



Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) & Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)

27 September 2022

DG INTPA F1 AND EU NDC FACILITY

**EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL - GREENING EU COOPERATION
(ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE)**

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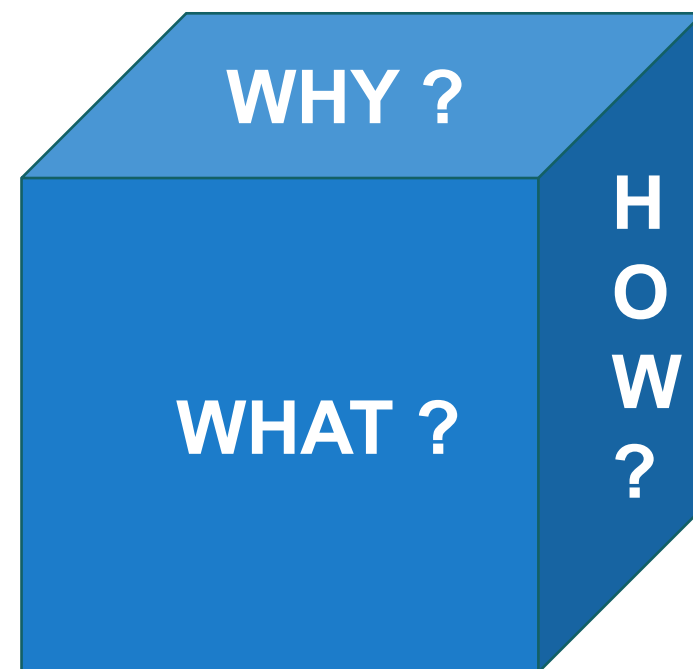


For more interactivity, we encourage you to use the emojis feature and Reaction buttons for nonverbal feedback.

Webinar Agenda

- Session 1: UNFCCC background
- Session 2: Diving into a NDC - links to EU policies
- Session 3: Introduction to MRV Frameworks – options to support MRV through EU INTPA interventions

Interactions: Q&A, questions from the chat



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Session 1: UNFCCC Background





The role of NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement

Nicola Di Pietrantonio
INTPA F1 – Climate Change and Sustainable Energy;
Nuclear Safety

The Paris Agreement and the NDCs

- The Paris Agreement: multilateral agreement with largest coverage (193+EU/198)
- 4 main topics: mitigation, adaptation, support, transparency & compliance
- Nature of the agreement: from binding to voluntary mitigation targets → defined in NDCs
- NDCs are climate action plans to reduce national emissions to the largest possible extent → primarily a mitigation vehicle!
- NDCs are key to the Paris long-term climate mitigation goal (1.5°C). But are we doing enough? → read the [NDC Synthesis Report!](#)



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NDCs: key features

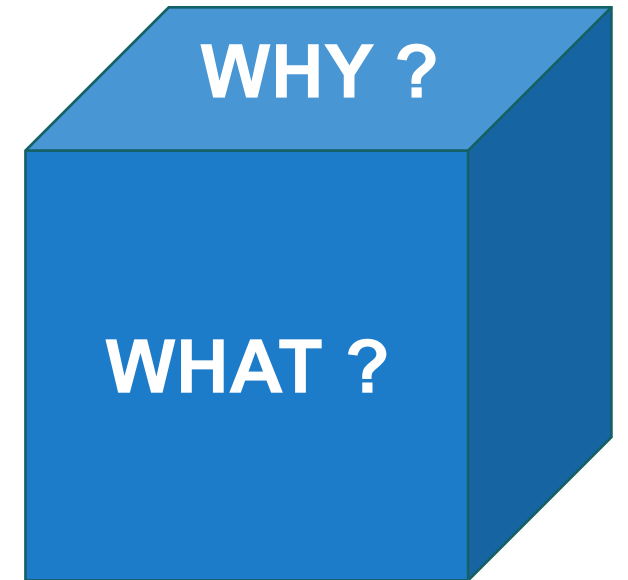
- Art 4.2: Parties to prepare, communicate and maintain successive NDCs (increasing ambition, 5-year cycles, from sector to whole-of-economy approach)
- Synergy with long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LTS)
- A mitigation-focused document with an adaptation pillar
- Increasing links with national development policy, financing strategies, NAPs, NDRRS
- Accompanying financing strategies

Questions so far?



Dive into the NDCs and the MRV Frameworks

- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)
- Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)



