

NDC PARTNERSHIP



IGES

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



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*

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 |

Panel Discussion 2: Lessons Learned from the NDC Update Process in Asia, Middle East, and North Africa

Moderator: Omar Zemrang, Regional manager, NDC Partnership

- **Enkhbat Altangerel**, Director General, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Mongolia
- **Sophal Leang**, Chief of Office of the Department of Climate Change, Cambodia
- **Mary Awad**, Project Officer, Climate Change Projects, UNDP Ministry of Environment, Lebanon



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



Lesson learned from the NDC Update

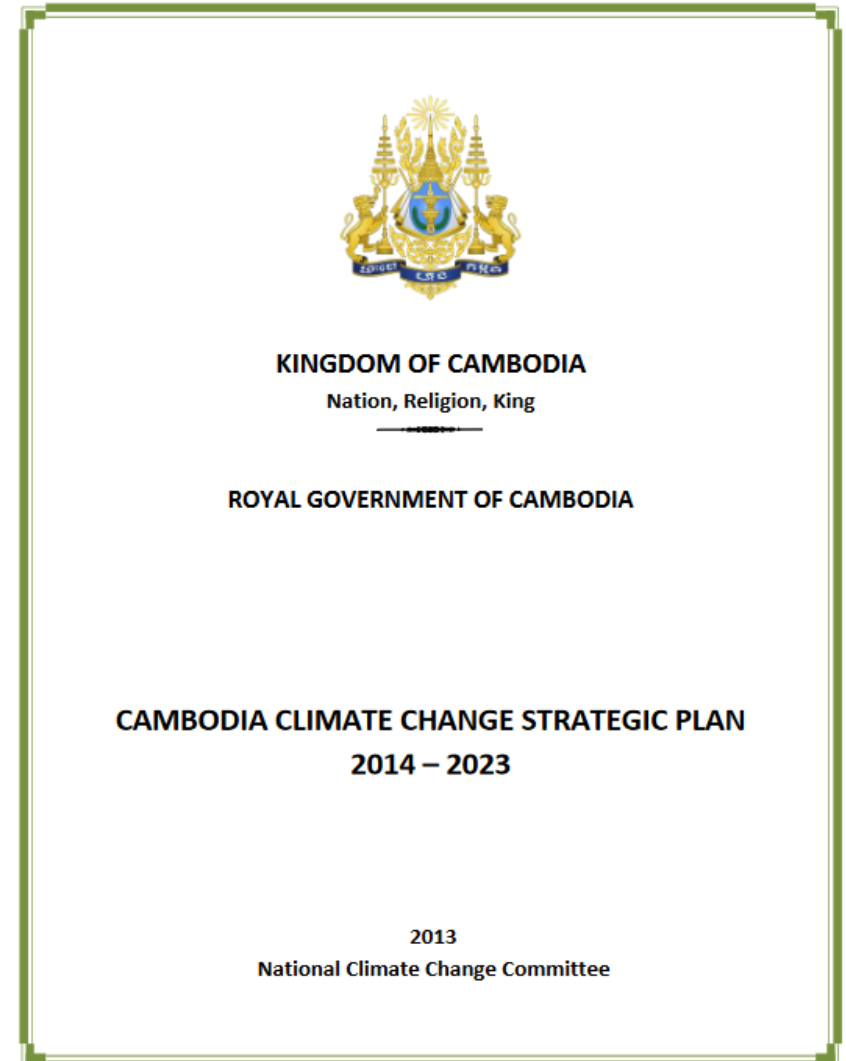
Phnom Penh, 17 March 2021

Presented by: Mr. Leang Sophal
Head of GHG Inventory and Mitigation Office
Department of Climate Change
NCSD/MoE



Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP:201402023)

- This is the first ever comprehensive national policy document responding to the climate change issues our nation is facing;
- The CCCSP has reflected our political will, our firm commitment and readiness for reducing climate change impacts on national development, and contributing, with the international community, to global efforts for mitigating GHG emissions under the UNFCCC.
- **In the long term (2019 –2023):** The focus of this phase will be on research and learning, but its main objective will be to scaleup success cases and to continue mainstreaming climate change intonational and sub-national programs.



Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)

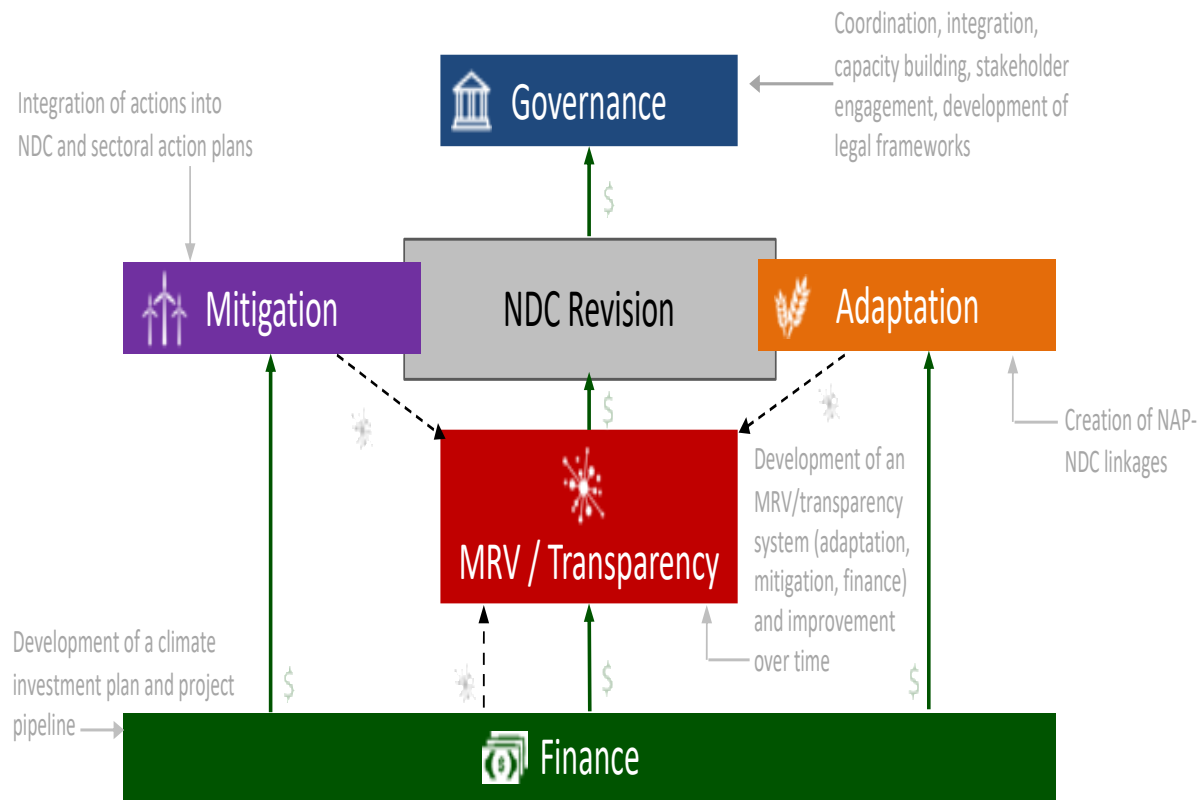
- We have submitted our INDC to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in September 2015;
- Cambodia is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, in particular from floods, droughts, wind storms, and seawater intrusion. Agriculture, infrastructure, forestry, human health, and coastal zones are the most affected sectors;
- Vulnerable sector to the impacts of Climate Change: **Agriculture, Infrastructure, Forestry, Human health, and Coastal zones.**
- Adapting to current and future effects of climate change is a priority for Cambodia;
- We have identified 13 priority actions for adaptation.

