

United Nations
Climate Change



Welcome to the NDCs 3.0 Workshop

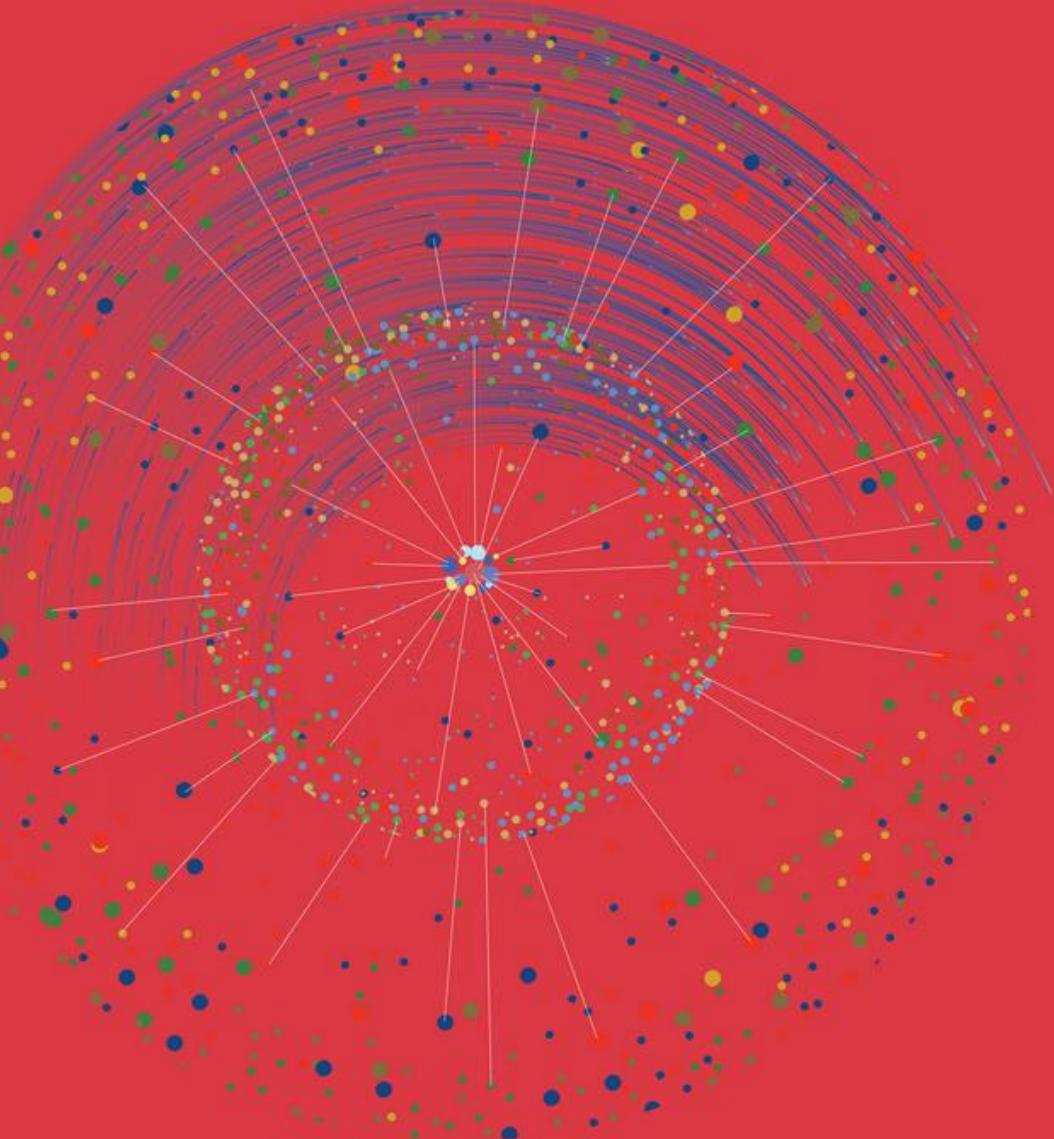
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Welcome Remarks

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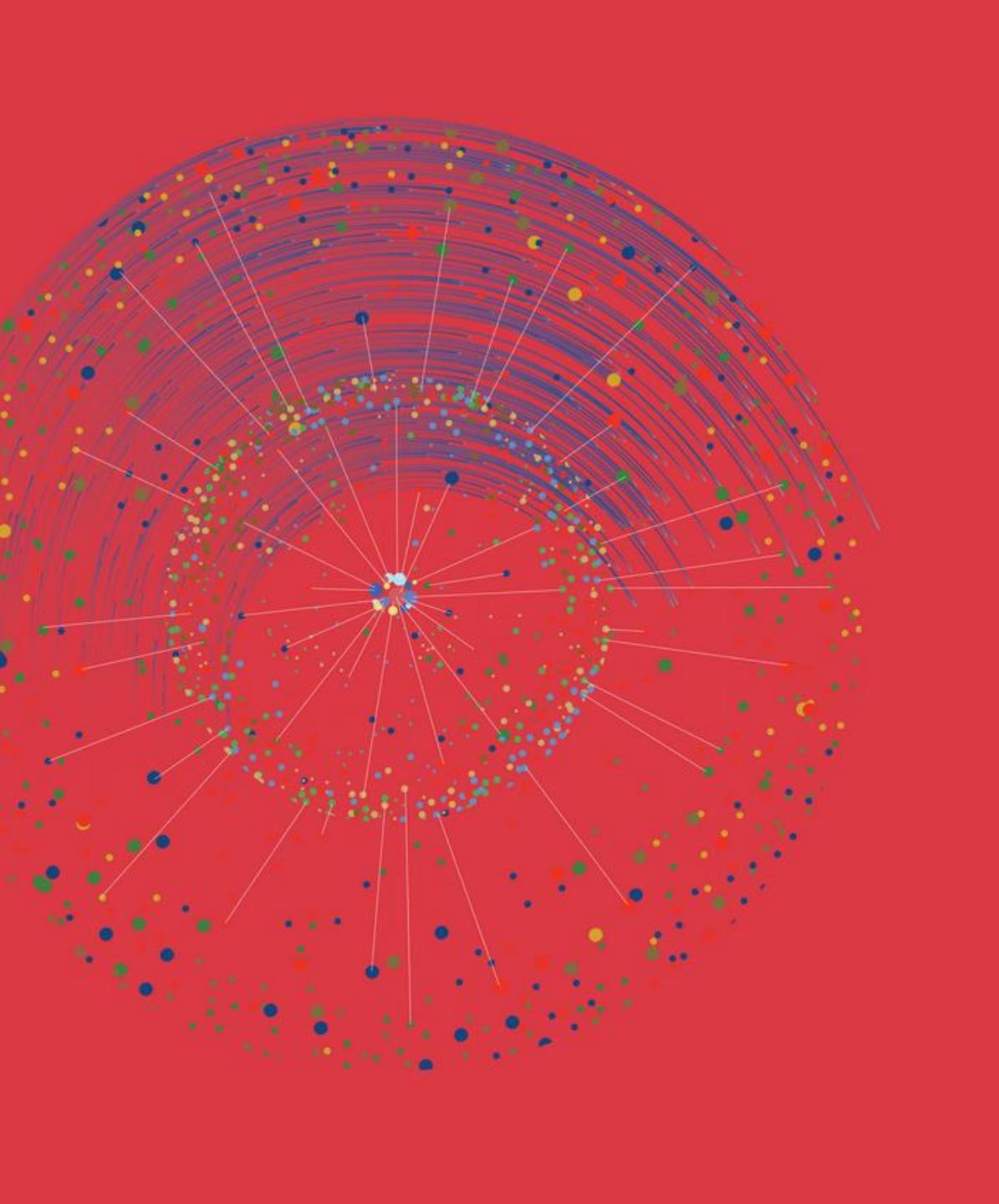
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**REMARKS BY
HON. KERRYNE Z JAMES
MINISTER FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE, THE ENVIRONMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY GRENADA
ON NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCs)**



13 CLIMATE ACTION



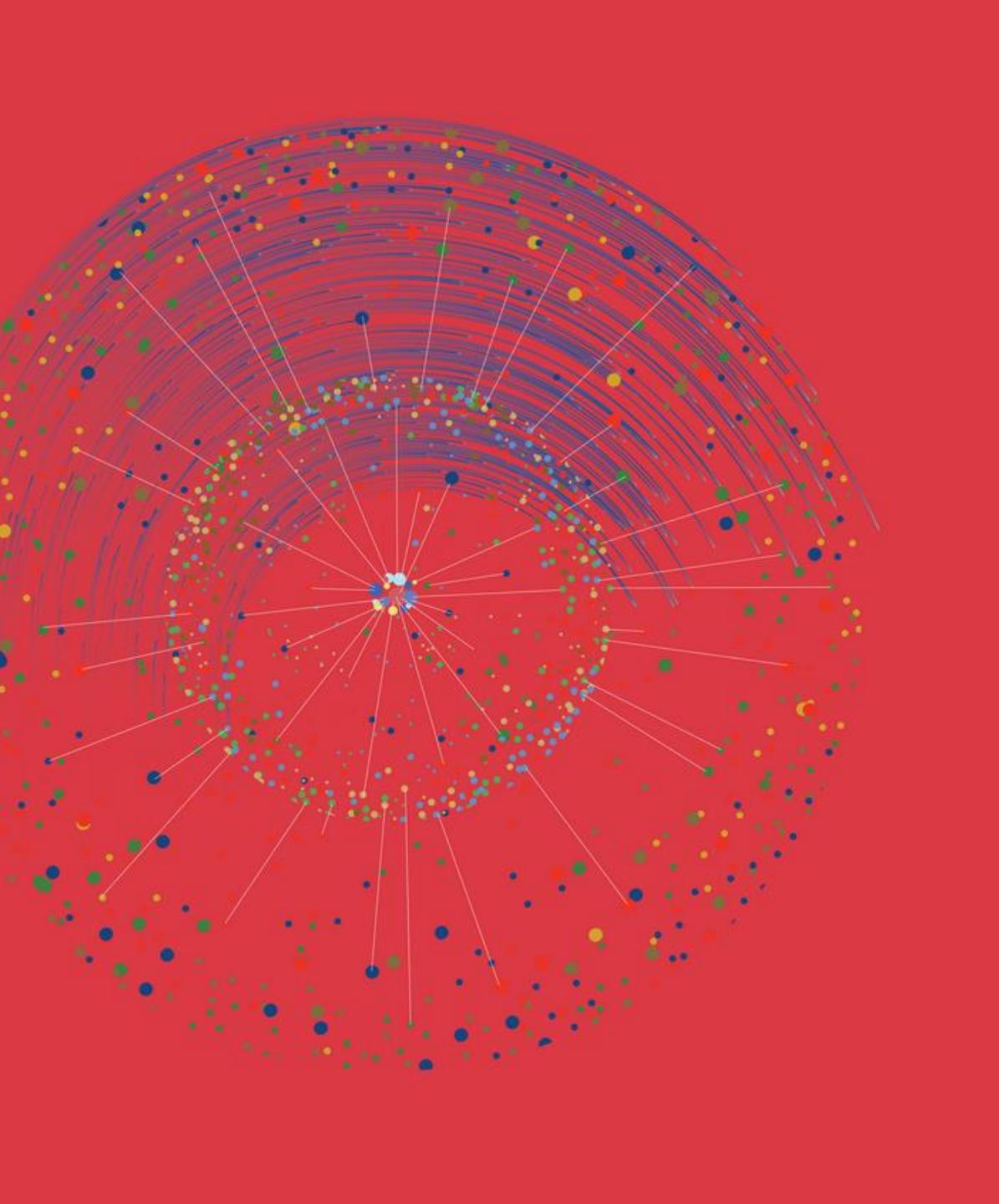
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UNFCCC