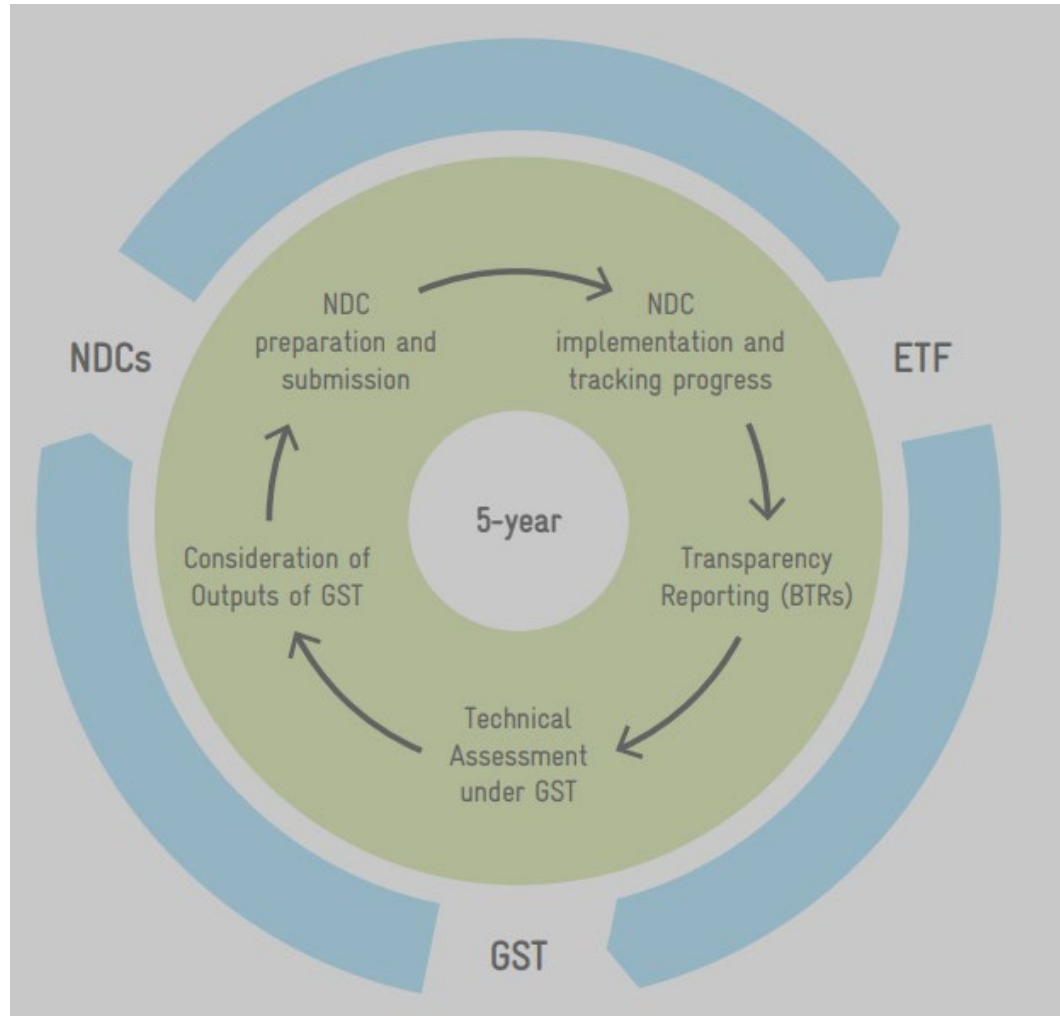
What are NDCs ?

Both, UNFCCC and Paris Agreement on climate change do not set the specific targets per country.

- NDCs set clear targets build on a bottom-up approach
- NDCs contribute to increase ownership and respect sovereignty
- NDCs contribute also to mobilize finance and to drive investment



