

NDC enhancement: lessons learned in capacity needs, challenges and opportunities

Virtual Event

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NDCs under the Paris Agreement

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are actions that Parties to the Paris Agreement plan to undertake to address climate change. A Party's "contribution" is "nationally determined" according to its national circumstances and priorities.

Global response to climate change

Parties are to undertake and communicate ambitious efforts as defined in Articles 4 (Mitigation), Article 7 (Adaptation), Article 9 (Finance), Article 10 (Technology development and transfer), Article 11 (Capacity building), Article 13 (Transparency)

With a view to achieving the purpose of Paris Agreement

- Limit warming to **well below 2°C** and pursue efforts to limit warming to **1.5°C** above pre-industrial levels (Article 1.a).
- Enhance adaptation and climate resilience efforts (Article 1.b).
- Make financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low emissions and climate-resilient development (Article 1.c).



Cycle of NDCs

- Develop and communicate NDCs to the UNFCCC.
 - Communication of NDCs every 5 years (may adjust its existing NDC at any time to enhance its level of ambition)
 - Each successive NDC will present a progression beyond the previous one and reflect highest possible ambition
 - Reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities, in the light of different national circumstances
- Implement them, and monitor implementation at the national level.
- Report on implementation to the UNFCCC, as part of the Agreement's "enhanced transparency framework", for international expert review.
- Participate in a "global stocktake" every five years to assess collective (global) progress towards achieving the goals of the Agreement.
- Use the information from the global stocktake for their next round of NDCs.



Cycle of the NDCs to be submitted in 2020

Initial Timelines



• The secretariat is requested to prepare a synthesis report for COP 26

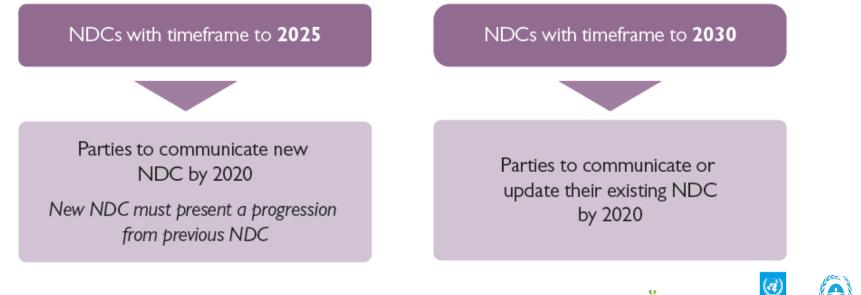
New Timelines

- As COP26 postponed to November 2021, new deadline is February 2021 (latest 9 months before COP). However Parties are encouraged to submit new or updated NDCs by the end of the year.
- Secretariat to prepare an initial version of the Synthesis report by 28 February 2021 (with submission received until 31 December 2020)
- The rest of the timelines remain unchanged



What NDCs need to be submitted this year & why?

- Raise ambition: Parties are urged to consider the significant emission gap between the aggregate effect of Parties' mitigation efforts in and aggregate emission pathways consistent with 2/1.5°C, when preparing their 2020 NDCs.
- Ensure that NDCs have a timeframe of at least 2030 : Absence of an agreement of a common timeframe to date (all NDC from 2031 shall have a common timeframe)





OBAL SUPPOR

Status of submissions so far

Second NDC:

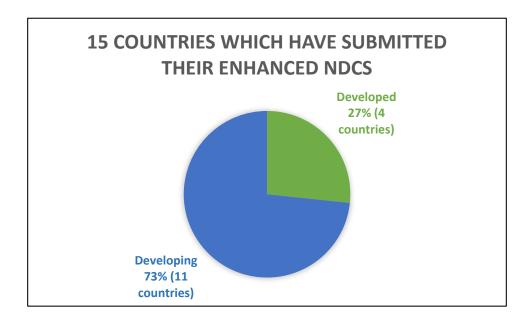
• 2 Parties (Suriname, Marshal Islands)

• Updated First NDC:

 13 Parties (Norway, Moldova, Singapore, Japan, Chile, New Zealand, Andorra, Rwanda, Jamaica, Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia, Thailand,

