



# Best international practices in Developing & Updating the Nationally Determined Contributions

NDC Consultation Workshop, Chisinau

28th January, 2020

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# Outline

- Achievements by Moldova
- National Determined Contributions (NDCs): What, When & Why?
- NDC Reporting Cycle
- Linkage of NDCs and LED
- Best Practise Examples
  - Estonia: Low Carbon Development Strategy
  - Colombia: Low Carbon Development Strategy
  - Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project
- Summary

# Moldova – Reporting & Implementation

- INDC (2015) & NDC update (2020)
- GHG inventories: 1990-2016 (2018)
- BUR: 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> (2016 and 2018)
- National Communication: 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> (2000, 2010, 2014, 2018)
- Energy Strategy 2030 (GD No. 102 as of 05.02.2013)
- Low Emission Development Strategy 2030  
+ Action Plan (GD No. 1470 as of 30.12.2016)
- Adaptation Strategy (GD No. 1009 as of 10.12.2014)
- Establishment of Environment Agency (GD No. 549 as of 13.06.2018)
- Establishment of the National System for Monitoring and Reporting (NSMR) GHG emissions and other climate change related information (GD No. 1277 as of 26.12.2018)

**Advanced reporting level!**



**Monitoring & Reporting** as the basis for identifying and implementing effective climate policies.

# NDCs – What? When? Why?

- What?

- each Party shall prepare national determined contribution (Art. 4.2)
- pursue domestic mitigation measures to achieve objectives (Art 4.2)
- economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets (Art 4.4)
- No formal guidance, but elements are: Enhanced target + reference point, timeframe, scope, coverage, planning process, fair and ambitious, adaptation

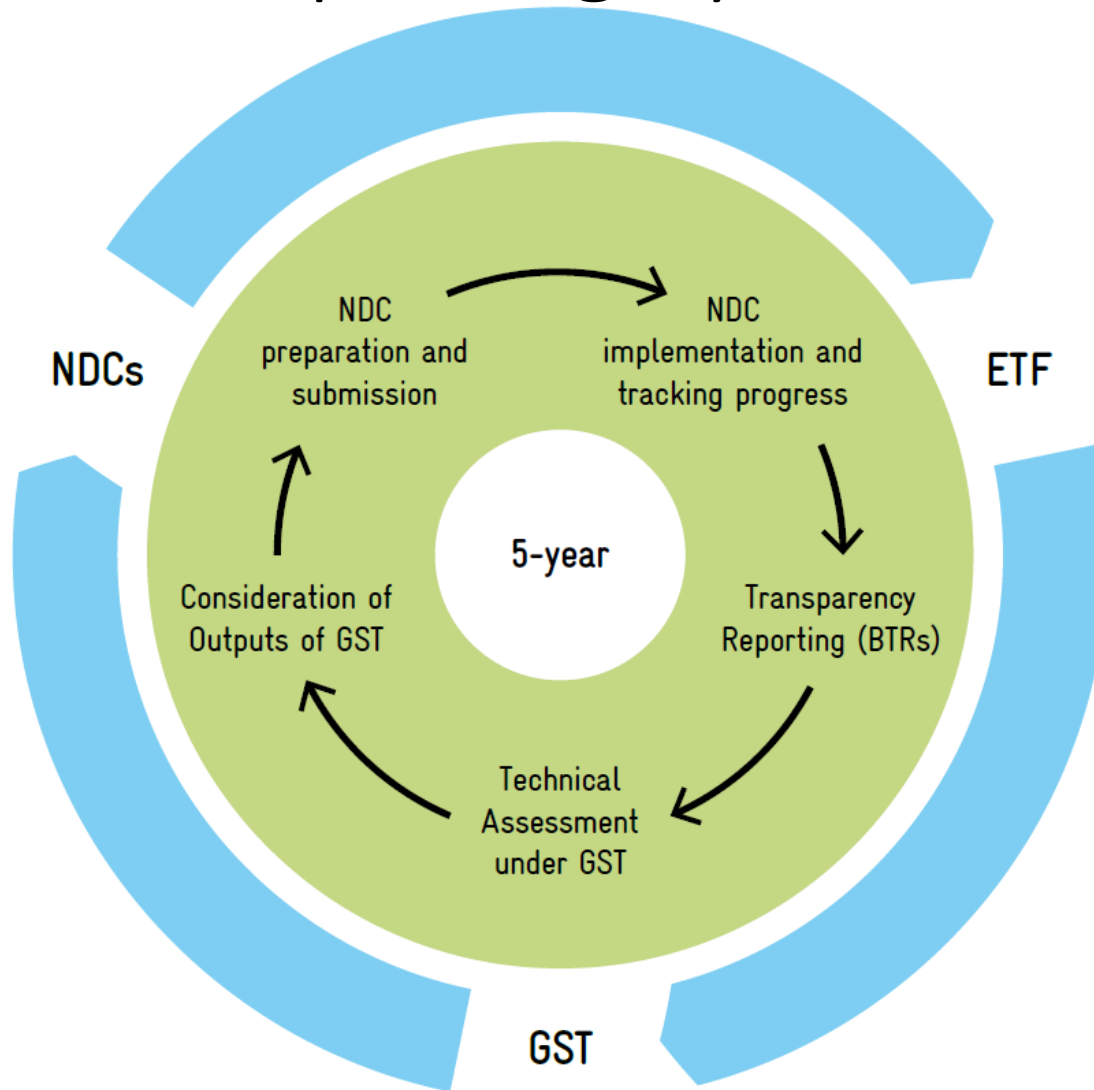
- When?