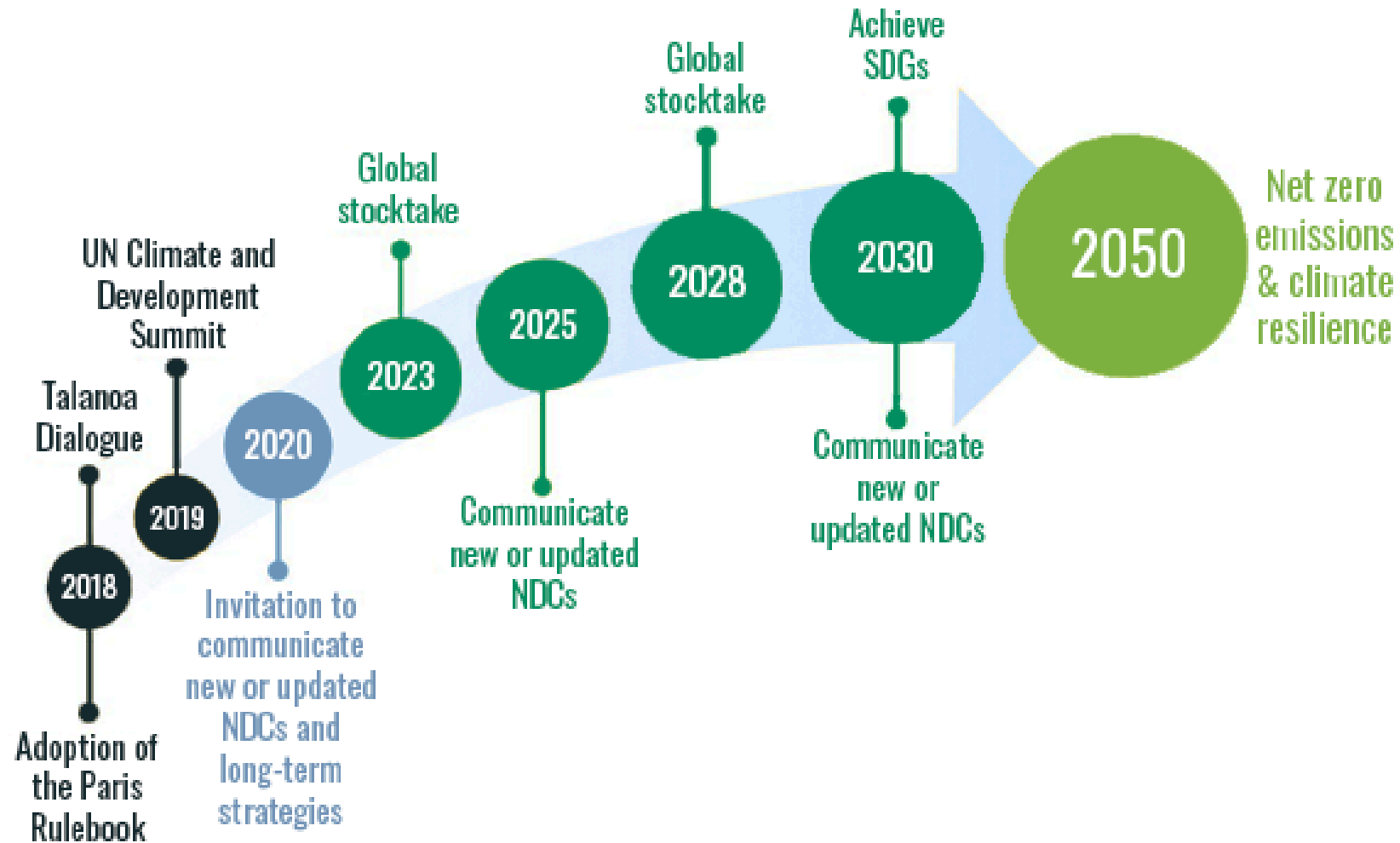
The NDC Cycle



Source : GIZ

- The **Paris Agreement** sets mechanism, which requires Parties to the Agreement to produce **successive NDCs every five years** with each one being a 'progression' on the previous one.
- These NDCs then need to be implemented on the ground by the Parties.
- The **Enhanced Transparency Framework** (ETF) set the rules for how Parties can track progress in implementing and achieving their NDCs. The **Biennial Transparency Reports** support the ETF.
- This information will feed into **Global Stock Takes** (GST) of progress every five years and will inform Parties on what to include in their next NDCs.

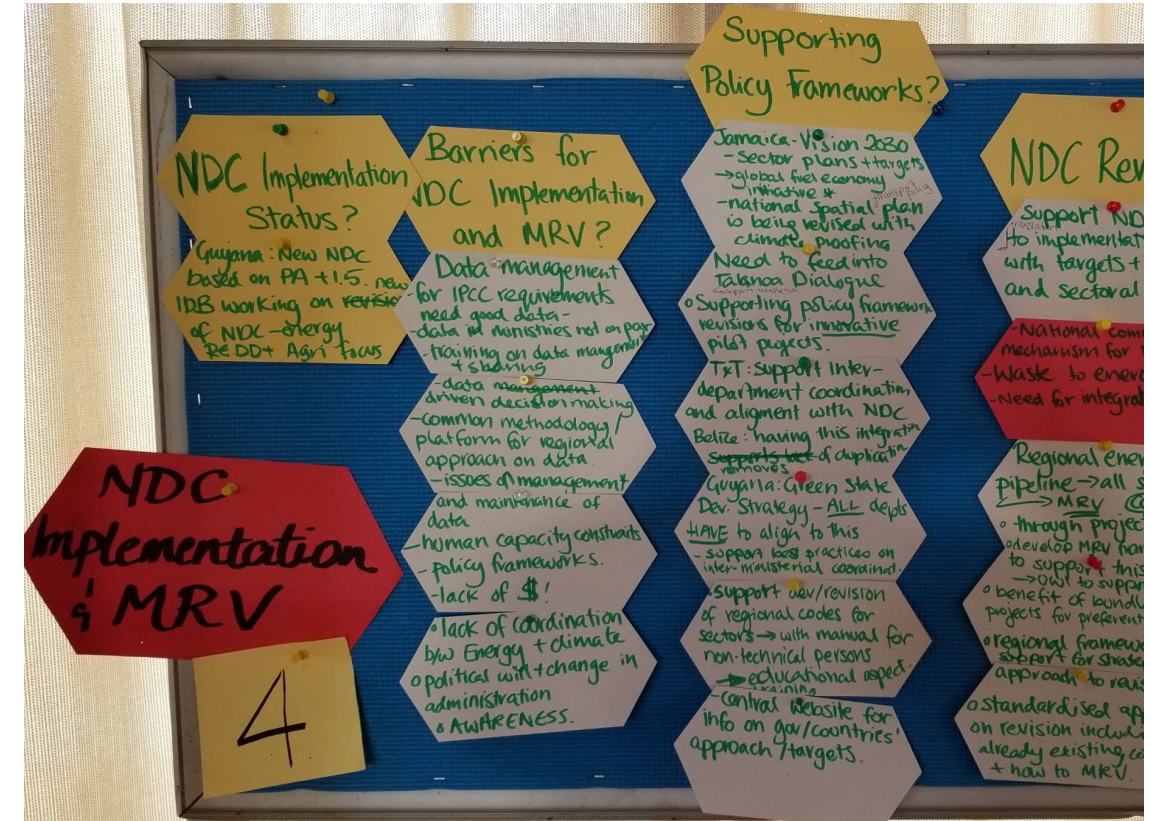
Ambition mechanisms in the Paris Agreement