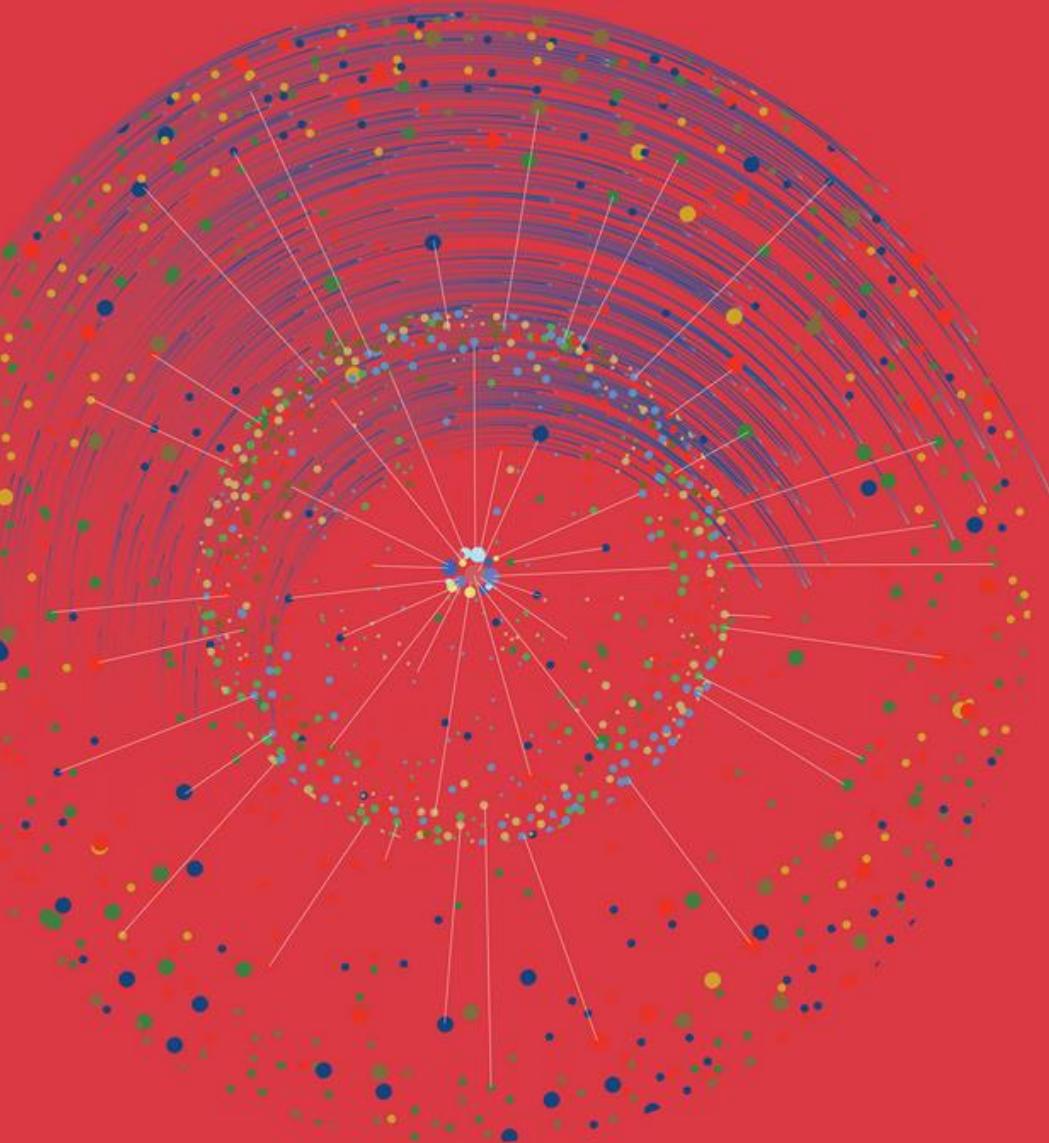
James Grabert
Director
Mitigation Division



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Gianluca Merlo
Regional Technical Advisor
UNDP LAC Environment and Energy
Climate Strategy and Policy Bureau for
Policy and Programme Support



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NDCs 3.0 Workshop

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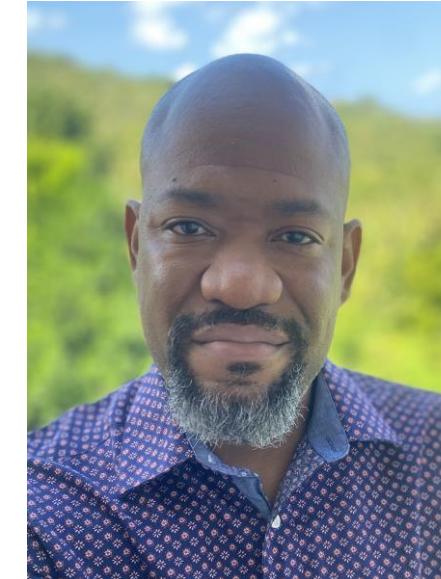


United Nations
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RCC Caribbean

