Session 2:  
Global context and implications for the region  
Monday, 02 September 2019, 9:30-11:00
Outcome of SB50 and the road to COP25

Speaker: Bernd Hackmann, Programme Officer Mitigation, Data and Analysis Programme, UNFCCC
Overview

- NDCs under the Paris Agreement
- COP 24 outcomes on Ambition / NDCs / Tracking progress
- The road to COP-25
- NDCs in 2020
NDCs in the Paris Agreement

Article 4.2 “Each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.”
• The Paris Agreement recognizes that its objectives will be achieved **through time**

• It builds on aggregate and individual **progression/ambition**

• It establishes a **mandatory cycle of NDCs**:
  • First submission by **2020**
  • Enhanced ambition submitted **every 5 years**

• Feedback Mechanisms
  o Talanoa dialogue/Global Stocktake
  o Transparency Framework

Bernd Hackmann, UNFCCC
The adoption of the Katowice climate package is a critical turning point for the global climate regime:

→ from Climate negotiations to Climate implementation

Bernd Hackmann, UNFCCC
COP 24: relevant decisions

While almost all decisions adopted at COP 24 are relevant for NDCs, here are a few decisions highlighted:

• Decision 1/CP.24 - Part III. **Implementation and ambition**
• 4/CMA.1 - Further guidance in relation to the **mitigation section** of decision 1/CP.21 (NDC ICTU, NDC accounting)
• 8/CMA.1 - Matters relating to **Article 6** of the Paris Agreement
• 9/CMA.1 - Further guidance on the **adaptation communication**
• 18/CMA.1 - Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the **transparency framework for action and support** referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (tracking of progress)
• 20/CMA.1 - Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the **committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance**

→ All decisions from the Katowice climate package can be accessed on the UNFCCC website: [https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/paris-agreement-work-programme/katowice-climate-package](https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/paris-agreement-work-programme/katowice-climate-package)
COP 24 outcome on Ambition – Decision 1/CP.24

Ambition

- Stresses the urgency of enhanced ambition by all Parties;
- Recognizes the urgent need to enhance the provision of support by developed country Parties to developing countries;

New/updated NDCs

- Parties whose INDC with a time frame up to 2025 to communicate by 2020 a new NDC and to do so every five years thereafter;
- Parties whose INDC with a time frame up to 2030 to communicate or update by 2020 the contribution and to do so every five years thereafter;

Talanoa Dialogue

- Invitation to consider the outcome of the Talanoa Dialogue when preparing new/updated NDCs, inter alia:
  - concerted efforts need to be made to increase global ambition
  - climate change will worsen the quality of life of everyone on the planet, affecting disproportionately the poor and most vulnerable
COP 24 outcome on NDCs – Decision 4/CMA.1

The task was to develop further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of the Paris decisions (1/CP.21) for features, information (ICTU) and Accounting for NDCs

- Substantive outcomes on guidance for ICTU and Accounting for NDCs
- Further guidance on Features to be discussed in 2024
- Strong element on Capacity Building
- Revision of the guidance on ICTU and Accounting for NDCs in 2027, after experiences with the preparation and implementation of NDCs and the first GST
ICTU guidance based on elaboration of information elements identified in paragraph 27 of the Paris decisions.

- To be applied from the second NDCs – but Parties are strongly encouraged to apply guidance for new/updated NDCs in 2020.

- Guidance as applicable to the respective NDCs (no one-size-fits all).

ICTU guidance will help make NDCs more transparent and understandable to other governments, the civil society and the private sector, and can act as a checklist for those compiling and preparing NDCs.
COP 24 outcome on NDCs – Accounting

• Guidance further elaborates Article 4.13 and para 31 of PA

• Guidance shall be applied by all Parties from the second NDCs onwards, but Parties may elect to apply guidance to their first NDC (2020)

• Key principle is the avoidance of double counting

• The information on accounting will be provided in the biennial transparency reports, including through a structured summary
  • Provides for common metrics and methodologies (IPCC)
  • Provides guidance for use of own methodologies and for PAMs
  • Addresses emissions from land sector
  • Provides rules for applying technical changes to reference points
  • Establishes the principle of “no backsliding”
  • Requires Parties to explain why a category is not included.
COP 24 outcome on NDCs – Capacity Building Support

• Recognition of **different starting points**, capacities and national circumstances of Parties

• Importance of **capacity building support** for the **preparation, communication and accounting** of NDCs

• **Support** shall be provided to **developing countries** for implementing Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

• Encouragement to the relevant operating entities of the **Financial Mechanism (GCF/GEF)** and constituted bodies under the Convention to continue to provide capacity-building support

• **Invitation to other organizations to provide support for capacity building**

• Recognition of special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS in accordance with Article 4.6 of the Paris Agreement
COP 24 outcome on NDCs – Capacity Building Support

Tracking of Progress under the enhanced Transparency Framework:

Each Party shall provide:

- **description of its NDC** against which progress will be tracked;
- information on the **institutional arrangements** to track progress;
- **identify the indicator(s)** that it has selected to track progress, e.g.
  - 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
  - other (e.g. hectares of reforestation, percentage of renewable energy use or production, carbon neutrality, share of non-fossil fuel in primary energy consumption and non-GHG related indicators).

- **information for each selected indicator** for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s);
- **information in a structured summary** to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC.