- successive NDCs → progression, reflecting its highest possible ambition
- Every 5 years (2020, 2025, ...)

- Why?

- Past and current ambition is not enough, the climate crisis needs ongoing global action

# The NDC Reporting Cycle



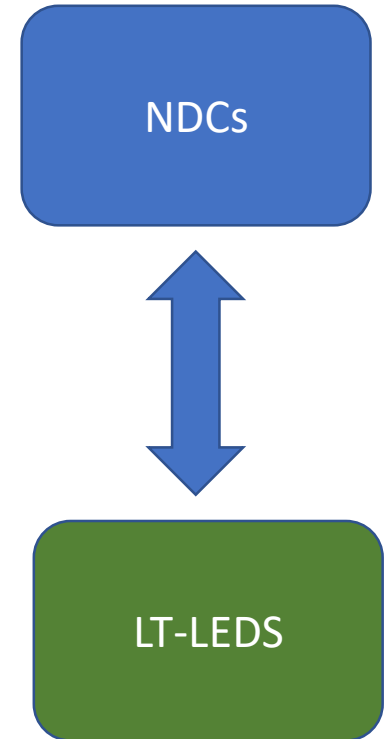
2020: New/updated NDCs  
2023: Global Stocktake  
2024: Enhanced Transparency Framework to track progress

Source: Next steps under the Paris Agreement and the Katowice Climate Package, GIZ, 2019 (Figure 1, page 6)

# NDC and LT-LEDs

Long Term Low Emission  
Development Strategy

- Ensure right direction of short term planning
- Establish a mid-century vision
- Provide stability and reliability for investors and economy
- Prepare a transformation of economy and society
- Set the right priorities
- Avoid lock-in effects
- Pursue sustainable development
- 2030, 2040 NDC targets need to be in line with 2050 target



# International Reporting of Long Term Strategies

Legislation	Strategy	Requirement
Paris Agreement, Art.4 (19)	LT-LEDS (Long term Low GHG Emission Development Strategy)	All Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, ....
COP 21 Decision, CP.21, para 35	LT-LEDS (Long term Low Emission Development Strategy)	Invites Parties to communicate, by 2020, to the secretariat mid-century, long-term low GHG emission development strategies
EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation, Art. 4, Art. 13b	(LCDS) Low Carbon Development Strategy	Report on status of implementation of their LCDS; report biennially on updates
EU Energy Governance Regulation, Art. 15	LTS (Long Term Strategy)	Report on LTS with at least 30 years perspective by 1 Jan 2020; update every 5 years

## General Principles of Climate Policy until 2050

- **Vision:** In 2050, Estonia will be a competitive economy with low carbon dioxide emissions. (-80% GHG by 2050)
- Adopted by Parliament in 2017
- Principles and guidelines in the Estonian LCDS have to be taken into account when renewing and implementing the cross-sectoral and sectoral strategies and national development plans.
- Characteristics:
  - More than a climate plan
  - General and sectoral policy guidance, to be considered when decisions are taken
  - Evaluation every 4 years
  - Relatively short (6 pages)



