REGIONAL NDC DIALOGUE FOR THE CARIBBEAN

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#NDCDialogues
#Climate2020
NDC Implementation Plans: Common Elements and Good Practices

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Objectives for an Implementation Plan

• Opportunity to have a comprehensive analysis and develop pathway for implementation
• Identify bottlenecks, foresee difficulties in implementation
• Keep a check on the progress of implementation, ensure meeting of NDC targets
  o To identify activities, actions and projects to achieve the implementation of the NDC
  o To develop a coordinated implementation framework for the NDC
  o To identify possible sources of funding and measurement, reporting and verification for the implementation of the NDC
Process of Developing Implementation Plan

- Procurement- technical assistance
- Stakeholder identification and consultations
- Desktop review
- Data analysis
- Framework to adapt from

Factors that may affect process

- Government structure
- Geography and demographic
- Existence of a national mandate (climate national policy)
- Prior consultations with stakeholders on other projects or during development of INDCs
Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholders consulted:

- Public- Ministries/ departments/ agencies (based on sectors)
- Private sector companies and trade associations
- Academia
- Development partners
- Civil society

Objective:

- Prioritization of activities and timeframe
- Allows sustainability and endurability

Consultation Process:

- Participatory approach
- Variation in methodologies
  - Surveys
  - Interviews
  - One-on-one meetings
  - Workshops
  - Focus groups

Example from Fiji’s Roadmap

Figure 3: Diagram of stakeholder engagement and communication process
Common Elements

• **Country Overview**
  o NDC summary, existing or new national climate change policies

• **Methodology**
  o Stakeholder engagement
  o Data collection

• **Governance/ Institutional Arrangements**

• **Mitigation and Adaptation**
  o Potential GHG emissions reduced
  o Abatement costs
  o Alignment of activities with SDGs (or in impact section)

• **Financing implementation**

• **MRV**

• **Potential barriers to implementation and planned actions to overcome**

• **Impacts of implementation on society, besides the environmental benefits**
Governance/ Institutional Arrangements

• NDC Implementation Unit/ Coordination team established
  o Communicate and coordinate actions to achieve outcomes
  o Act as a secretariat
  o Review and amend the roadmap
  o Ensure reporting needs of MRV are met

• Analyze institutional framework to recommend institutional arrangements- which stakeholders (agencies) are responsible for which activities

• Constant coordination among stakeholders (within the gov’t, private sector, nonstate actors, development partners, etc.)

• Plan for engaging external stakeholders
Mitigation and Adaptation Actions

Majority of roadmaps organized by mitigation or adaptation actions, with subcategories including actions organized by sectoral plans.

**Common components**
- Prioritization of activities
- GHG mitigation potential
- Technical assistance needs
- Baseline scenario
- Co-benefits
- Barriers
- Target
- Abatement costs
- Risks
- Responsible line ministries
- Key Enabling elements
- Timeframe
- Cost estimates
- Capacity building needs
- GHG mitigation potential
- Co-benefits
- Abatement costs
- Key Enabling elements
- Capacity building needs
- GHG mitigation potential
- Co-benefits
- Abatement costs
- Key Enabling elements
- Capacity building needs

**Recommendations**
- Living document that will periodically be updated
- SDGs as part of finance strategy
- Timeline- Short/Medium/ Long-term plans
  - Based on financing plans of government/ national priorities
  - Quick wins
  - Precursor activities

Example from Rwanda’s Roadmap
Include steps for setting up MRV system

- set up institutional arrangements for oversight and coordination of MRV systems
- assess existing data and reporting
- strengthen policy and legislative framework for the MRV system
- design an MRV system
- establish data management processes for the MRV system

Example from Fiji’s Roadmap - MRV system for the energy sector
Financing NDC Implementation

• Estimated investment needs for each measure to reach targets
• Assess current situation to identify potential sources of finance, deficits
  o private sector, international finance mechanisms
• Include recommendations on developing mechanisms and policies to mobilize resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Sector Proposals</th>
<th>Phase-1 2025</th>
<th>Phase-2 2035</th>
<th>Total Cost (AUD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Treatment Works</td>
<td>1,515,000</td>
<td>1,365,000</td>
<td>2,880,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Storage</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
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<td>Pump Station</td>
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<td>Additional Various System Pump Items</td>
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<td>200,000</td>
<td>330,000</td>
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<td>Water Reticulation</td>
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<td>House Connections</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>330,000</td>
<td>1,530,000</td>
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<td>SCADA</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>700,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,275,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,815,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,420,000</strong></td>
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<table>
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<th>Sewerage Works</th>
<th>Phase-1 2025</th>
<th>Phase-2 2035</th>
<th>Total Cost (AUD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immediate Repairs to STP at Nauru Primary School</td>
<td>75,000</td>
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<td>New Sewage Treatment Plant</td>
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<td>3,075,000</td>
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<td>Upgrade sea outfall structure for STP</td>
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<td>200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sewer Reticulation, Septic Tanks, Pump Stations etc</td>
<td>18,690,000</td>
<td>5,990,000</td>
<td>24,680,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>9,065,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,160,000</strong></td>
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Example from Nauru’s Roadmap- Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan (2015-2035)
Challenges & Recommendations

**Challenges**

- Time and resource barrier
- Availability of data
  - Baseline inaccuracies
  - Need to shift timelines
  - Lack of detailed information on investment costs
- Setting up an MRV system
- Incorporating the plan into existing structure – may be necessary to modify laws, policies to accommodate

**Recommendations**

- National climate change policy’s importance in creating a mandate and availability of data
- Include Bureau of Statistics as a key stakeholder
- Need to emphasize co-benefits of NDC implementation
  - Stronger links to SDGs can be made
  - Integration of gender considerations
- Include guidelines on how to review roadmap in few years