Ministry of Climate Change & Environment, UAE



REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENT

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

CLIMATE POLICY DEPARTMENT

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
of the Republic of Armenia for 2021-2030

MARINE SARIBEKYAN

NDCs grounds for review

- ✓ Political announcements about increasing ambitions
- ✓ Willingness to follow the NDCs guidelines adopted in Katowice (COP-24)
- ✓ The need to review baseline data
- ✓ The need to increase clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTU) compared to the 2015 INDC

NDC-2020 the requirements according to the Paris Agreement

Content: /PA Article3/

...All parties are committed to initiating and reporting ambitious efforts: In Articles 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13 according to the established procedure, with a view to achieving the objective set out in Article 2 of PA:

Coverage/Scope:

Mitigation

Adaptation

Means of implementation

Transparency

Characteristics / Principles: /PA Article 4/

Progress over the previous one (4.3)

All sectors of the economy (4.4)

Update every 5 years (4.9)

Maximum ambition (4.11)

Accountability by promoting transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency and avoiding duplication (4.13)

Proposed amendments to the revised NDS-2020 of Armenia

To Reduce the 35-year period of NDCs to 10 years => to look at 2021-2030 period instead of 2015-2050.

Consider the use of the absolute 2030 emission reduction target from the 1990.

4/CMA.1 Use of the guidelines in Annex as a sample project of the structure and content of the NDC.

Reject the idea of a carbon budget and a per capita carbon budget or revise it according to the latest forecasts for the global carbon budget.

Use of accounting transparency indicators such as GDP or GHG emissions per unit of GDP.

Provide conciseness with links to sectoral strategies and programs, latest available BUR, NIR.

Direct implementation of the project Implementation Plan of NDC-2020, which will clarify the necessary responsibilities, financial resources and institutional capacity.

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION

Panel Discussion 1: Lessons Learned from the NDC Update Process in Asia, Middle East, and North Africa

Moderator

Romeo Bertolini, Deputy Director and Head of Bonn Office, NDC Partnership

Panelists

- **Radha Wagle**, Chief, Climate Change Management, Division, Ministry of Forests and Environment, Nepal
- **Maria Saribekyan**, Senior Specialist of the Climate Policy Department, Armenia
- **Chanutsakul Supirak**, Environmental Official, Professional Level, Thailand
- **Qais Al Suwaidi**, Assistant Expert, Ministry of Climate Change & Environment, UAE

Breakout Session

Station 1

Identifying sectoral priority activities and enabling actions

Advancing climate goals requires commitments from all relevant sectors affected by or contributing to climate change

Station 2

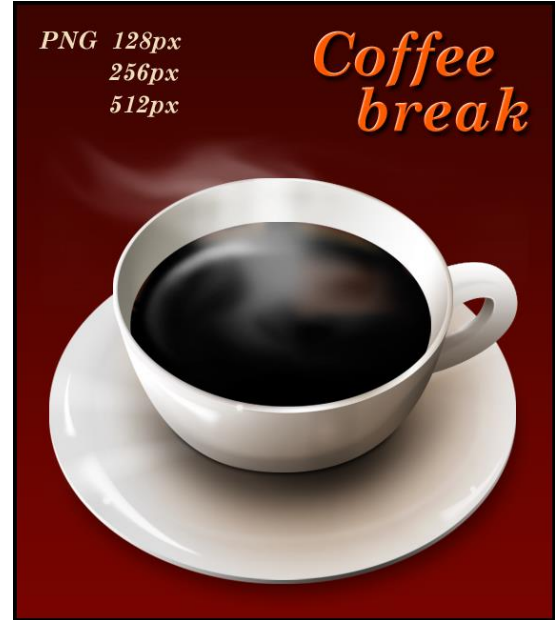
Tracking progress and reporting

Successful implementation of NDC actions requires plans to have measurable goals

Station 3

Establishing governance mechanisms

Successful implementation entails concerted whole-of-government approaches



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND](#)

Agenda Day 2

Time	Sessions
14:00 – 14:05	Recapitulation of Day 1
14:05 – 15:05	Panel Discussion 2: Lessons Learned from the NDC Update Process in Asia, Middle East, and North Africa
15:05 – 15:15	Short Break
15:15 – 16:05	Introduction and Breakout Session 2: Inclusive Stakeholder Engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Station 1: Vulnerable groups, gender mainstreaming and youth related issues• Station 2: Engaging the private sector• Station 3: Effective coordination and engagement mechanisms with development partners, civil society and other non-government stakeholders
16:05 – 16:20	Breakout Reporting
16:20 – 16:25	Short Break
16:25 – 17:25	Panel Discussion 3: Sectoral Support for NDC Implementation
17:25 – 17:30	Preview of Day 3