Source:
Fransen et al.
2017

The NDC content

1. Mitigation Action
2. Adaptation Action
3. Means of Implementation
 - Technology development
 - Capacity development
 - Finance
4. Transparency



Mitigation action

Sectors (*) usually covered

1. Energy
2. Agriculture, Forest and Land Uses (AFOLU)
3. Buildings
4. Transport
5. Industry
6. Other

() Shift to a whole-of-the-economy approach*

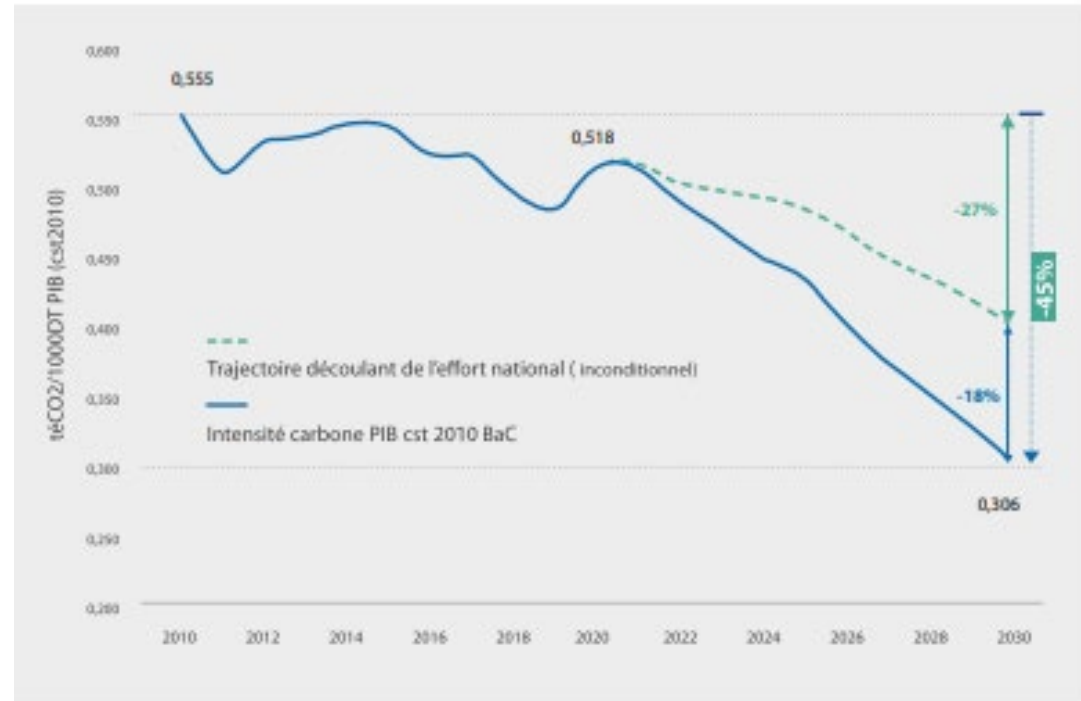
Mitigation and the PA

“In order to achieve the long-term temperature goal, set out in Article 2, Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science” –

Article 4.1, Paris Agreement

Unconditional vs. Conditional contributions to emissions reductions

- **Unconditional** contributions are those that countries will implement without any conditions, based on their own resources and capabilities.
- **Conditional** contributions are mitigation contributions that countries can only implement if they are provided support (or “means of implementation”) by the global community, or if certain other conditions are met.



Source: Tunisia NDC 2022

Adaption action

Sectors (*) usually covered :

1. Agriculture, forestry and food security
2. Water management
3. Disaster risk reduction
4. Health
5. Tourism
6.

() Shift to a whole-of-the-economy approach*

Adaptation and the PA :