Collaboration for Climate Action



Jason Williams
NDC & LT-LEDS Regional Specialist
UNFCCC RCC Caribbean

Daily Agenda

Thursday

17 Oct 2024

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

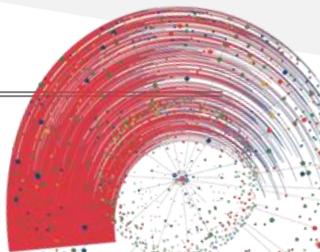
Thematic Discussion

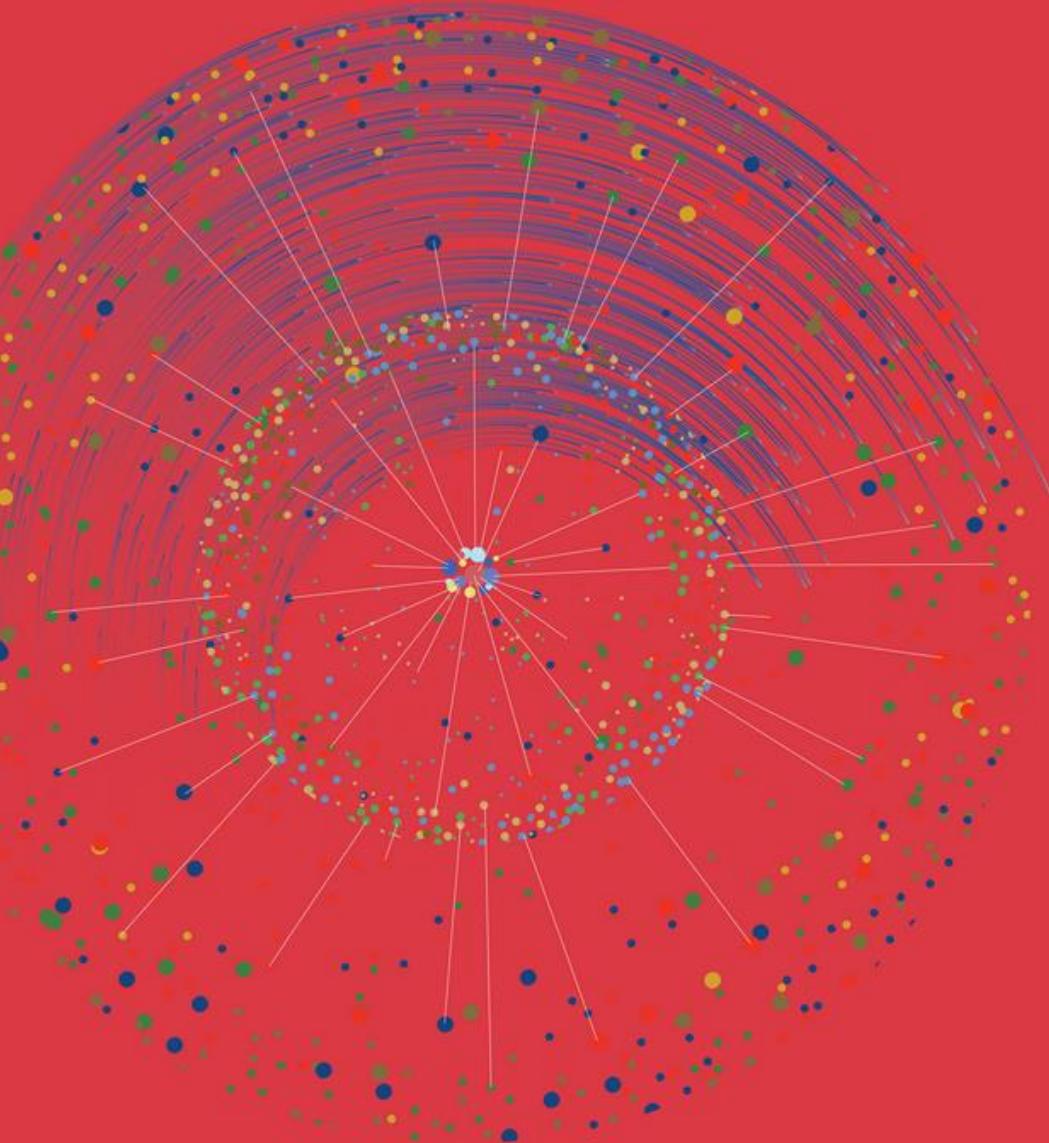
Friday

18 Oct 2024

OECS Climate Project Pre-Investment Workshop

Enablers for NDC Implementation





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Session I

NDC Overview and Regional Support Ecosystem

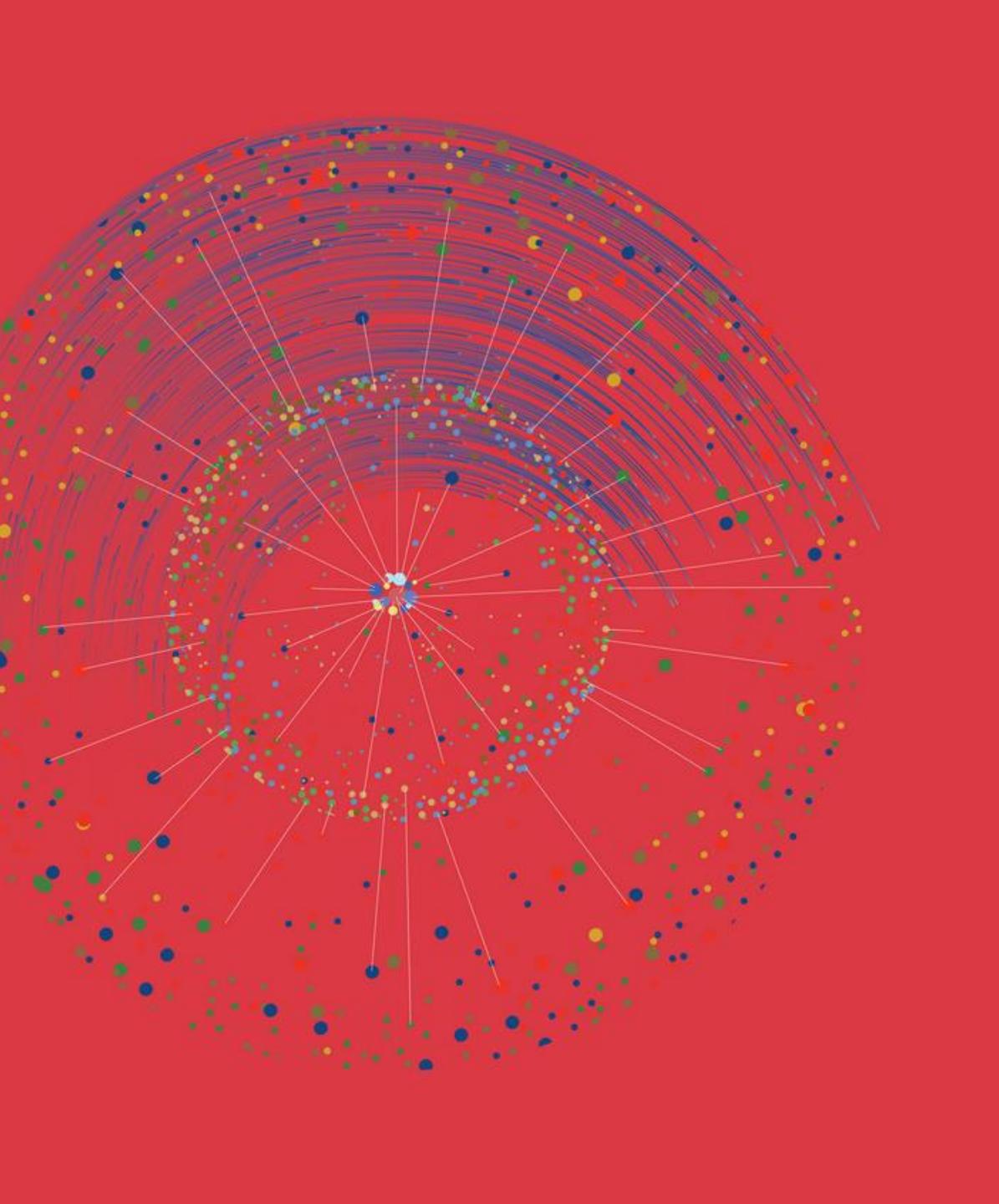
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Sadia Afreen
Associate Programme Officer
NDC Technical Support Unit

Arrangements of the Paris Agreement

Paris Agreement Goals and Framework

Mitigation

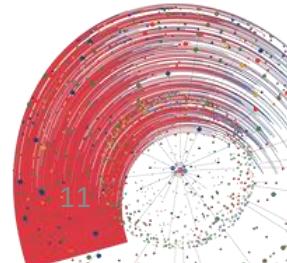
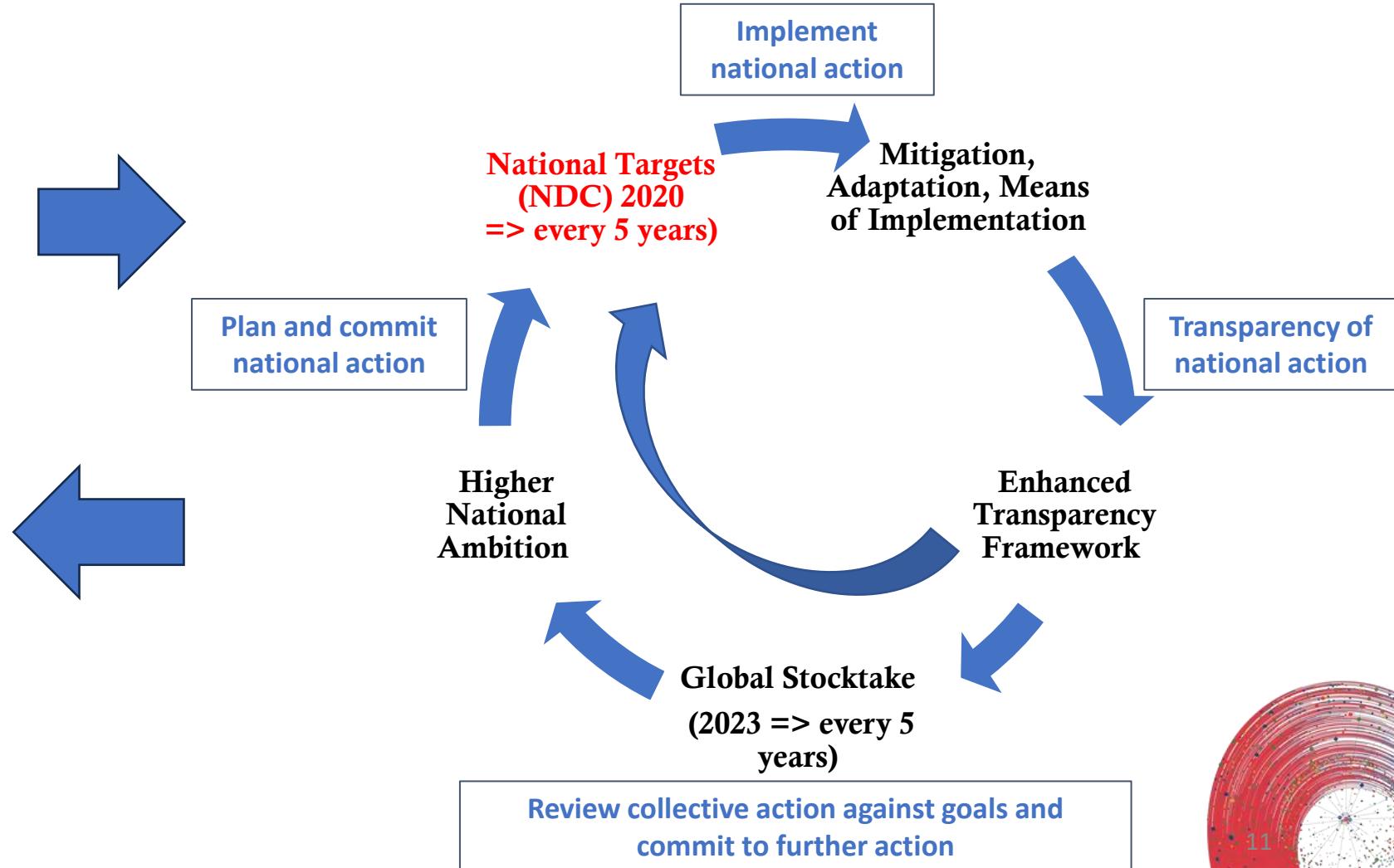
keep temperature increase to well below **2 °C and 1.5 °C**

Adaptation

increase the ability to **adapt and foster resilience**

Finance flows consistent with path to low GHG emissions and resilient development

Ambition Cycle



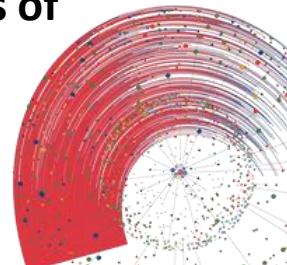
GST outcomes on ambition (mitigation and adaptation only)

Mitigation

- Significant collective **progress towards the Paris Agreement temperature goal** has been made, from an expected 4°C increase to an increase in the range of 2.1–2.8 °C
- Current NDCs would reduce emissions on average by **2% by 2030 compared to 2019**
- Limiting global warming to 1.5°C requires reductions in global GHG emissions of **43% by 2030 and 60% by 2035 relative to the 2019 level** and reaching **net zero CO2 emissions by 2050**
- Notes with **concern** [...] an **implementation gap**, and resolves to take action to urgently address this gap

Adaptation

- **Increasing adaptation** planning and implementation efforts being undertaken by Parties towards enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability, in particular by developing countries
- Significant **challenges** developing country Parties face in accessing finance for implementing their national adaptation plans
- **Gaps in implementation of, support for and collective assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation**



Overview of Global Stocktake Outcome (2023)

Decision 1/CMA.5

Collective progress and informing action and support

Mitigation: Keep 1.5 °C in reach, Urgent deep GHG emissions reduction, Encourage economy wide NDCs, Transitioning away from fossil fuels, Tripling Renewable energy & Doubling energy efficiency by 2030, Preserve and restore ocean and coastal ecosystem, Transition to sustainable consumption and production

Adaptation: Incremental, multisectoral and transformational actions, Universal Early Warning Systems, Adaptation targets to reach global goal on adaptation, Enhance national adaptation plans and adaptation communications

Means of Implementation: Scaling up mobilization, \$100bn Commitment, doubling adaptation finance, Support New Collective Quantified Goal on Finance, Technology Implementation Programme, Enhanced capacity building support

Avert and minimize loss and damage
Data management

Advances Just transition and consideration of response measures

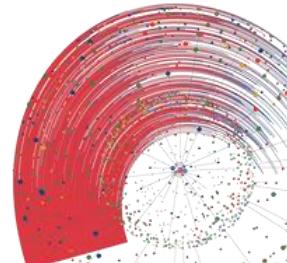
Guidance and way forward

- Mainstreaming GST Outcomes
- Dialogues on GST, Finance, Mountains and Children
- Revised NDC and Long-term Strategies
- UN Secretary General Event
- Communicating Biennial Transparency Report