2020 First NDC:

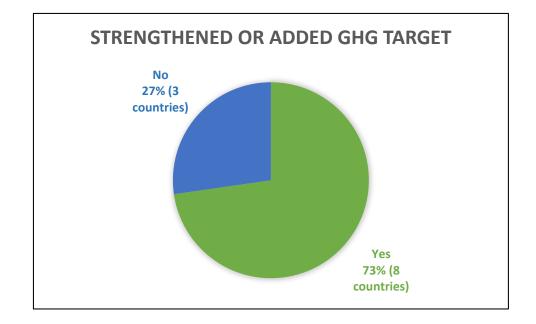
• Kyrgystan and Lebanon submitted this year their first NDC

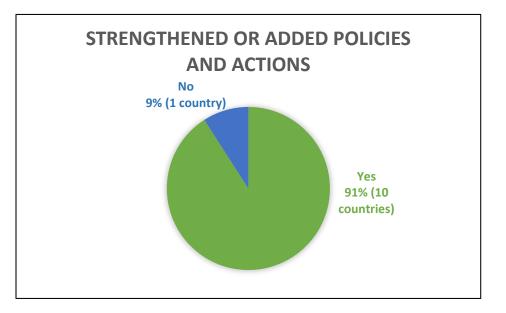


Out of the 11 developing countries 4 are SIDS









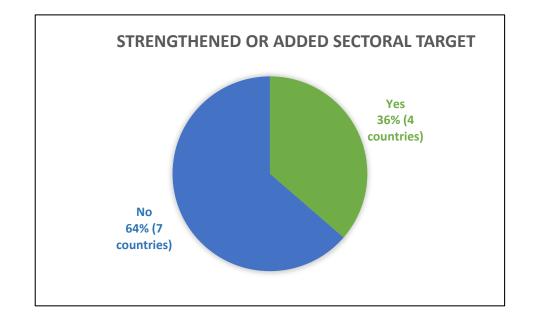
No: Cuba, Suriname, Thailand

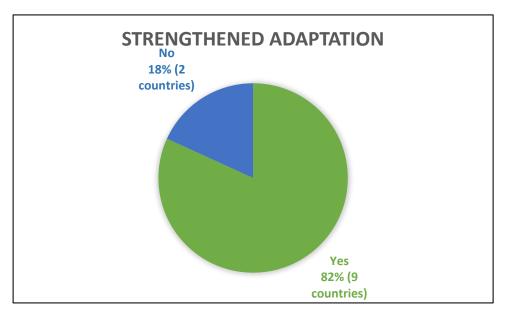
Yes: Chile, Jamaica, Marshall Islands, Moldova, Mongolia, Rwanda, Singapore, Vietnam

No: Marshall Islands

Yes: Chile, Cuba, Jamaica, Moldova, Mongolia, Rwanda, Singapore, Suriname, Thailand, Vietnam







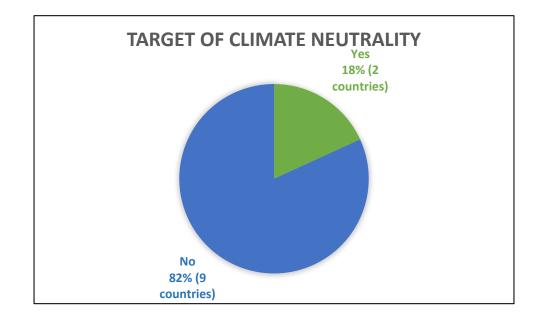
No: Jamaica, Marshall Islands, Moldova, Mongolia, Rwanda, Thailand, Vietnam

Yes: Chile, Cuba, Singapore, Suriname

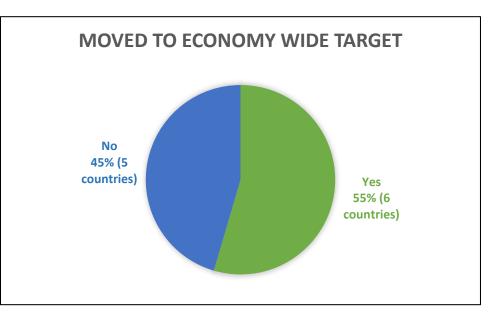
No: Jamaica, Marshall Islands

Yes: Chile, Cuba, Moldova, Mongolia, Rwanda, Singapore, Suriname, Thailand, Vietnam