Table 1: Mitigation actions in key sectors – aggregate reductions by 2030

| <i>Sector</i> | <i>Priority actions</i> | <i>Reduction as Gg CO₂eq and % in the year 2030 compared to the baseline</i> |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| Energy Industries | National grid connected renewable energy generation (solar energy, hydropower, biomass and biogas) and connecting decentralised renewable generation to the grid. Off-grid electricity such as solar home systems, hydro (pico, mini and micro). Promoting energy efficiency by end users. | 1,800 (16%) |
| Manufacturing Industries | Promoting use of renewable energy and adopting energy efficiency for garment factory, rice mills, and brick kilns. | 727 (7%) |
| Transport | Promoting mass public transport. Improving operation and maintenance of vehicles through motor vehicle inspection and eco-driving, and the increased use of hybrid cars, electric vehicles and bicycles. | 390 (3%) |
| Other | Promoting energy efficiency for buildings and more efficient cookstoves. Reducing emissions from waste through use of biodigesters and water filters. Use of renewable energy for irrigation and solar lamps. | 155 (1%) |
| Total Savings | | 3,100 (27%) |

NDC Roadmap

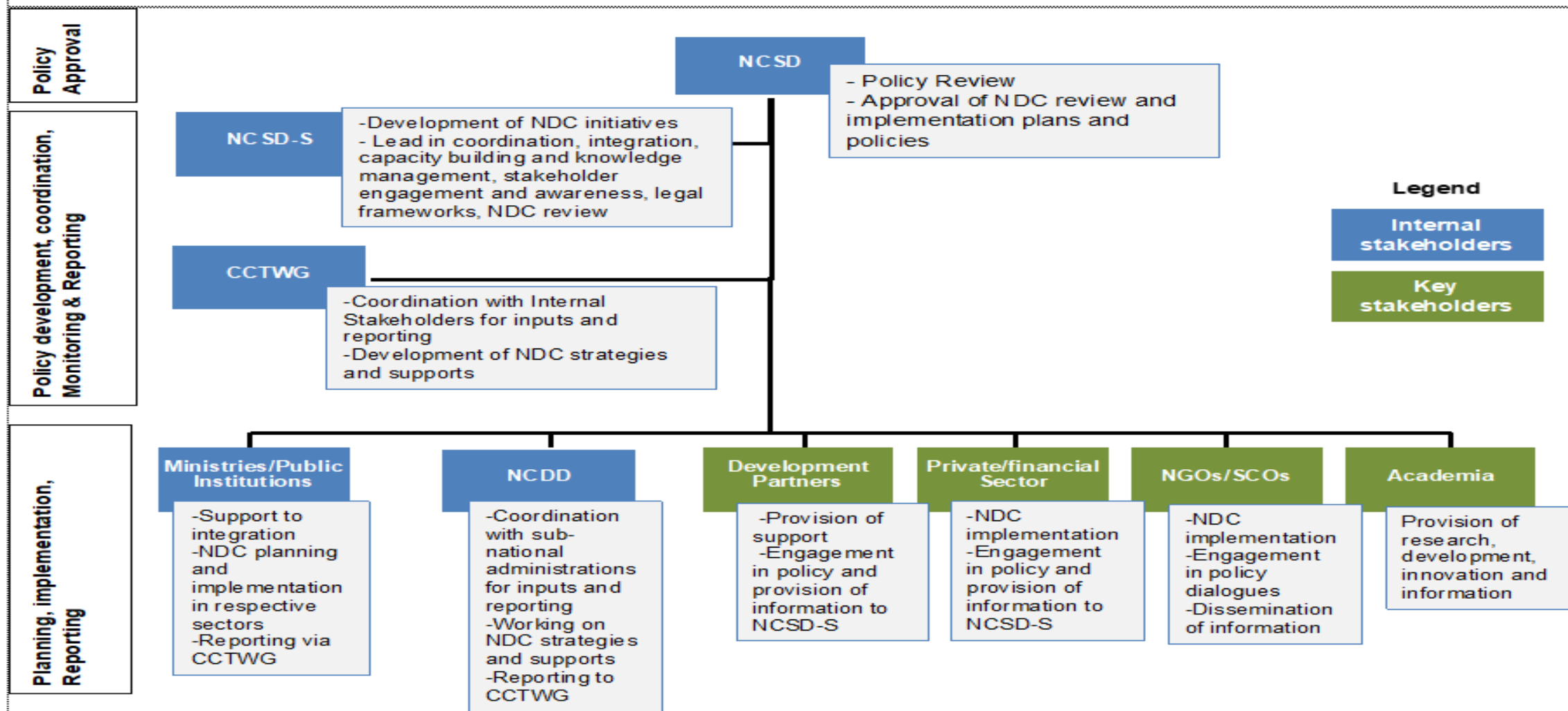
- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) set out each country's approach to reducing emissions and adapting to a changing climate, as part of the Paris Agreement signed in COP 21 in Paris in 2015.