International cooperation

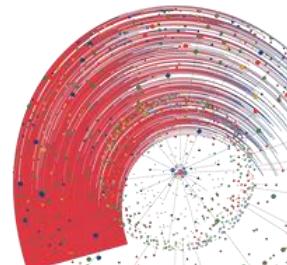
Cross-cutting

Urgency for action, equity, best available science, sustainable development

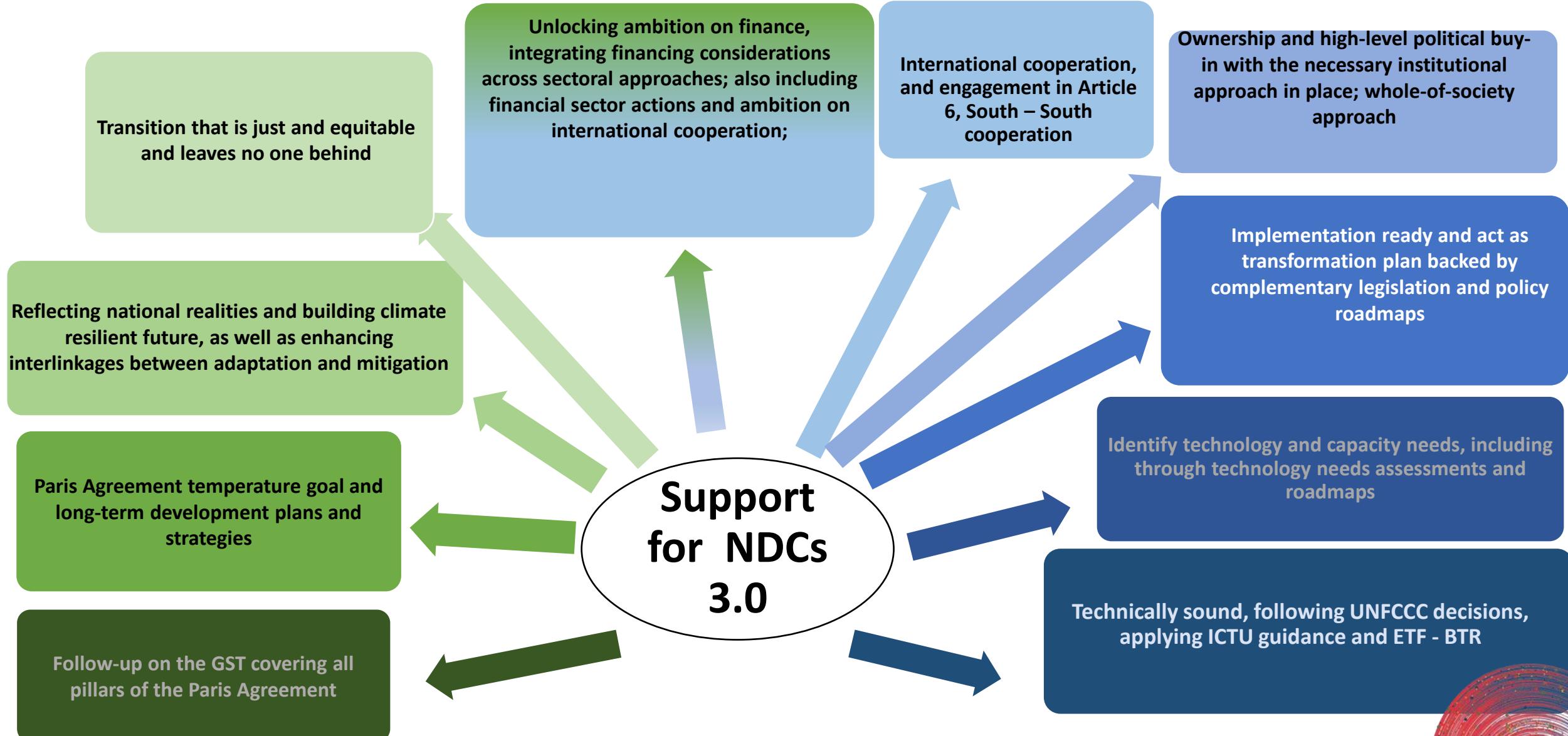


Global Stocktake Guidance for NDCs

- Parties to come forward in their next NDCs with **ambitious, economy wide emission reduction targets, covering all GHGs, sectors** and categories and **aligned with limiting warming to 1.5C**
- Developed countries to lead with economy wide, absolute targets
- Developing countries to enhance mitigation actions, and with time also move towards economy wide targets
- Alignment with LT-LEDS
- **2025 NDCs to:**
 - ✓ Be with an **end date of 2035** – encouraged
 - ✓ Be a **progression** beyond the Party's current NDC and reflect its highest possible **ambition** – *mandatory for all*
 - ✓ Provide **ICTU** information – *mandatory for all*
 - ✓ 2025 NDCs to use adopted **accounting** approaches – *mandatory for all*
 - ✓ Provide information on how the preparation of NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the **GST** – *mandatory for all*
- ✓ **Next round of NDCs to be submitted by 10 February 2025**



What NDC 3.0 should include



Caribbean Regional Support Ecosystem for NDCs 3.0

Objective:

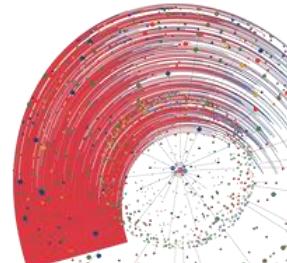
To create a support ecosystem for Caribbean countries on the next round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs 3.0) and to provide a platform for dialogue and exchange among development and implementing partners supporting countries on NDC development and implementation.

Collaborators:



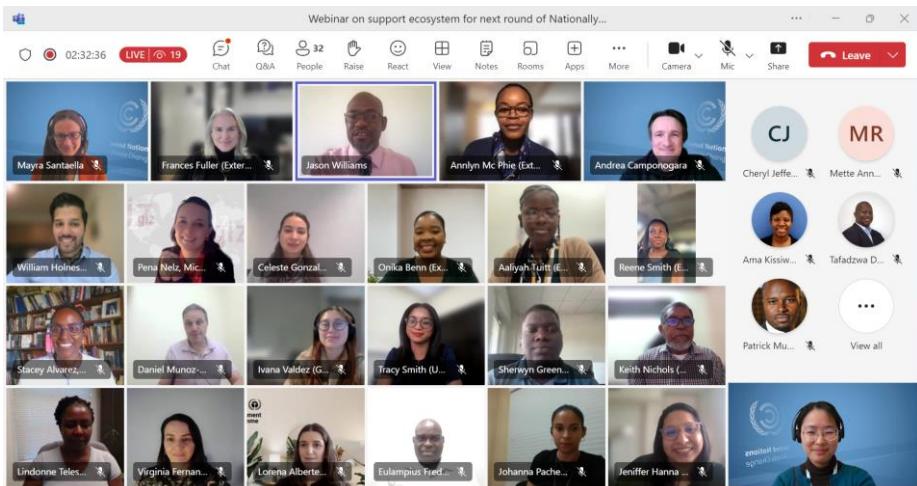
Methods:

- Intelligence gathering and sharing
- Knowledge exchange through webinars
- Regional Partners Stocktaking Meetings



Knowledge Exchange through Webinars

Support Ecosystem for the Next Round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for the Caribbean



Date: 27 March 2024

Format:

- Country presentation (St Lucia)
- 10 organizations communicated information on the type of support available

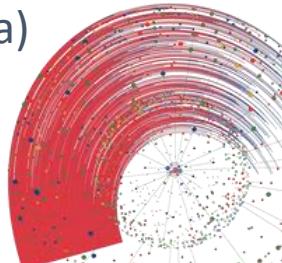
Pathway to NDC 3.0 for the Caribbean region: Countries' Experiences and Challenges



Date: 10 September 2024

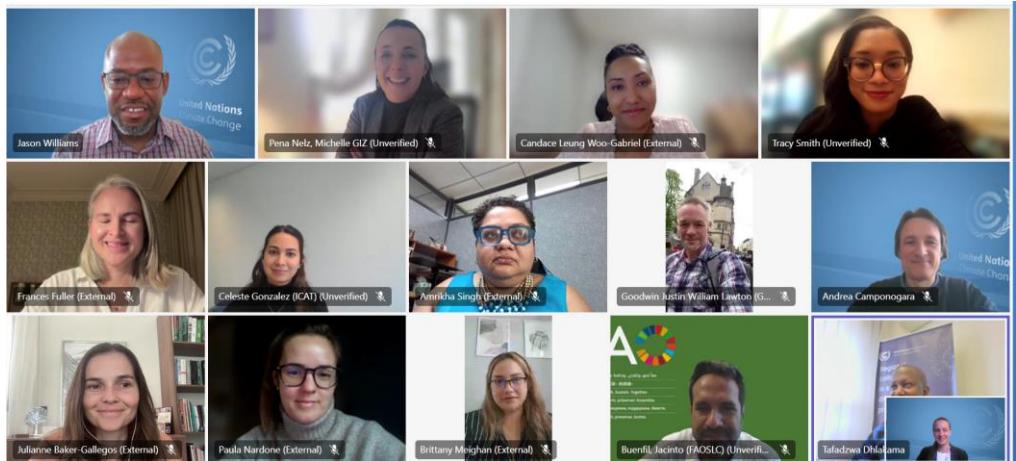
Format:

- UNDP Climate Promise
- NDCP Global Call on NDCs & LT-LEDS/NDC 3.0 Navigator
- Countries' presentations (Belize, Haiti, Jamaica)



Regional Partners Stocktaking Meeting

Caribbean Partners Meeting I (13 organizations attended)



Date: 24 April 2024

Format:

- Partners Intervention
- Discussion on Regional Priorities
- Understanding perspectives from the Caribbean on NDC 3.0
- Updates from partners

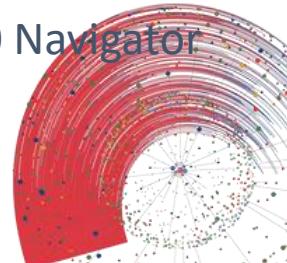
Caribbean Partners Meeting II (21 organizations attended)

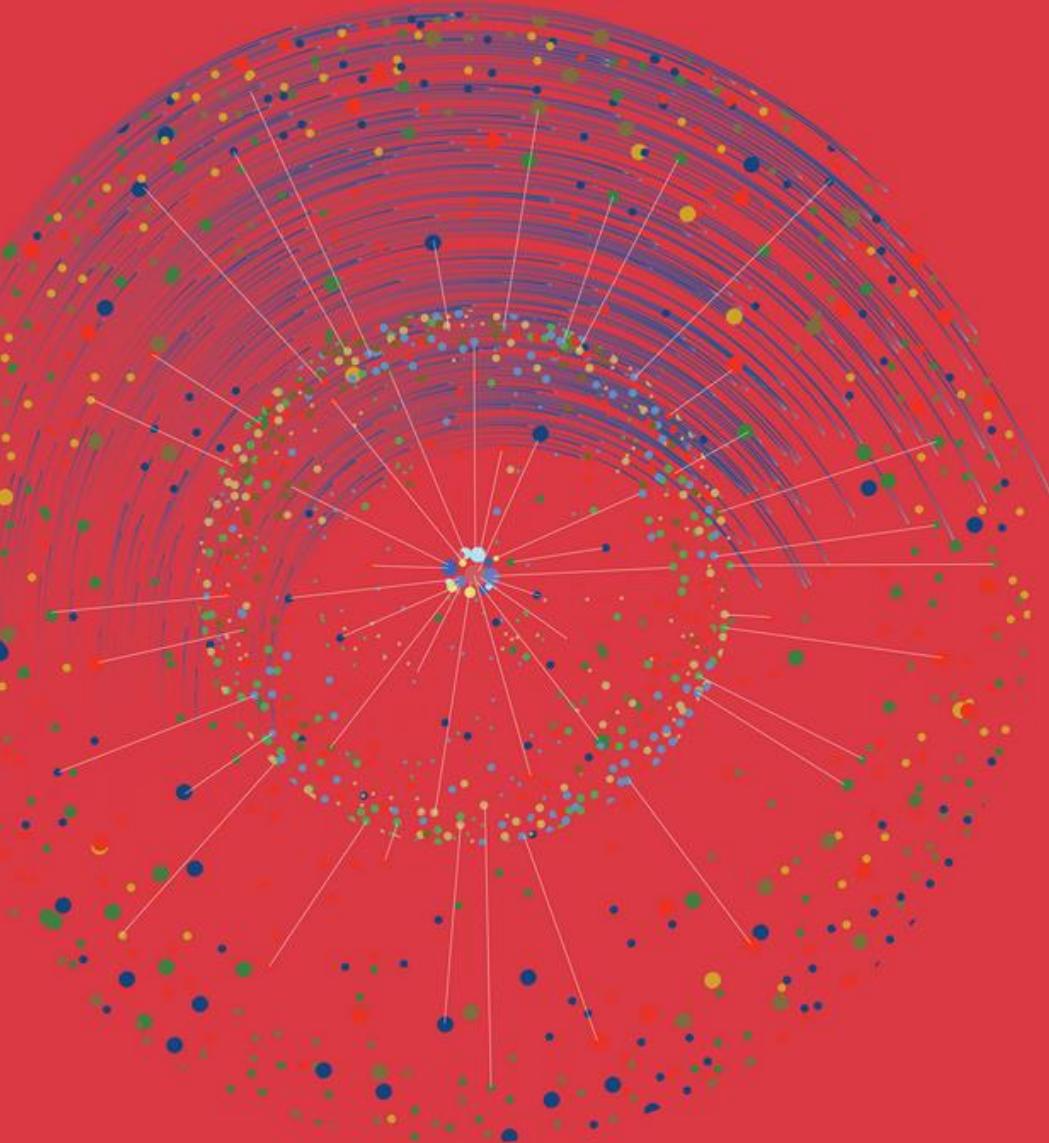


Date: 6 August 2024

Format:

- UNDP Climate Promise
- NDCP Global Call on NDCs & LT-LEDS/NDC 3.0 Navigator
- Discussion on Regional Priorities
- Updates from partners



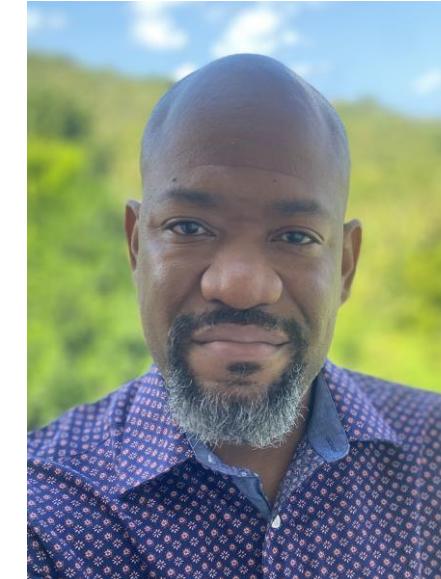


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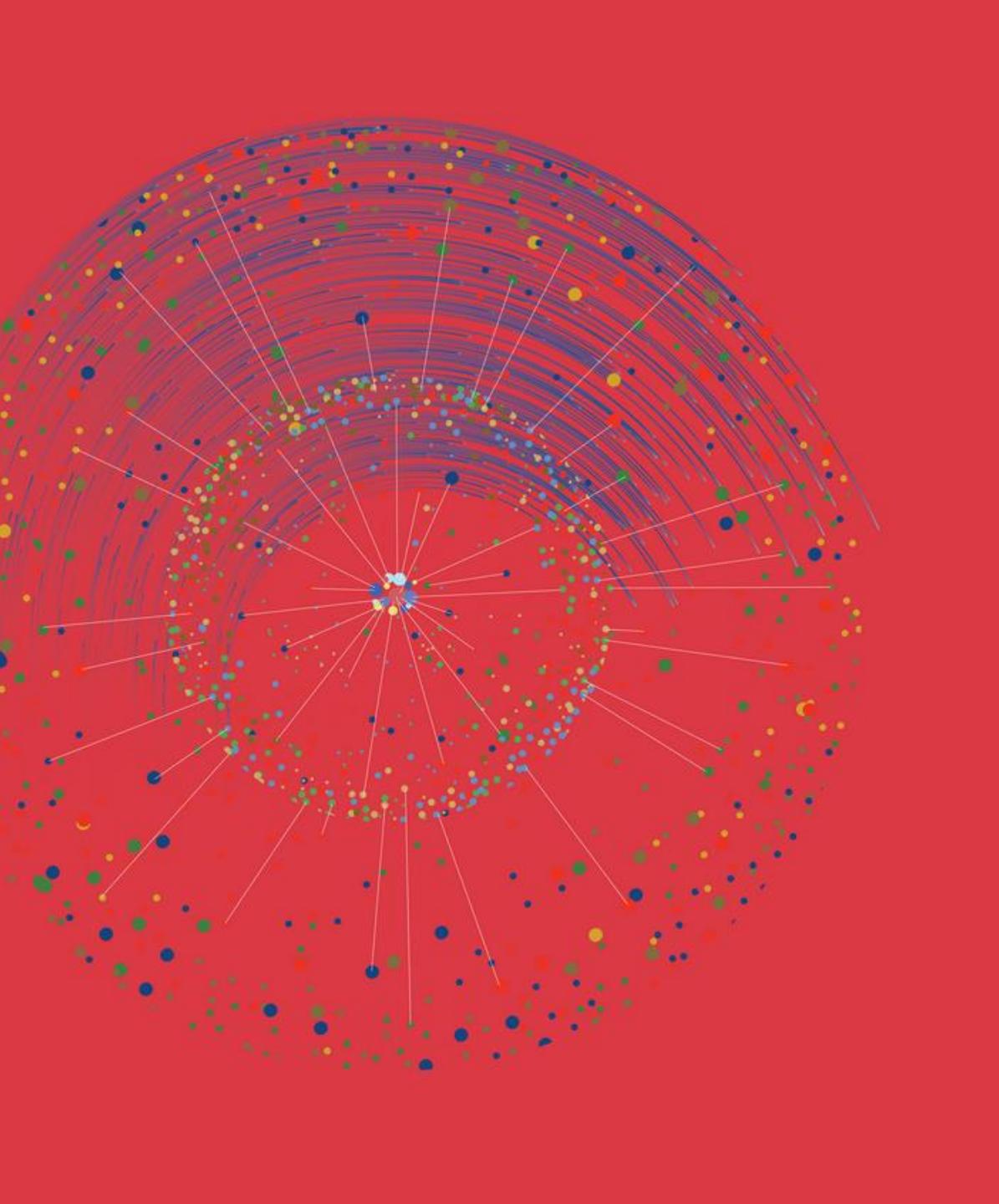


RCC Caribbean

Collaboration for Climate Action



Jason Williams
NDC & LT-LEDS Regional Specialist
UNFCCC RCC Caribbean



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Reflection on NDC 3.0 LAC Regional Forum

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NDC 3.0 LAC Regional Forum

Date: 27-29 August 2024

Venue: Bogota, Colombia

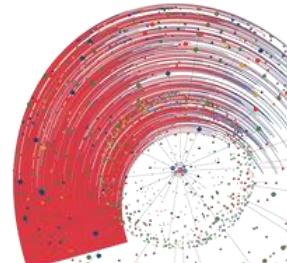


in collaboration with



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Co-organized with:



LAC Context

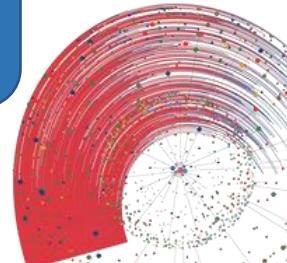


(LAC) region is home to 650 million people, highly diverse, with wealth and prosperity coexisting alongside vulnerability and extreme poverty

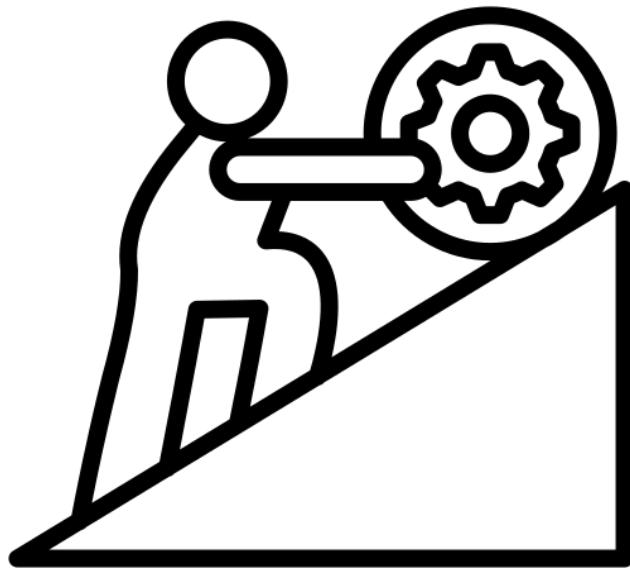
The region is responsible for 8.1 percent of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, of which energy, agriculture and land use change are the main sources

Resilience and adaptation are still the main priority for many countries

Of the 33 countries in LAC, 16 are Small Island and Developing States (SIDS), one is a Least Developed Country, and four are high emitters



Challenges



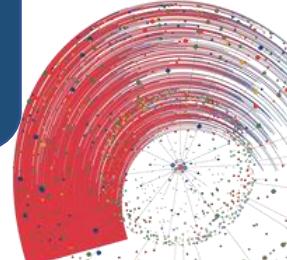
The region is facing increasing pressures from extreme weather events, such as droughts, floods, wildfires and hurricanes

Caribbean SIDS and low lying areas in the continent are facing an additional threat from rising sea levels

48 percent of regional GHG emissions come from the AFOLU sector with the increasingly degraded Amazon rainforest now most likely a net contributor to the warming of the planet

The required transition to low-carbon economies in the region will be a complex socio-economic decision

Achieving climate action goals will require an investment of 3.7 percent to 4.9 percent of regional GDP per year until 2030



Opportunities



The LAC region is considered a “biodiversity superpower” with a total of 46.5 percent of forested land area.