## Principles for the economy

- Transformation into an attractive environment mainly for the development of innovative technologies, products and services reducing GHG emission
- Green growth areas with great export capacity and economical and ecological potential shall be identified and prioritised
- Increase awareness of society (all level education, public sector as role model)
- Developing resource-efficient circular economy while considering the goals of sustainable development (e.g. waste hierarchy, eco-design, new business models)
- Use of flexible mechanism to increase cost-efficiency in climate targets

## Sectoral policy guidelines

### Energy and Industry

- efficient interaction between energy consumption and production (electricity grids)
- low carbon technologies for industrial processes
- renovating building stock
- efficient energy and heat networks
- environment friendly use of oil shale
- use of renewable energy sources
- free energy market principles
- EU Emission trading scheme

### Transport

- land use planning across regions
- energy efficient traffic
- targeted tax policies
- public sector as role model

## Sectoral policy guidelines

### **Agriculture**

- Motivate farmers to maintain and increase soil's carbon stock
- efficient agricultural technologies and practices
- replacement of mineral fertilisers with organic fertilisers
- use of biomass and biogas for energy
- Lower GHG intensity/production unit
- Enhance research, innovation, development

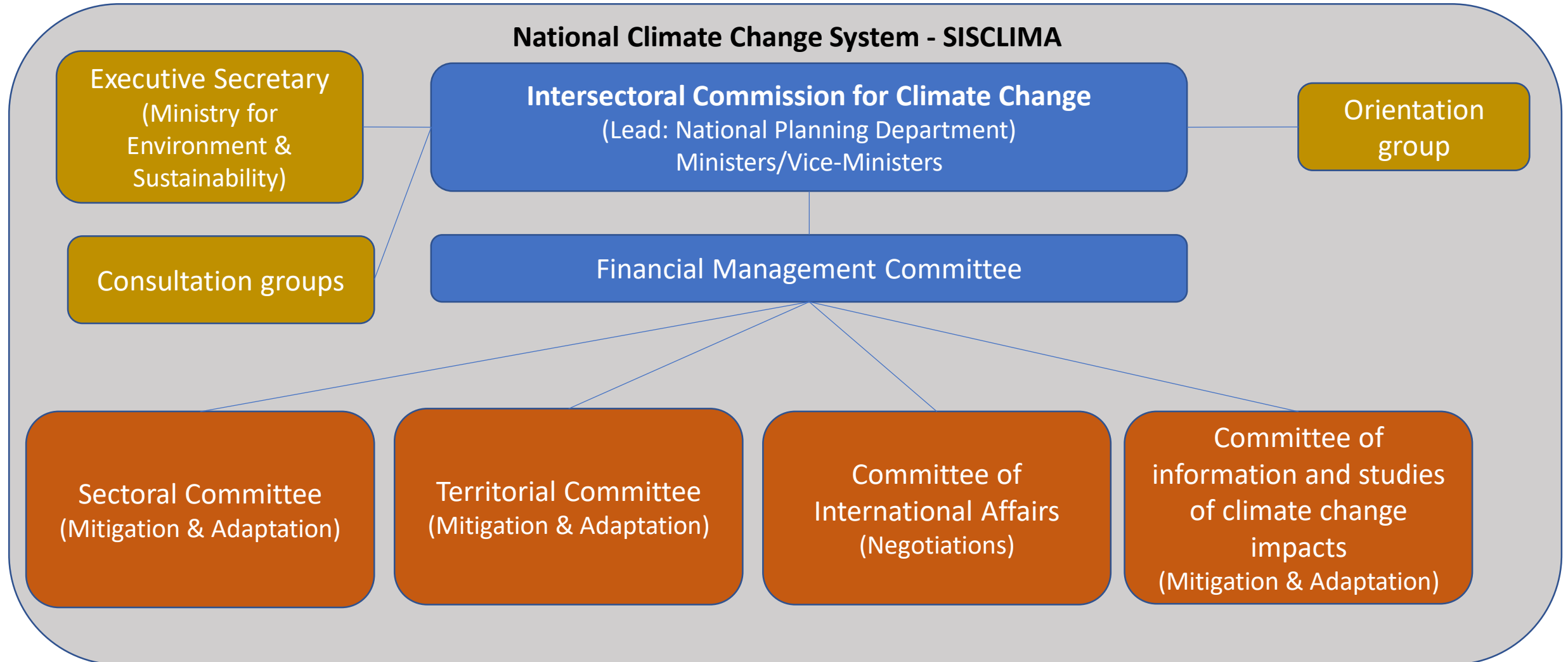
### **Forestry and land use**

- timely cutting of forest stands and fast renewal of forests with appropriate tree species
- Increased use of timber in production
- Preservation of forests and swamps → carbon sequestration

