

## BOG2: Evidence based approaches for planning and implementing NDCs

### **1. Gaps in morning presentations:**

Xolisa's presentation:

- Context matters: Actual investment environment: What are the investments and infrastructure required to generate jobs in Xolisa's presentation
- How to factor in changes in social dimensions
- Need to be careful not to prioritize commercialization of techs at the expense of addressing climate change

Kamal:

- what are the key priorities/practices KCI believe would be most viable
- Local and indigenous knowledge transfer versus hard science – cultural issues as starting point are critical

### **2. Evidence based approaches for planning and implementing NDCs**

*Overarching:*

- Most countries are still integrating direct assessments of the social and economic impacts of response measures into their national approaches for addressing climate change
- Most assessments are environmental, but a few do look at social/economic impacts
- Most assessments are done centrally, but some countries do have the assessments done at ministerial level before submitting, e.g., CHN
- There is a difference between assessing own policies (more are being done) versus assessing policies by/on another country/global
- Countries conduct an environmental assessment of the policies associated with afforestation
- Some govs simply integrate climate action into their development plans
- Greater awareness raising is required to bring some countries up to date, esp. on assessment of social and economic impacts

*More specifically:*

- In some cases, even forest expansion projects have meant people were pushed out of their homes – social and economic impacts, especially for people living close to/in the forest – court ruled that the people have a right to coexist with the forest (KEN)
- Highly robust feedback loops help – to see how planned measures could impact and how to set up support groups for those that will be negatively impacted
- Combating deforestation - pledge to achieve zero deforestation in Amazon by 2030 – stakeholder consultations revealed bioeconomy – qualitative assessments to determine additions to NDCs – cross boundary impacts of RMs also
- Qualitative assessment – round of consultations at national and sub-national levels – focus on social platforms
- Most assessments include national and, in some cases, sub-national consultations – other forms of engagement have included seminars
- Some countries conduct assessments with specific groups to first understand impact on certain groups: women, children/youth, vulnerable and disabled people (Sierra Leone)
- Some have conducted gender analysis that informed NDC formulation (Ethiopia)

- Who conducts the assessments: Govs but also sometimes think tanks, research and universities. In at least one case the gov has two commissions – one that is a mix of civil society and gov reps; and a HL gov commission made up of ministers from across the gov (decision making body with civil serving as observers) (PER)
- Some examples:
  - o Prohibiting use of fuelwood needs to be accompanied by alternatives
  - o Some countries use the LEAD model – does not assess social and economic impacts

*Challenges/opportunities:*

- Strong labour-rights groups want to see a transition that offers alternative jobs –
- Some private sectors resist a transition (point to very high risks) until they see the demand that is needed – e.g. resistant by car manufacturers to switch to e-Vehicles until they see the demand
- Multilateralism should serve as an enabler instead of a barrier – e.g., trade laws that impact the economies of other countries
- Division of labour: engaging ministry of finance (primary focus on national accounts)
- Some policies (e.g. carbon tax) have been pushed back due to economic impacts (South A.)
- Blackouts times have been reduced due to gov incentives that resulted in higher uptake of solar panels
- Establish of a national registry of mitigation measures to allow the tracing of the fulfillment of NDC targets and understand the real impact

**Rough notes:**

Q1:

KEN: conducted an environmental assessment of the policies associated with afforestation;  
Social: people were pushed out of the areas with social impacts – people living close to the forest – court ruled that the people have a right to coexist with the forest – element of social negative impact;

BRA

Highly robust feedback loop – to see how planned impacts could impact and how to set up support groups that will be negatively impact –

Combating deforestation - pledge to achieve zero deforestation in Amazon by 2030 – stakeholder consultations revealed bioeconomy – qualitative assessments to determine additions to NDCs – cross boundary impacts of RMs also

Qualitative assessment – round of consultations at national and sub-national levels – focus on social platforms

AGN:

Most assessments are environmental but to an extent social;

CBAM – how will it affect us

Cambodia:

Did assessments that were integrated into NDCs

Community-based forestry policies – conducted assessments to ensure that policies in place are not impacting environment, social groups

Ex ante are integrated through national and sub-national consultations

Chad:

Not based on sectors but holistic;

If this dialogue had happened earlier it would have helped;

Did Agriculture and Energy:

Implementation has social impacts – especially from agricultural sector;

Energy sector: prohibition of use of wood could impact society and requires careful consideration to identify alternatives

Private sector:

CF summary:

- Reactions about the presentation: context matters;
- Examples of assessments in countries – both environment and social
- Involvement of stakeholders in consultations
- Difference between assessments impacts of your own country and those of another country impacting your country