The articulation of the conventions on Biological Diversity, Climate Change, and Desertification is a priority for LAC

There is an urgency to establish renewed goals around food systems and food security as part of the updated NDCs

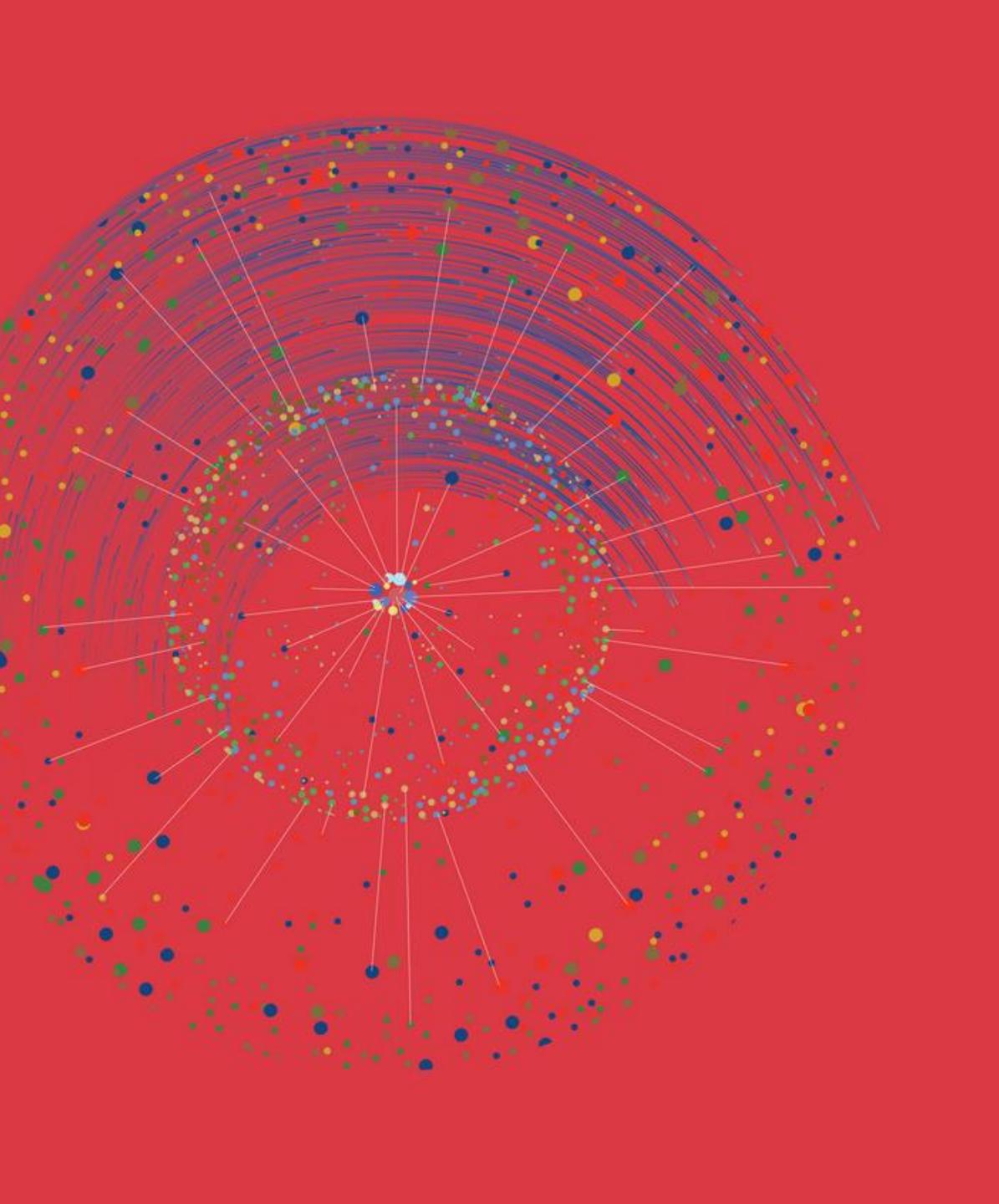
More than a quarter of primary energy in the LAC region comes from renewables – twice the global average .

Diversification to wind, solar, geothermal, hydrogen and biomass energy is progressing, thanks to an abundant resource endowment coupled with enabling policies.

Low emission transport strategies and policies, represent a relevant set of opportunities to quickly address climate change while bringing collateral benefits in health and life quality

The path to low-carbon and resilient development represents an opportunity and a less expensive pathway to achieve long-term development goals and accelerate positive socioeconomic transformations





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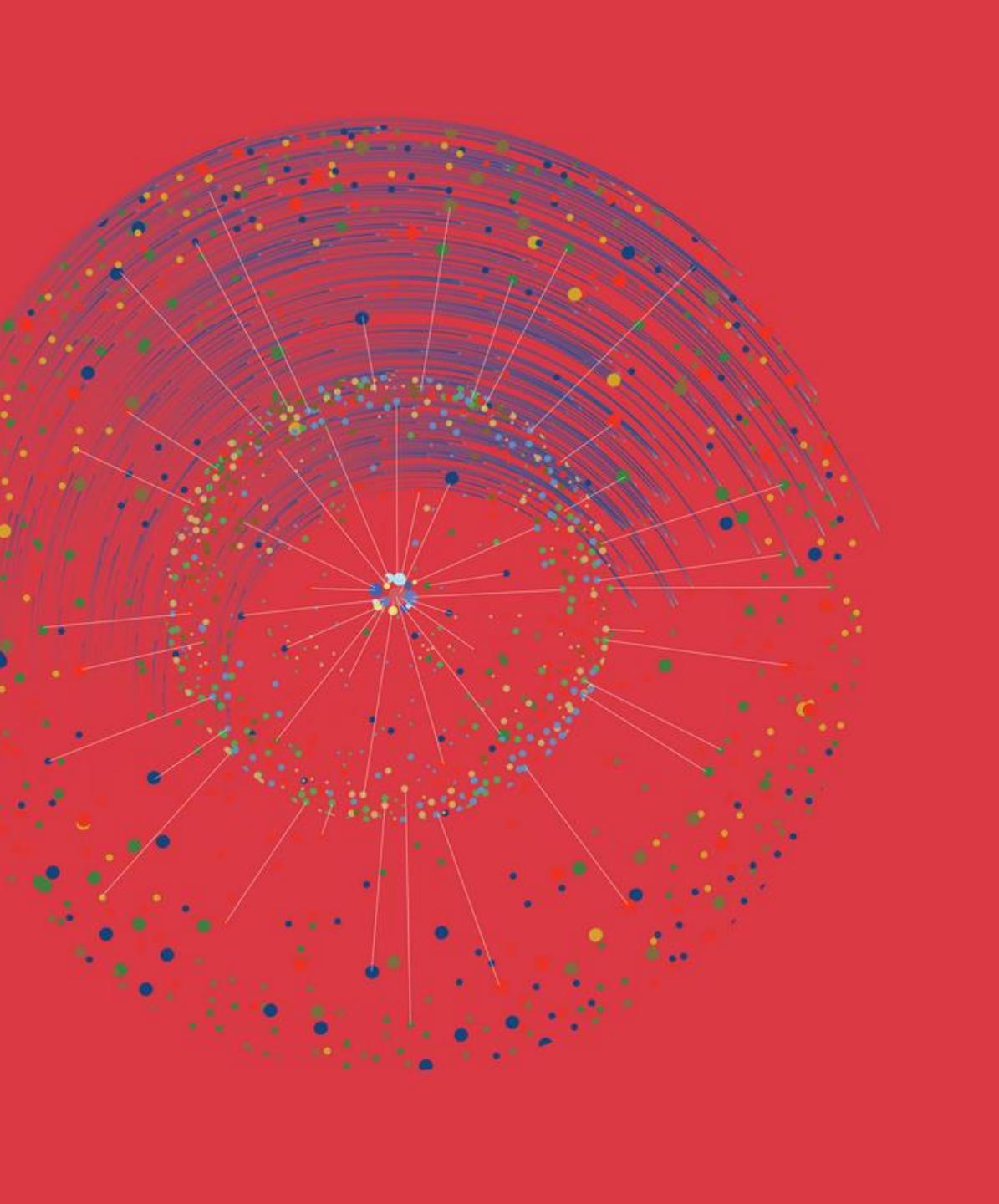


Overview of UN-system wide mapping of support on NDCs 3.0 and Next Steps

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Annlyn Mc Phie
Technical Specialist in Climate Change
UNDP Climate Strategies and Policy Team,
Climate Hub, Bureau for Policy and
Programme Support



Climate Promise

Climate Promise Snapshot



- UNDP's Climate Promise is the world's largest offer of support to countries on national climate pledges under the Paris Agreement.
- These pledges, or Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), are crucial stepping stones towards net-zero emissions and meeting the Paris goals.
- The initiative supports over 120 countries, in collaboration with over 35 partners and is a major contribution to the NDC Partnership.

What makes UNDP's Climate Promise unique?

Bringing
together strong
partners



Strong country
presence and
partner networks



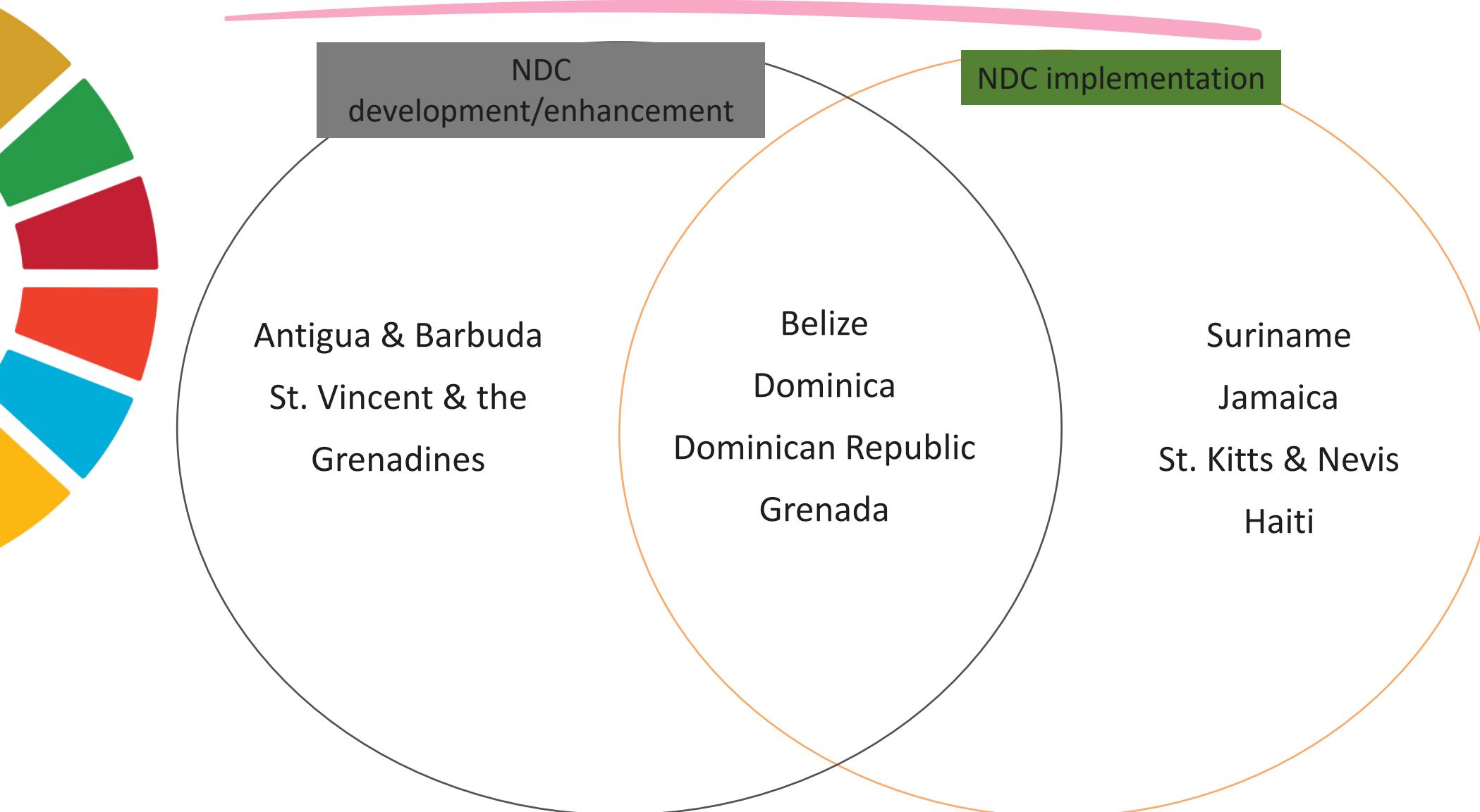
Connecting the
national and
global



Aligning climate
change and
development



Climate Promise Regional Support





Climate Promise 2025



Connect global goals with action on the ground to scale-up ambition and implementation

Goal: Support developing countries to align the 3rd generation of NDCs to the 1.5° C goal and SDGs, strengthen quality and investability, and accelerate implementation to drive sustainable development.