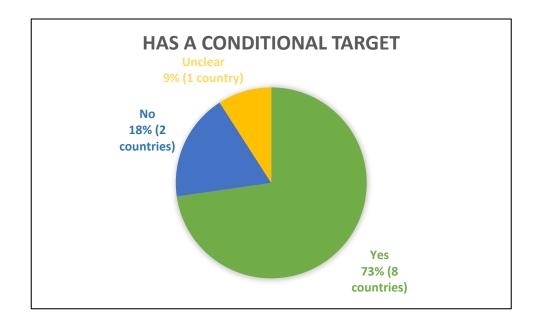
The Marshall Islands and Chile have committed to climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest



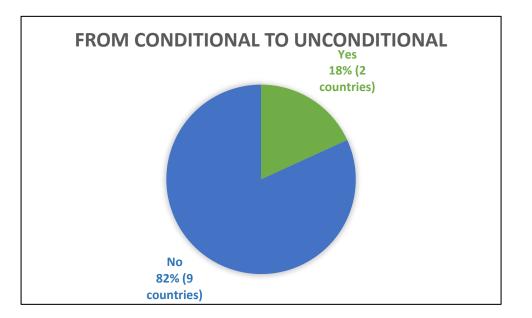
Chile, Marshall Islands, Moldova, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam have moved to an economy wide target.

Note: The Marshall Islands and Thailand exclude LULUCF sector in this economy wide target.



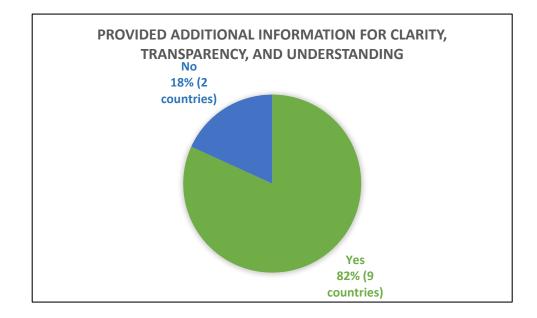


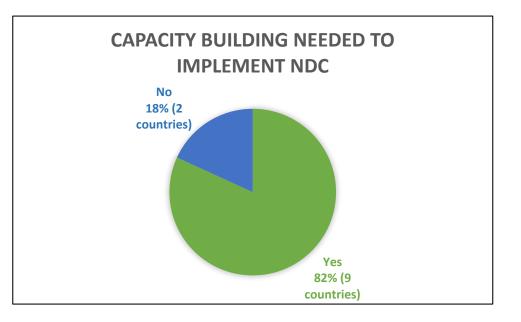
Chile and Singapore have no conditional targets.



Chile and Singapore now have an unconditional NDC







No: Marshall Islands, Mongolia

Yes: Chile, Cuba, Jamaica, Moldova, Rwanda, Singapore, Suriname, Thailand, Vietnam

No: Marshall Islands, Singapore

Yes: Chile, Cuba, Jamaica, Moldova, Mongolia, Rwanda, Suriname, Thailand, Vietnam



Capacity needs expressed in the NDCs

- Strengthening the sectoral, national and subnational capacities
- Integrating of mitigation and adaptation in sectoral planning processes
- Mainstreaming climate change and raising awareness among local actors, communities and the private sector in view of transforming behaviours and mindsets
- Developing finance proposals
- Adaptation including support for NAP and decision making with regard to the actions to be undertaken, impact assessment, risk and disaster forecasting
- Development of coordination mechanisms, legislations, policies and action plans
- Strengthening of national ownership of capacity building to ensure sustainability including improvement of the research capacity in climate change
- Developing information systems



Additional needs

- ICTU
- Enhanced transparency framework
- Assistance in identifying capacity needs





UN DP



Barriers to NDC implementation

Decoupling growth from GHG emissions Political priority Transfer of technology Technological development Financial resources Capacity building Institutional barriers Policy constraints Insufficient knowledge Geographical landscape











Thank you!

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