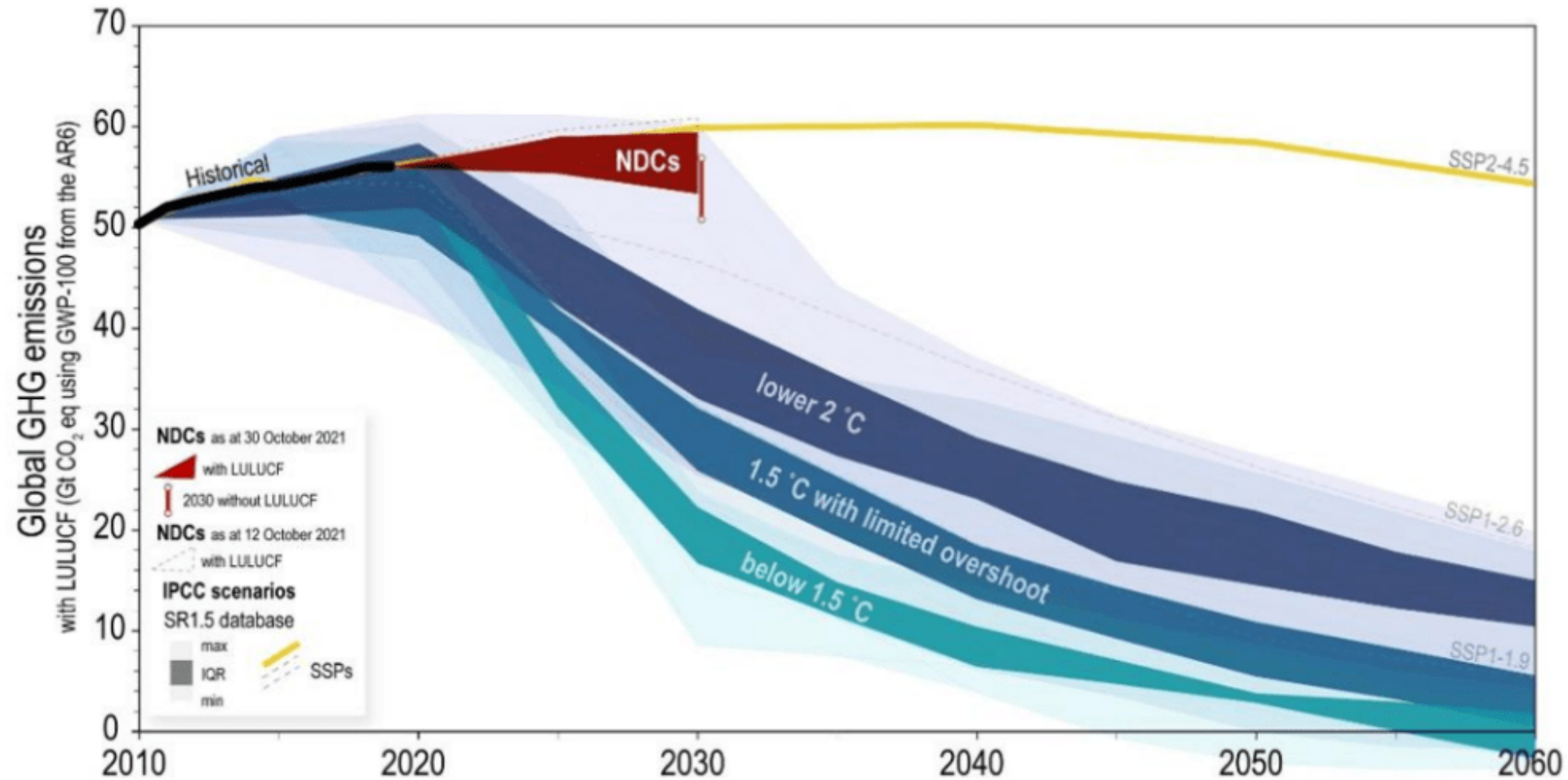
“Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2”– Article 7.1, Paris Agreement

What is MRV?

Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) refers to a series of methods and tools to demonstrate and proof climate change action achievements. In the framework of the Paris Agreement, MRV systems can focused on mitigation or adaptation or finance achievements.

Do not make the confusions between Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and MRV. M&E is often used for the impact assessment of a policy, a programme or a project, the **monitoring** being the process of gathering information (qualitative or quantitative information) and the evaluation drawing conclusions based on monitoring information

Why is MRV so important to mitigation efforts?



Questions & Answers





End of Session 1

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Session 2: Presentation of an NDC – and links to an EU supported action

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How to support a NDC implementation in practice through INTPA?

Step 1: Analyse a country NDC

Step 2: Define the category of country (in terms of contribution to GHG emissions)

Step 3: Identify potential areas of intervention – analyse links to EU Policies, national/sectoral dev strategies/plans

Step 4: Define which component of the NDC the EU Action intends to support

Step 5: Formulate the EU interventions to support NDC implementation

Links to EU Policies: EU Green Deal



Links to EU Policies: Global Gateway

Climate and energy



Investing in both mitigation and climate resilience, as well as in clean energy, is a necessity but also a major economic opportunity in low- and middle-income countries. The Global Gateway will support this green transformation, on the way to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and commitments of the Paris Agreement. It will promote green technology exchanges and reinforce energy security.

Transport



The Global Gateway will promote worldwide infrastructure investments that create sustainable, smart, resilient, inclusive and safe networks in all modes of transport. It will support networks such as the extension of the Trans European Transport Network.

Education and research



The EU will invest in quality education, including digital education, paying particular attention to the inclusion of girls and women and other vulnerable groups. It will assist partner countries to transform their education systems and facilitate mobility of students, staff, teachers, and trainees. The EU will work with partner countries to strengthen cooperation on research and innovation.