## Low Carbon Development Strategy

- **Objective:** short-medium-long term strategy to identify
  - mitigation potential and
  - appropriate measures and projectswithout affecting the long-term economic growth.
- identify, promote and implement alternatives and opportunities for **low carbon economic and social growth**, taking into account the **country's development priorities**.
- **LCDS as key element to design NDC**

## Institutional Setting



- Long-term inertial and mitigation scenarios at sector level
- Identification of mitigation measures and potentials
- Abatement cost curves
- 2050 Carbon Calculator
- Scenarios for the iNDC
- Analysis of co-benefits

**COMPONENT 1**  
SCENARIOS AND OPTIONS

- Eight sectorial action plans (PAS), composed of policies, programs and measures
- Formulation of a Colombian NAMA's portfolio
- Design and definition of the NDC of Colombia

**COMPONENT 2**  
PLANNING

- Implementation of PAS (Article 170 PND 2014-2018) and NAMAs
- Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System for measures related to climate change
- Territorial deployment
- Financial and institutional arrangements
- Normativity

**COMPONENT 3**  
IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW UP

**COMPONENT 4** CAPACITY BUILDING

- Design and development of corporate voluntary reporting platform
- Creation of a professional's network and capacities in the ministries

**COMPONENT 5** COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION

- Guidelines for prioritization of international cooperation within the NDC.
- Published documents and brochures

## Success factors

- Inter-sectoral cooperation:
  - Roadmaps for each ministry
  - Sectoral mitigation implementation plans
- Strengthened technical capacity at all levels
- High-level political ownership
  - Legally binding National Development Plan
- Alignment with National Frameworks „Mainstreaming“
- Science based
- Facilitate stakeholder engagement

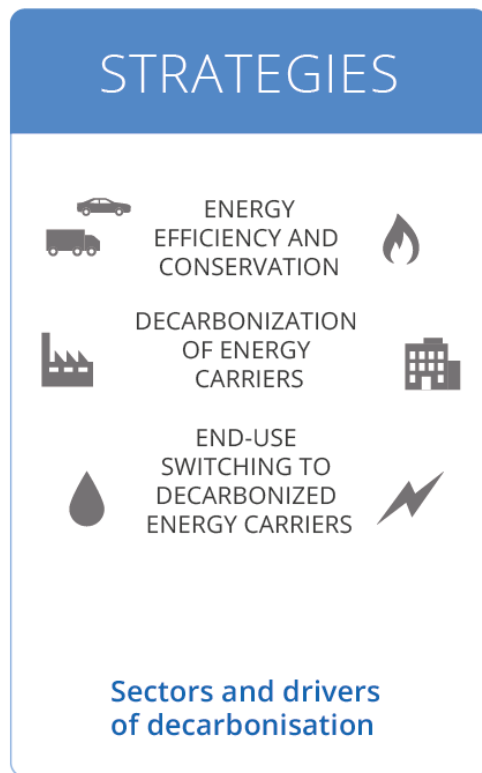
## Project Description

- Project carried out by the **Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI)** and the **Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)**
- **Objective:** identify ways to not only to meet climate goals but also socio-economic goals (e.g. growth, energy security, poverty reduction)
- **Approach:** Collaborative global research initiative seeking to understand how individual countries can transition, on a technological, socio-economic and policy “pathway”, to a low-carbon economy
- **Method:** 16 country modelling teams developed long-term roadmaps, taking into account low emission technologies and a benchmark of 1.7 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq per capita in 2050 → BACKCASTING
- Further information: <http://deepdecarbonization.org/>