| | By 2020 | By 2025 | By 2030 |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Governance | Governance systems set up | NDC and climate change governance systems increasingly mainstreamed | NDC and other planning systems perfectly mainstreamed and used to report on NDC and SDGs |
| Mitigation | Implementation of mitigation actions | Increased ambition, economy-wide mitigation targets and implementation | Real-time economy-wide mitigation targets and implementation |
| Adaptation | NAP process ongoing and adaptation actions in NDC implemented | NDC linked to NAP process | NDC linked to NAP process and resilience improved |
| Finance | Finance systems set up and concessional financing terms | Climate investment plan operational and increased sophistication of finance system | Middle-income level of financial sophistication achieved |
| MRV/Transparency | Limited measurement of progress and development of transparency system | Transparency system partially operational | Transparency system upgraded and fully operational |

NDC Roadmap (Con't)

Figure 4 Stakeholder roles and responsibilities



NDC Update

- We have submitted NDC update to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on 31 December 2020;
- This updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for Cambodia presents our commitments and needs for the next decade, in order to realize our vision of a low carbon and resilient society;
- Cambodia is committed to doing its part to address the global challenge of climate change, we look forward to working with all our partners to address our remaining needs in financing, capacity development and technology transfers;
- We worked closely with 16 line ministries to collect the input and identified the 119 priority actions for both mitigation and adaptation as basic calculation through the consultative and validation workshops so far;



Challenges

- ✓ Engagement with different ministries/ sectors with different disciplines, capacities and priorities;
- ✓ Limited in capacity building, finance, information, technologies,
- ✓ Unclear baselines and data availability for mitigation projection; and
- ✓ Coordination in term of large of number sectors/actions covering in NDC update

The priority actions with costing

- We have identified 119 priority mitigation and adaptation actions with the costing for implementation;
- We have worked closely with NDC Partnership to find the partner from implementation and we need to work and coordinate with line ministries;
- Based on the notification from NDC Partnership, we found 12 DPs such as: EU, FAO, Germany, GGGI, IRENA, Japan, SNV, UNCDF, UNDP, UNESCAP, UNICEF, UK



Thanks!

For further information, please contact the Department of Climate Change,
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Good practices in NDC update and implementation: challenges and lessons learned from Asia, Middle East and North Africa

Panel Discussion 2 "Lessons Learned from the NDC Update Process in Asia, Middle East, and North Africa" on Financing for NDC Implementation

Mary Awad Menassa, Project Officer, Climate Change Projects, UNDP, Ministry of Environment, Lebanon

Lebanon's NDC Update

Lebanon started the NDC update process in **2018** under the UNDP NDC Support Programme (NDCSP); **access to finance** for NDC preparation

The preparation of Lebanon's NDC was taking place during **uncertain times**; economic crisis, Beirut Blast, Syrian crisis and COVID-19 pandemic

Adverse climate impacts will add an additional layer of challenges and set back any improvement in the Lebanese socio-economic status. Lebanon views **climate change as a threat multiplier** to its current struggles