Service Offer

Ambition and implementation are intertwined, and all require inclusive processes to leave no one behind

Ambition

- Assessment of NDC progress, align with Net Zero and SDGs
- Build political will and societal ownership
- Strengthen targets, policies, and measures (sectoral)
- Align with existing frameworks – NAP, NBSAP, energy compacts, etc.
- Assess costs and investment opportunities

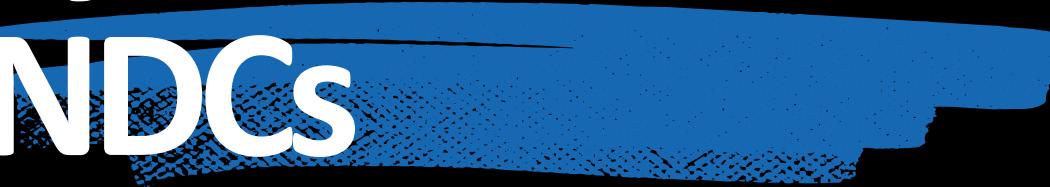
Acceleration

- Drive finance to deliver targets
 - Int'l public: align VF, multilat and bilat
 - Nat'l public: INFFs, bonds, CPEIRs
 - Private: Carbon Markets (HICM offer), private sector coalition
- Integrated technical support on priority areas: Adaptation, Energy, L&D, Nature

Inclusivity

- Recognize and promote a human rights-based approach
- Advance gender equality
- Strengthen effective participation and leadership
- Increase capacities and knowledge to drive implementation
- Strengthen access to and control over resources, e.g. finance, information, and technology

UN Secretary General mobilizing UN System for NDCs

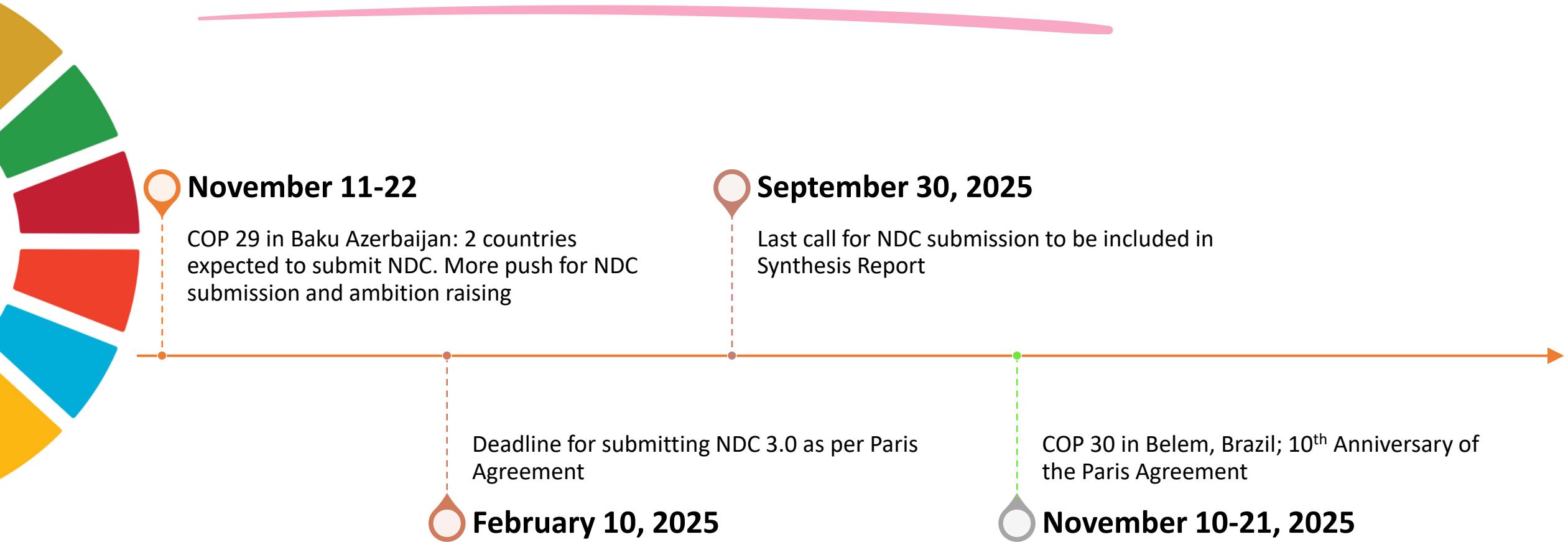


“Next year, governments must submit so-called nationally determined contributions – in other words, national climate action plans. These will determine emissions for the coming years. At COP28, they agreed to align those plans with the 1.5 degree limit.

...The United Nations is mobilizing our entire system to help developing countries to achieve this through our **Climate Promise** initiative.”

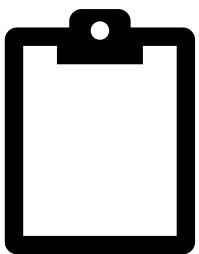
- UN Secretary General, Special Address on
Climate Action: A Moment of Truth, 5 June 2024