SRI:

Understanding RM is an issue identified in our country

Assessments prior – beyond emission reductions – so social and economic during the planning of the NDCs

CHN:

Takes mitigation target seriously – target is very comprehensive

Gov requested info from different sectors – universities/research – each ministry does its own work; seminars, discussions regarding the targets

Ex ante assessments done by ministries – they invited think tanks and then suggest to government to inform future mit/ndc targets – that ministry has the final suggestion to the central gov as they have the data,

Private sector: very top down process – private sector participates in data, but final proposal from ministries

Ensure target is one that we can afford – what is a proper action or target that we can propose – serious about the associated cost

Social assessments: **no direct assessment** – social is quite related to economic; if we wish for each a high mitigation target, we know that we need to change the consumption habits of the people; we also know that if we improve the per capita standard of the people it transforms the society

Social: did not do any social dimension to targets – do carbon targets: each ministry has own plan for emission reduction and includes social dimensions, lots of new measures related to carbon neutrality

CHN has a review mechanism -

PERU:

Ambitious goal – led mostly by ministry of environment; national emergency and strategy to face climate change in future; establish a national registration of mitigation measures – allow to trace the fulfillment of NDC target and understand the real impact of these and see if goal is being fulfilled; also impact of art 6; followup for all sectors involved – so all ministries involved;

Two bodies were developed for social tracking: national commission from gov and civil society rep – supervise the development and implementation of NDCs- can ask for info; second body: HL

national commission – ministerial rep across gov ministers – decision making body civil society could participate as observers;

ETH:

- CGIAR (CRG) assessments for NDC updating – emphasized mostly adaptation actions this time; by also increased ambition of targets, aligned the climate action with ETH development strategies – integrated climate action in the 10year dev plan; enhanced adaptation actions; increased number of sectors;
- Increased share of domestic finance for NDC implementation (80% to 20%)

Social impacts of policies in design of NDCs:

- Conducted a gender analysis in 2018 – ensured strategies emphasized gender;

Sierra Leone:

- Included green budget into the budget systems – now providing funds
- Before any strategy – talk to children, women to understand what impacts of these policies are on them before adopt the policy;

UAE:

- Civil society, vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities; held dialogues call NDC ACE – youth, gender reps to ensure inclusive NDCs and policies benefit people;

CFs:

How are trade offs being managed:

PER: high commission on climate change – relevant ministries do their best to counter balance emission reduction with economic benefits;

Forest issues are not only under ministry of environment but also has Agriculture and others involved – difficult to determine where the competency of one ministry ends and the other starts – challenge also to get ministry of finance involved – usually only focused on national accounts

T&T:

Collaboration – have a carbon reduction strategy – together with an NDC implementation plan – HL decision making; ministerial decision making to avoid working in silos;

MALD

- lots of inputs need to go into project level sectoral project assessments - challenge is planning process needs to improve; changes in administration; uncertainty is quite high

Entirely dependent on the types/quality of information that sectors could provide – need proper data for LEAD model (mostly environmental)

Ensuring that NDCs are owned by all through proper consultations;

Social impacts: LEAD model does not provide for the social dimension

MALI:

Using waste for energy production – this helps to avoid using wood; waste management system – proper solution is still not available;

Effect of people and different industries: response on population, including health – how to store the food, using the biological one last longer – they had to sell even if at a lower price;

Biological one if healthier than the chemical one – better soil restoration too;

There are places in the country that are inaccessible due to conflict – the country needs support to transition from chemical to organic

CMR:

- Need to sensitize for the central African region to increase their knowledge;
- There is a good potential to partner with business to identify current gaps/ opportunities to increase understanding of NDCs-lifecycle from planning to implementation

South A:

- Industrialization and trade ministries – difficult to attract investment to meet climate change goals – private sector indicates too many risks; challenge now is how do we then remain connected to our NDCs – just transition is incorporated into our NDCs,
- Need new economic tools for our transition – multilateralism can facilitate – not need for protectionist tools as done by some in the north;
- Automobile – urge by gov to start investing in e-vehicles – even as companies say there is not enough demand in the country (they want to see the demand before investing);
- Private sector leadership is needed to help achieve commitments;
- Increase in carbon tax is in the horizon and CBAM pressure;
- Have a strong and well organized labour sector – carbon tax needs to take into account the impact on labour – How to create the domestic incentive to move this policy forward; already pushback that resulted in treasury pulling back steep carbon tax;
- South A. has been having consistent blackouts – solar panels have helped to reduce the blackouts when gov implemented a tax break incentive for Solar panels