# Deep Decarbonization Pathways

## COUNTRY-DRIVEN STRATEGIES IN A CONTEXT OF DEEP UNCERTAINTY

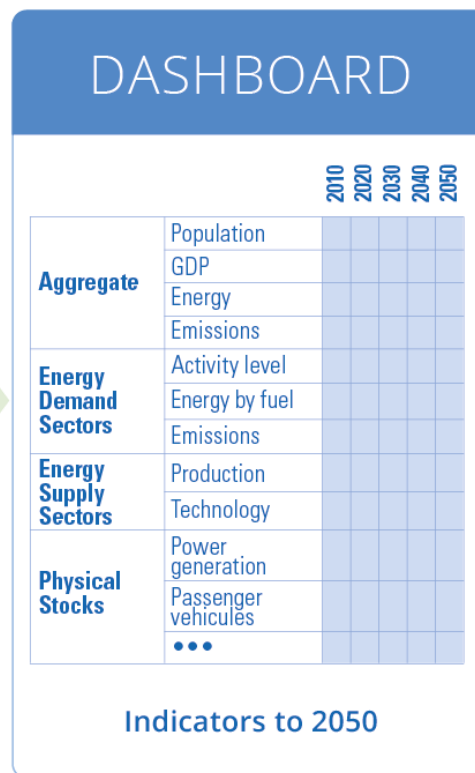


## MODELLING DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS

QUANTITATIVE  
ASSESSMENT  
TOOLS, INCLUDING  
NATIONAL-SCALE  
MODELS



## COMPARABLE SCENARIO DATA REPORTING



## BACKCASTING USING LONG-TERM BENCHMARKS

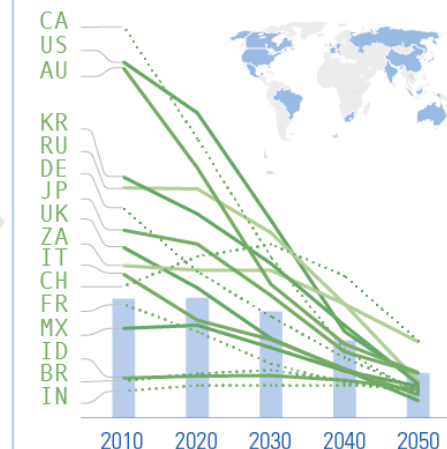
OVERALL AND  
SECTORAL  
BENCHMARKS  
SATISFIED?



YES?

NO?

## PATHWAYS



GLOBAL CUMULATIVE EMISSIONS SATISFIED?  
GLOBAL-SCALE ENABLING CONDITIONS

REVISED STRATEGY ASSUMPTIONS

Source: Waisman, H., Bataille, C., Winkler, H. *et al.* A pathway design framework for national low greenhouse gas emission development strategies. *Nat. Clim. Chang.* 9, 261–268 (2019) doi:10.1038/s41558-019-0442-8

NDC Consultation Workshop, Elisabeth Kampel, Jan. 2020

# Deep Decarbonization Pathways

## Lessons learned

- Inclusive, rigorous and jurisdictionally appropriate stakeholder process
- Stakeholder learning (education) & confidence building
- Technology development & technology transfer
- Consideration of finance limitations
- Active support by specific institutions
- Policy effectiveness assessment (monitoring & adjustments)
- Cross party participation

# Moldova in Comparison

Criteria	Definition	Evaluation
Ambition Level	Highest possible ambition, progress beyond commitments made in first NDC	😊?
Completeness	Economy wide emission reduction target, historic and projected emissions, scenarios, coverage, institutional framework, adaptation, ...	😊
Transparency	Clarity, Transparency, Understanding (CTU), clear and comprehensive single document; use of UNFCCC guidance; documented references and assumptions, ...	😊
Coverage	Geographical coverage, GHG sectors and gases	😊
Comparability	Ambition level conform with international commitments	😊
Consistency	Consistency across all actions, programs, strategies, projects, legislation, ... → Mainstreaming of climate policies and measures	😊 ?

# Moldova in Comparison

Criteria	Definition	Evaluation
Robustness	Ability to withstand changing condition is increased by high level commitment and broad stakeholder involvement	☹️ ?
Feasibility	Implementation mechanisms, technical and financial capacity, social readiness	☹️ ?
Bindingness	Legal status of the target formulated in the updated NDC	?
Sustainability	consideration of societal, ecological and economical needs, challenges, benefits and long-term vision	😊☹️
Accuracy	Accuracy of information provided, QA/QC procedures	😊
Verifiability	Monitoring and Evaluation concept, progress assessment	😊☹️

# Summary – What to consider for LEDSSs

- Broad stakeholder involvement
- Understood and supported at all levels (public & private)
- Principles anchored in national legislation
- Integration of climate change issues in all policy areas
- Choose appropriate policy instruments
- Consideration of climate AND socio-economic situation (synergies, co-benefits)
- Provide attractive environment for financial investments
- Enhance in-house knowledge
- Reporting & Monitoring

# Thank you!

**For any further questions, please contact me:**

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