Digital sector



Health

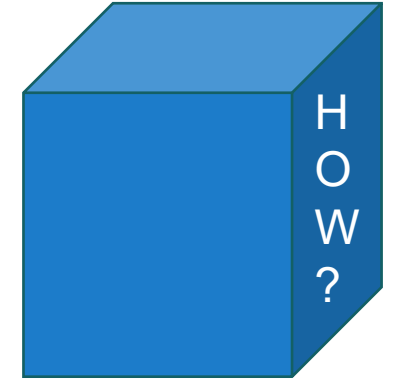


Through the Global Gateway, the EU will strengthen connections between Europe and the world and help partner countries address the digital divide and further integrate into the global digital ecosystem.

The Global Gateway will prioritise the security of supply chains and the development of local manufacturing capacities. The EU will be working with partner countries to diversify their pharmaceutical supply chains. The EU will also contribute to addressing international supply chain bottlenecks.



Options to support a country's NDC



1. **Identify, formulate and implement evidence-based actions and policies** contributing to NDC targets
2. **Facilitate the mobilization of finance** through robust and transparent MRV systems
3. **Integrate the SDGs** into planning, implementation and measurement of climate policies and actions
4. **Stimulate coordination** among institutions and donors

Success factors to consider when supporting the implementation of a NDC?

- **Assure political buy-in** and high-level support
- **Stimulate coordination** among institutions and donors
- **Work towards consistency** across national strategic documents
- **Develop capacity** that remains in the country



Bangladesh NDC (2021)

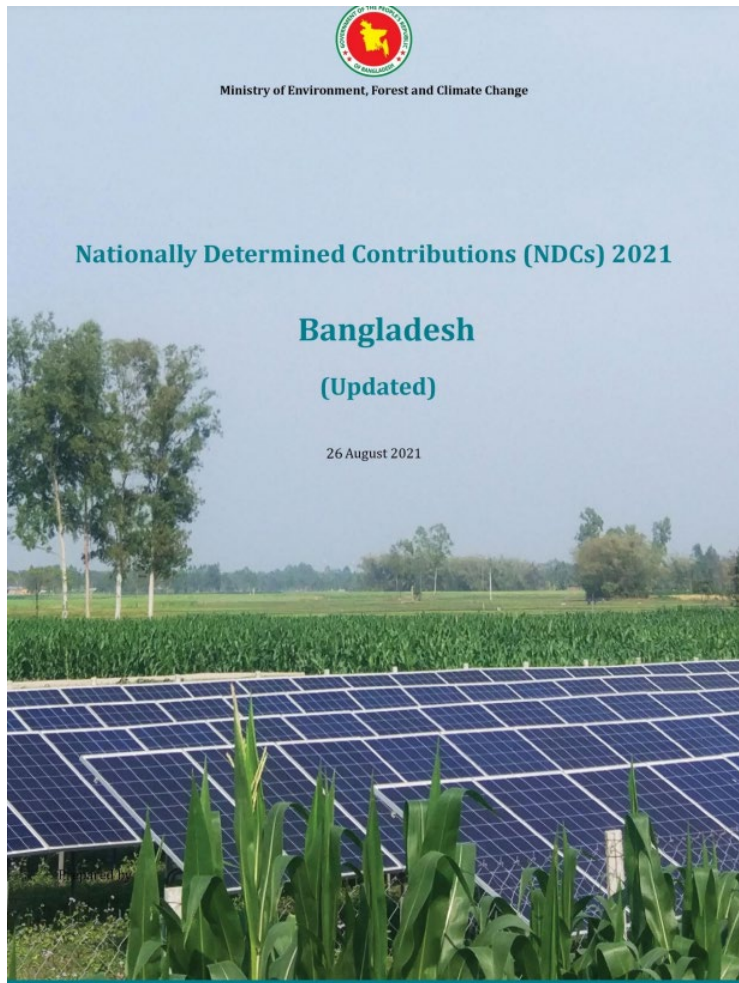


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Context of Bangladesh

- One of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in the World
 - High population in low-lying delta, facing multiple climate impacts
- Active participant in climate change negotiations & policy dialogue
- NDC: 3rd submission (2021)
- BUR : No submission yet as of Sep. 2022



Mitigation action



- Country more ambitious on mitigation (from 15 to 21%)
 - Unconditional GHG emissions reductions targets increase from 5% to 6.73%
 - Conditional targets from 10% to 15.12%
- NDC now integrates agriculture, forestry, other land use and waste
- Energy sector important: envisaged GHG reductions >95% of total reductions, in both conditional & unconditional

Adaptation action

- Comprehensive National Adaptation Plan (NAP) formulation in process (due 2022)
 - Focus on mitigation co-benefits by adaptation & linking adaptation to disaster risk reduction (DRR)
- Government spends US\$1 billion/yr on adaptation. This is:
- 6-7% of annual budget; or
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ of total in-country annual climate adaptation spending