Bernd Hackmann, UNFCCC
NDCs at COP 25

While many negotiating items at COP 25 are relevant for NDCs, here are a selected few:

• **Common time frames** for NDCs referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the PA (SBI)

• **Transparency** related work, including Common tabular formats for tracking progress of NDCs (SBSTA)

• Matters related to **Article 6** of the Paris Agreement, including Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6.2, of the PA; Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6.4, of the PA; Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6.8, of the PA; (SBSTA)

• **NDC Registry** (CMA)
NDCs in 2020: what is happening

• Parties whose INDC with a time frame up to 2025 to communicate by 2020 a new NDC and to do so every five years thereafter (1/CP.21, para. 23);

• Parties whose INDC with a time frame up to 2030 to communicate or update by 2020 the contribution and to do so every five years thereafter (1/CP.21, para. 24);

• Parties shall submit their NDCs [...] at least 9-12 month in advance of the relevant CMA session (1/CP.21, para. 25);

• The secretariat is requested to prepare a synthesis report (1/CP.21, para. 25);

• All Parties are invited to communicate long-term low emission development strategies (1/CP.21, para. 35);
NDCs in 2020: why updating the NDC

- Clarity on the Paris Agreement, its objectives and mechanics as well as on the Katowice Climate Package
- Outcome of the Talanoa Dialogue to inform NDCs
- Clarity and starting point for the enhanced transparency framework, including on tracking of progress towards achieving Parties’ individual NDCs and the first global stocktake in 2023
- Further guidance for information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of and accounting for NDCs (Decision 4/CMA.1)
- Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol
- Reflecting the reality on the ground and capturing advances in climate policies and action, climate institutions, climate technologies, climate partnerships and climate data
- Reflect ambitious climate action of non-Party stakeholders (NPS) and opportunity to engage with a wide range of stakeholders at the national level to increase ownership of climate action and the NDC
- Sending long-term signals to the private/investment sector and development partners to inform investment decisions
- Climate Leadership
Thank you
NDC@unfccc.int
Status of NDC implementation in the region Asia and Pacific

Speaker: Susanne Olbrisch, Climate Policy Specialist, UNDP New York
A RACE WE CAN WIN

Ambition Mechanisms in the Paris Agreement

Source: Fransen et al. 2017

Susanne Olbrisch, UNDP New York
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges of NDC implementation: Asian and Pacific Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transition from rural to urban, with fast-growing cities, housing large vulnerabilities and inequalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A growing middle class, whose consumption patterns will likely place greater demand on natural resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The impact of technology on jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urbanisation and industrialization will call for more energy demand, at the same time there is vast renewable energy potential and regional expertise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Keo, UNDP 2019

Susanne Olbrisch, UNDP New York
### Status of NDC implementation in Asia Pacific

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>In preparation/pipeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completed NDC implementation plan or strategy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptation measures under implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation measures under implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Coordination mechanism in place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobilised private financial resources for NDCs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobilized public financial resources for NDCs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRV or monitoring systems in place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDC financing strategy/plan in place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Susanne Olbrisch, UNDP New York**
Options for Enhancing NDCs

Susanne Olbrisch, UNDP New York

Source: WRI/UNDP working paper
NDC Implementation in Asia / Pacific - Snapshot

- 7 countries in the region have NDCs with 2025 timeframes
- Costing of the NDC is a major gap in the Pacific region
- 8 SIDS in the region did not cost their NDCs, 6 SIDS only partially costed
- 7 in the region did not include adaptation goals in their current NDCs, despite the high priority given to adaptation by SIDS
- SDGs are referenced in the majority of NDCs – especially in the Pacific.
- The Pacific Islands have positioned themselves as leaders on climate ambition
- 10 countries in the region were founding members of the V20 Group of Vulnerable Nations

Susanne Olbrisch, UNDP New York
Status of NDC implementation in the region Arab States

Speaker: Walid Ali, Regional Climate Change Specialist
UNDP Regional Hub for Arab States
### Status of NDC implementation progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status of implementation</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NDC submission pending</td>
<td>Libya, Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undertaking consultation on first NDC implementation</td>
<td>Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Iraq, Algeria, Djibouti, Yemen, Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing first NDC implementation plan</td>
<td>Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designing institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms</td>
<td>Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligning budgets, assessing investment, mobilizing resources</td>
<td>Sudan, Egypt, Somalia, Djibouti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designing monitoring and reporting systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewing progress and revising strategies</td>
<td>Jordan, Sudan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Walid Ali, UNDP Regional Hub for Arab States
### Challenges of NDC implementation: High income countries (HICs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reliance on oil industry as main source of Government revenues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic diversification and transformational change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role of private sector on low-carbon economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligning climate actions with development agenda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Walid Ali, UNDP Regional Hub for Arab States
### Challenges of NDC implementation: Middle Income Countries (MICs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conditional mitigation targets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to climate investments to accelerate low-carbon growth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate-resilient and risk-informed development for poverty reduction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination mechanisms and MRV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrate NDC considerations into national budget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Walid Ali, UNDP Regional Hub for Arab States
### Challenges of NDC implementation: LDCs / Crisis countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning for implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capacity to implement national and sectoral strategies to implement NDCs with co-benefits for crises prevention and recovery goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional mitigation targets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up institutional arrangements and coordination structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to finance and climate investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrate NDC considerations into national budget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Walid Ali, UNDP Regional Hub for Arab States
Global context and implications for the region

Moderator: William Agyemang-Bonsu, UNFCCC

Speakers:
- Hongpeng Liu, Director of the Energy Division in UNESCAP
- Nilesh Prakash, Head of Climate Change & International Cooperation, Ministry of Economy, Government of the Republic of Fiji
- Bolormaa Enkhabat, Associate Professional, Green Climate Fund (GCF)
  - Leena Wokeck, Futureways
  - John Leo Algo, YOUNGO
- Robert Bradley, Director Knowledge and Research, NDC Partnership
Session 2:
Global context and implications for the region

Monday, 02 September 2019, 9:30-11:00