This NDC update is aligned with the **green economic recovery** effort and brings about an additional layer of sustainable solutions to Lebanon's challenges

To update the NDC, a **policy assessment** was needed for progress analysis, sectoral planning, ease of climate action implementation and government priorities

Strong sectoral strategies, but lack of overarching climate change legislative framework to guide institutions

Sporadic climate change mainstreaming for mitigation and adaptation planning

Approval of climate-negative investments

Gaps in enabling policy environment for effective NDC implementation

Challenges in the NDC Update Process and Consequent Implementation

Uncertainties in climate support for NDC implementation

No formalized linkages with other relevant portfolios/conventions

Lack of development or sustainable development long-term strategy

Leadership not in tandem with NDC coordination mechanism

Lessons Learned

NDC update to set the **direction of travel** not only for climate-relevant institutions, but also for planning and finance entities

Opportunity for the NDC update to set the scene for **enabling policies**: Climate Action Enablers

Synchronize the **concepts of sustainable development, green recovery, green economy and climate action** for effective governance and implementation

Clear way forward on immediate next steps to **unlock climate finance potential**: Lebanon Green Investment Facility (LGIF – NDC Partnership, CAEP supported by the World Bank and IsDB), climate-proofing Lebanon’s investments through the UNDP Climate Promise

Climate Action for Sustainable Development and a Green Economy

NDC in sync with Sustainable Development through co-benefits, striving for a green economy, prioritizing a just transition and vulnerable communities

Climate Action Enablers (CAEs)

Governance and institutional capacities, incentivized action and fiscal reform, strengthened partnerships, innovative R&D, gender and youth integration, monitoring and transparency

Mitigation Contribution

More ambitious GHG and RE targets, based on existing policies and studies

Adaptation Priorities

Guiding principles: food security, infrastructure and urban resilience, public health, nature-based solutions, land degradation neutrality and disaster risk reduction and 6 sectoral priorities based on existing policies

Support Needed for NDC Implementation and Achievement

National effort: LGIF, climate-proofing, GCF country programme, NDC Partnership Plans, with needed international support to achieve Lebanon’s targets through loans and grants

Annex: ICTU of Lebanon’s NDC mitigation targets

Detailed information on the mitigation part of the NDC including how the BAU scenario was built, and which methodology was used, as per Decision 4/CMA.1

SHORT BREAK



Breakout session 2: Inclusive Stakeholder Engagement

- **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

Panel Discussion 3: Sectoral Support for NDC Implementation

Moderator – Stefanos Fotiou, Director, EDD ESCAP

- **Ingvild Solvang**, Head of Climate Action and Inclusive Development, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
- **Zoheir Hamedi**, Regional Programme Officer, Middle East and North Africa, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
- **Roula Majdalani**, Director, Sustainable Development Policies Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)
- **Jaco Cilliers**, Manager, Bangkok Regional Hub, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Bureau for Asia and Pacific
- **Mohammed Angawi**, Programme Management Officer, Climate Change, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- **Zitouni Ould-Dada**, Deputy Director, Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Preview of Day 3

| Time | Sessions |
|---------------|--|
| 14:00 – 14:05 | Recapitulation of Day 2 |
| 14:05 – 14:55 | Introduction and Breakout Session 3: Financing for NDC Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Station 1: Public Finance• Station 2: Private Finance/ Blended finance• Station 3: Pipeline development |
| 14:55 – 15:10 | Breakout Reporting |
| 15:10 – 15:20 | Short Break |
| 15:20 – 16:20 | Panel Discussion 4: Financing for NDC Implementation |
| 16:20 – 16:25 | Short Break |
| 16:25 – 17:05 | Plenary Discussion: Workshop summary and Regional Climate Weeks - exchange of knowledge and best practices on NDC implementation across the region |
| 17:05 – 17:20 | Poll: Priority Areas in Asia, Middle East, and North Africa |
| 17:20 – 17:30 | Closing Remarks |