Implementation strategy

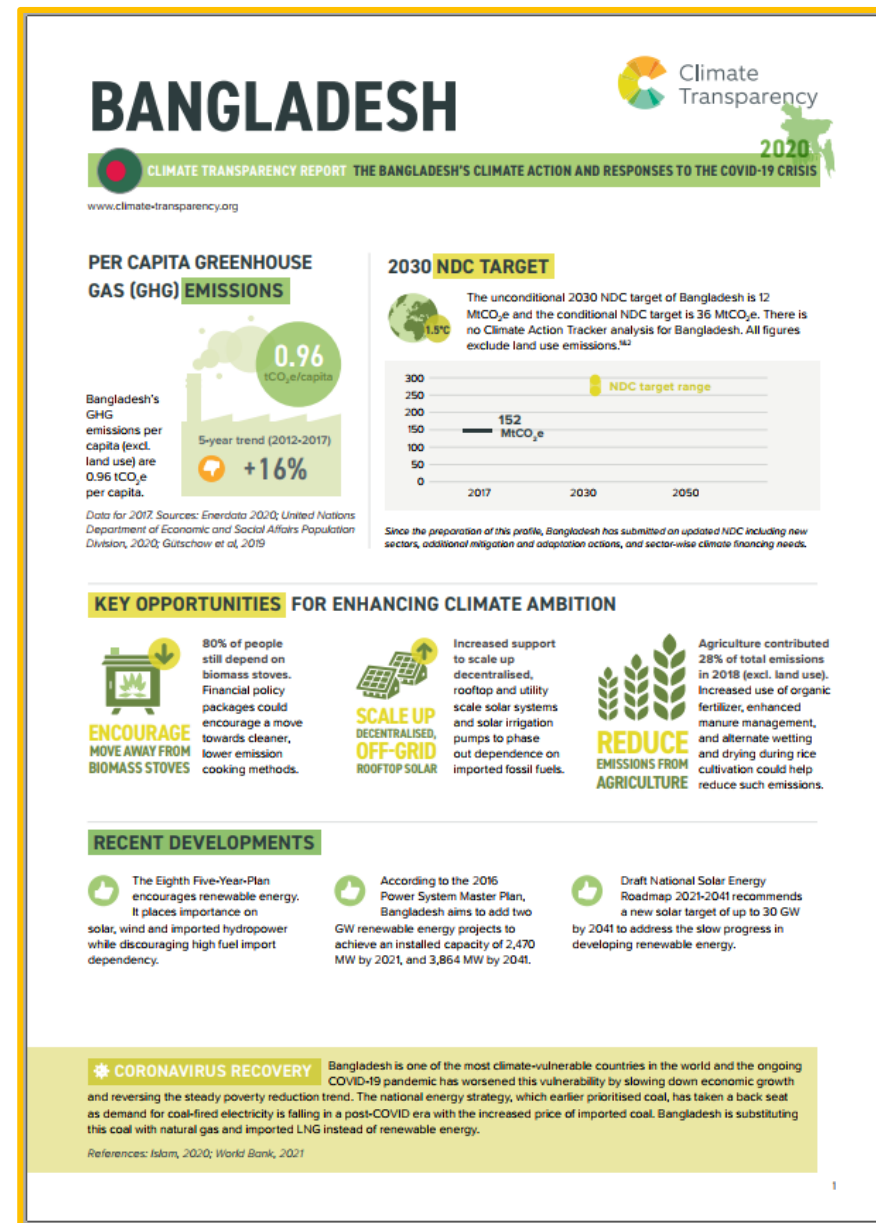
- Considerable experience already
 - NDC implementation roadmap and action plan developed & climate fiscal framework in place
- Tentative cost estimation for mitigation implementation:

Mitigation measure	Estimated investment required (million USD 2021-2030)	
	Unconditional	Conditional
Energy	30,877	137,458
AFOLU	770	2507
Waste sector	611	3764
	32,257	143,728



Transparency

- Country NDC in line with Katowice rule book (COP24/CMA1)
 - Detailed information on assumptions, information sources, time-frames for implementation, scope and gases covered, planning process, national circumstances, etc.
- MRV for mitigation efforts and outcomes underway



EU interventions in the implementation of the Bangladesh NDC

Analysis of NDC integration into MIP

- Adaptation priorities little integrated into Bangladesh's MIP, and low alignment between national and MIP priorities in relation to adaptation
- Less MIP alignment and scope of work on Mitigation

Mitigation measure	Estimated investment required (million USD, 2021-2030)	
	Unconditional	Conditional
Energy		
Implementation of energy efficient coal power plant	9,905	13,204
Implementation of renewable energy projects		
Grid connected Solar	1,208	1,845
Wind	333	600
Biomass	35.4	71
Solar mini grid	260.5	260.5
...		
Implementation of MRT and BRT	4,200	12,470
Establish charging station network and electric buses in major cities		60,000
Implementation of solar irrigation pumps	0.4	420.8
Agriculture, Forestry and other Land use (AFOLU)		
Feed improvement	138.7	275.7
Fertilizer management	2.4	7.2
Waste sector		
Incineration plants	608	1791
Implementation of wastewater treatment plants		1958

Questions & Answers





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Session 3: The MRV of an NDC – and EU potential support

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The MRV elements

Measurement (M) applies to efforts to address climate change and to the impacts of these efforts. It occurs at the national level and refers to GHG emissions, mitigation and adaptation actions and their effects, and the support needed and received

Reporting (R) is implemented through the national communications and BURs, where Parties report on their actions to address climate change (mitigation and adaptation) in their national communications

Verification (V) is addressed at the international level, through the ICA of BURs. It can also occur at the national level - but is voluntary.

Why do countries need support for MRV of their NDCs?

Current challenges:

- Weak **coordination** and outdated institutional configuration
- Lack of **expertise**
- Lack of **robust data / collection mechanism**
- Lack of **information sharing** mechanism for climate action
- Limited **capacity** of institutions to collect “**metadata**”
- Lack of **legal instruments** to operationalize the information sharing mechanism



Why do countries need support for MRV of their NDCs?

An analysis of the NDC Facility (end 2021) of 111 developing countries' NDCs provides the following portrait of MRV frameworks

1. Only 50 % of countries have submitted their BUR (Biennial Update Report)
2. Only 27% of countries have an operational MRV system
3. 47% are in the planning stages
4. Almost a third of these countries do not have an MRV framework or do not mention it
5. Almost all countries mention a need for support for MRV strengthening and for the new Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), coming into effect in 2025

Options to support a country's MRV

- Establish specific Legal, Regulatory and Institutional frameworks for a national MRV framework
- Consult stakeholders to clarify roles, responsibilities and scope for the design of a MRV system
- Develop a national database and data collection system
- Develop a sectoral MRV system (REN/EE, Transport, Agriculture, Forestry and Land-use data (AFOLU))
- Develop capacity of all the relevant stakeholders
- Support the relevant authorities towards the Enhanced transparency framework (very few developing countries are ETF-ready!)

ETF: Why do countries need support?

Very few Partner Countries (Non Annex I countries) are ETF-ready

Existing MRV Framework

Annex I countries:

- GHG Inventory report (every year)
- National communication (every 4-5 yrs)
- Biennial update report (BUR) every 2 yrs

Non-Annex I countries:

- National communication (every 4 yrs)
- Biennial update report (BUR) every 2 yrs

Enhanced transparency framework (ETF, from 2025 onwards)

ALL countries:

- GHG inventory (every year)
- Report on GHG inventory and on progress made in implementing NDC (every year)
- Report on climate change impacts and adaptation (periodically)
- Reporting on support provided (developed countries) and received (developing countries)

EU interventions in the development of a MRV :

Design of the National MRV System in Benin (GCCA+ / 2022)

The interventions will contribute to:

1. Scaling up the quality and accuracy of data through the design of a national MRV system where rules and procedures as well as roles and responsibilities of each actor affected by the MRV are clearly defined.
2. Enhancing the country's readiness and capacity to measure the progress towards the achievement of its NDCs pledges
3. Promoting a more analytical approach to data aligned with the proclaims announced during COP26 and linked to the next Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

Related tasks targeting the energy, transport and industry sector:

1. Assess needs and challenges to implement the ETF
2. Review of the national institutional framework on MRV
3. Identify the key stakeholders
4. Provide suggestions and recommendations on the legal/regulatory framework
5. Promote readiness and knowledge of different stakeholders on the MRV through capacity building activities on MRV

Questions & Answers





End of Session 3

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Closing

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Final Evaluation of the webinar



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Next Webinars

The poster for Webinar 5 features a vibrant green background with a winding river or canal. The European Union flag is in the top left corner, followed by the text "European Green Deal" and "Greening EU cooperation". Below this, a blue box contains "WEBINAR N° 5". The main title "TRANSBOUNDARY WATER MANAGEMENT" is in large white letters. At the bottom, a calendar icon indicates the date "Tuesday 4 October 2022" and a clock icon shows the time "12:30 to 14:30 (CEST)".

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WEBINAR N° 5

**TRANSBOUNDARY
WATER MANAGEMENT**

Tuesday 4 October 2022
12:30 to 14:30 (CEST)

The poster for Webinar 6 has a purple background with a photo of a person wearing a traditional conical hat. The European Union flag is in the top left corner, followed by the text "European Green Deal" and "Greening EU cooperation". Below this, a yellow box contains "WEBINAR N° 6". The main title "VALUING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND THE USE OF NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS - EMBEDDING BIODIVERSITY IN THE EU'S EXTERNAL COOPERATION" is in white letters. At the bottom, a calendar icon indicates the date "Wednesday 12 October 2022" and a clock icon shows the time "10:15 to 12:45 (CEST)".

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WEBINAR N° 6

**VALUING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND
THE USE OF NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS -
EMBEDDING BIODIVERSITY IN
THE EU'S EXTERNAL COOPERATION**

Wednesday 12 October 2022
10:15 to 12:45 (CEST)

Serie n°7 under preparation – don't hesitate to send us your needs/ideas to:
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Follow up actions

1. Analyse your Partner Country's NDC
2. Identify the potential areas of interventions requesting EU support in the framework of the EU Green Deal and the Global Gateway
3. Contact the INTPA F1 to start the formulation of the interventions in alignment with the identified NDC targets to support

If you have specific questions we are happy to support you.



Thank you



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