NDC Submission Timeline

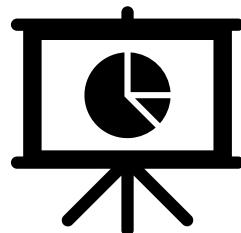


UN Coordination

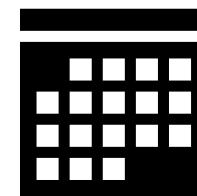
Regional/Global Coordination



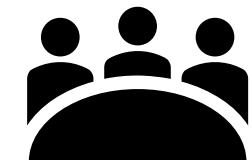
Survey of UN Agencies'
offer



Analysis and
visualization –
Dashboard

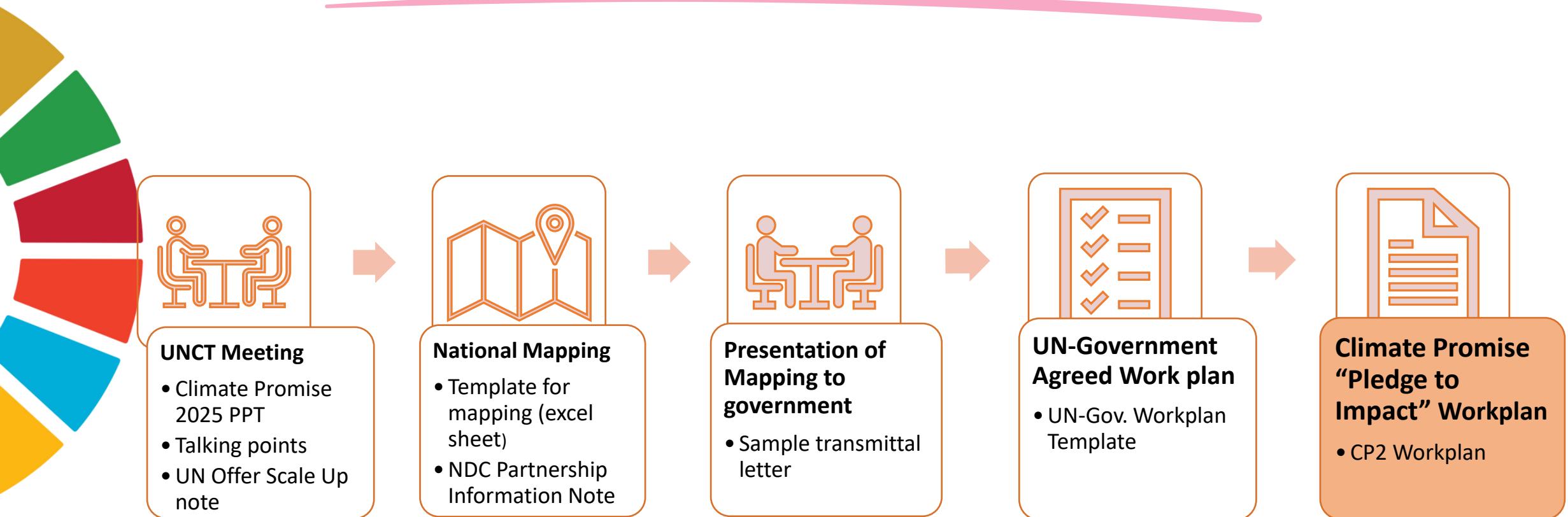


Tracking of submission
timeline

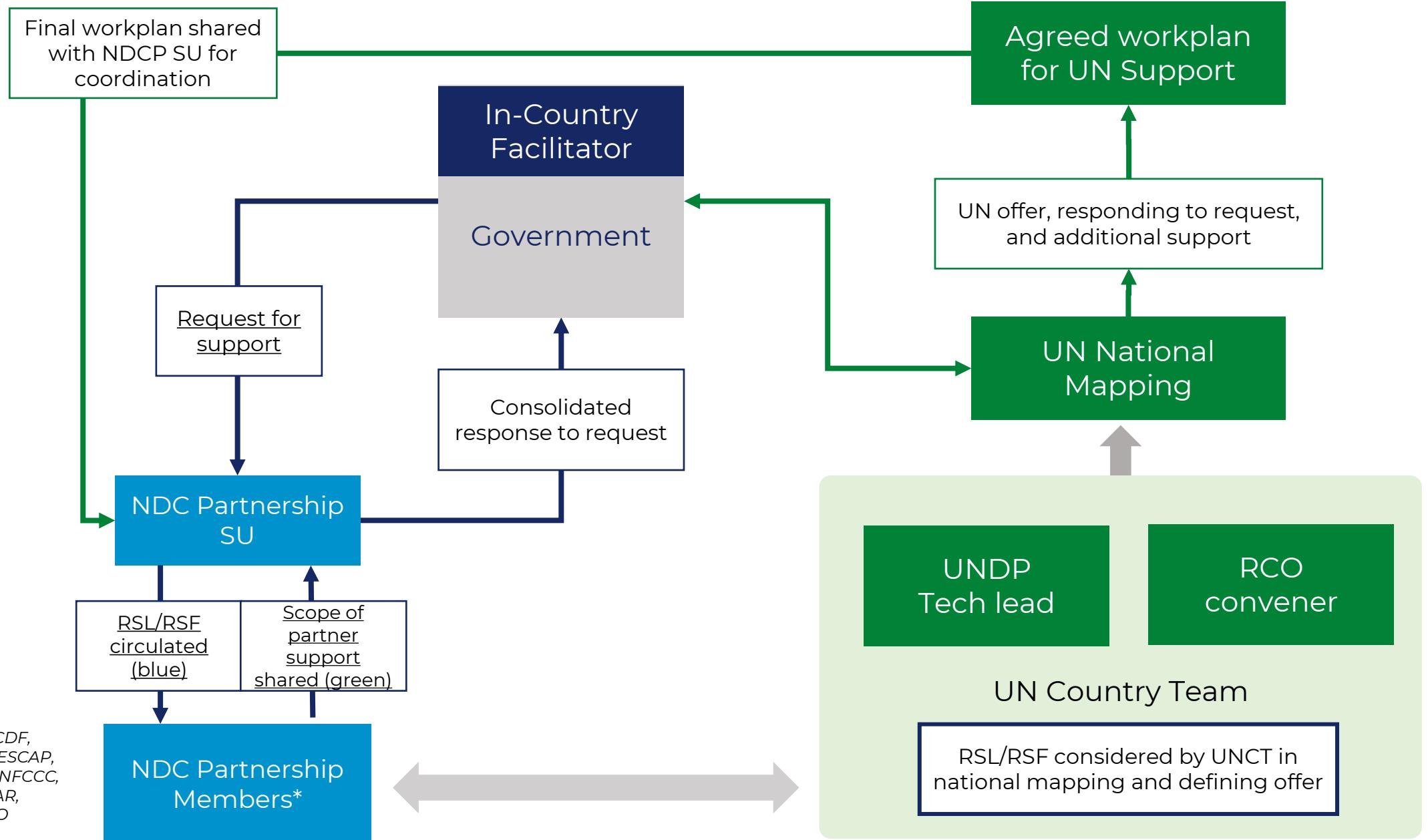


Regional NDC 3.0
Fora

National Coordination

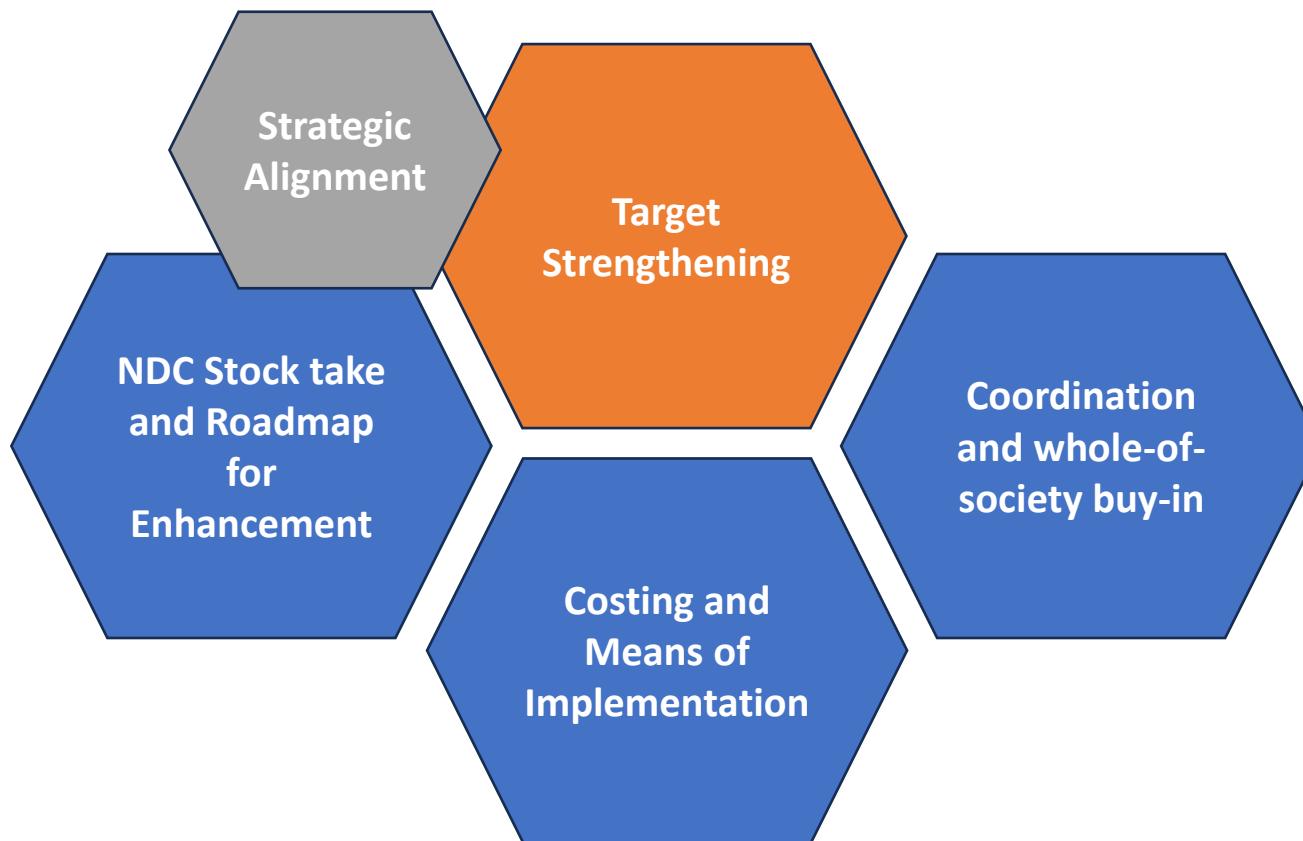


Coordination around NDC 3.0 support is expected to take place at national, regional and HQ levels.

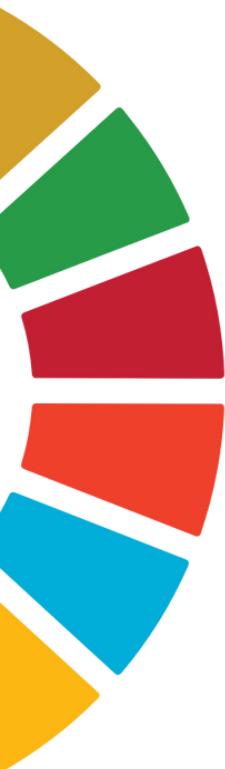


UNDP Offer on NDC 3.0

Areas of Support



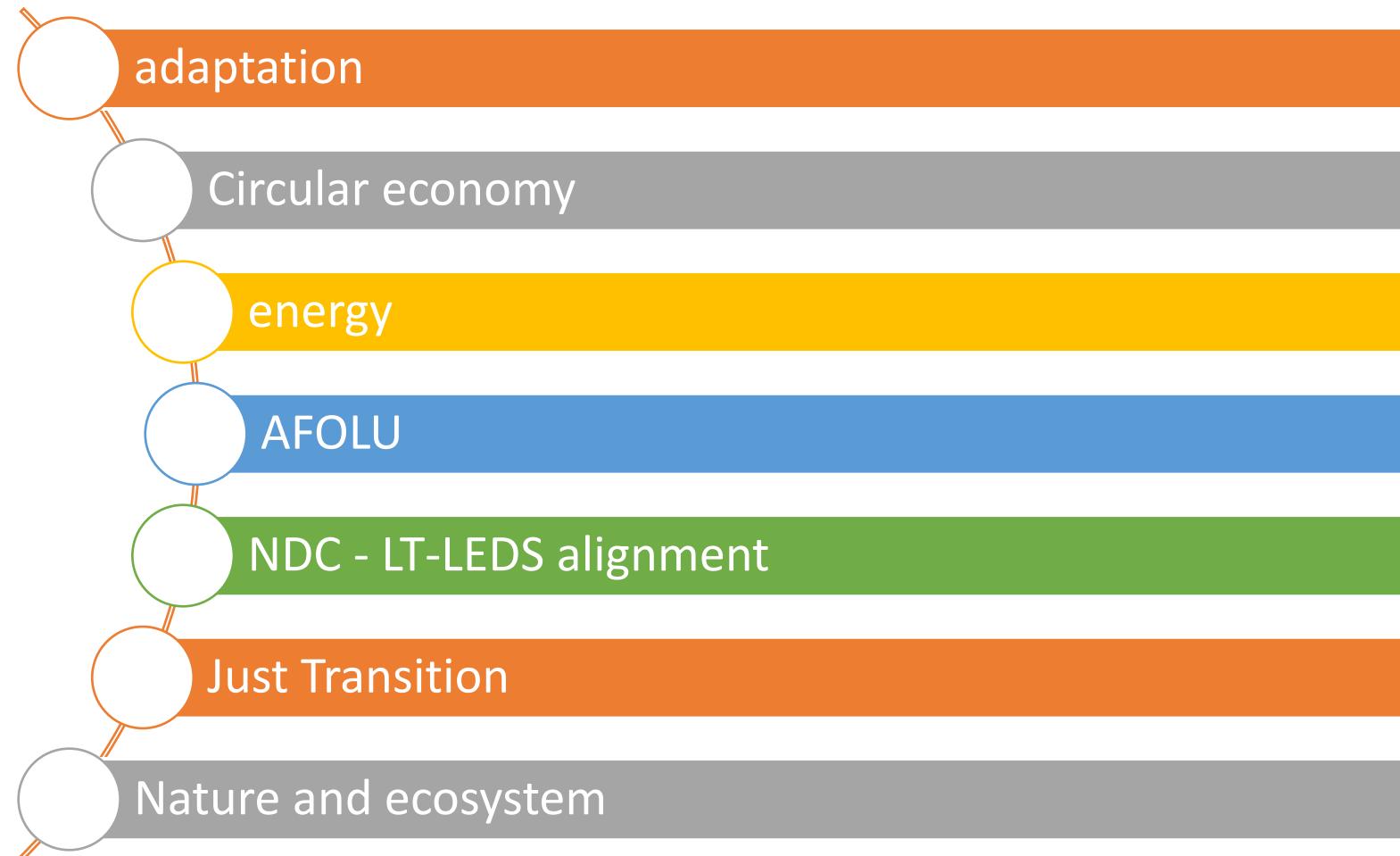
Strategic Alignment Integrated NDC x SDG Insights



NDC x SDG Push output

- Assessment of current and projected environmental and climate trajectories, based on key **adaptation, mitigation, biodiversity, and human development** indicators.
- Analysis of the **alignment between mitigation and adaptation actions with the SDGs** and how they contribute to priority SDGs.
- Identification of **policy priorities that align and accelerate both NDC and SDG implementation** through target-level synergies and trade-offs.
- Snapshot of **fiscal constraints and opportunities for stimulus** laying out countries' current public and private financing mechanisms.

Target Strengthening: key thematic areas



NDC Stock take



NDC Stock take
and Roadmap for
Enhancement

Aim: assess the level of ambition that is being reached in both adaptation and mitigation, while helping to provide inputs to better understand the common needs as a sub region to better strategize/adapt to climate change threats so that these maybe reflected in the development of NDCs at a national level as well as regional strategies for climate change.

- Regional stocktake led by UWI
- 7 countries included: Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, St. Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago



Looking forward to working together to
support countries to develop and deliver
bold climate action.



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Questions & Answers

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Session II

NDC Tracking and

Transparency

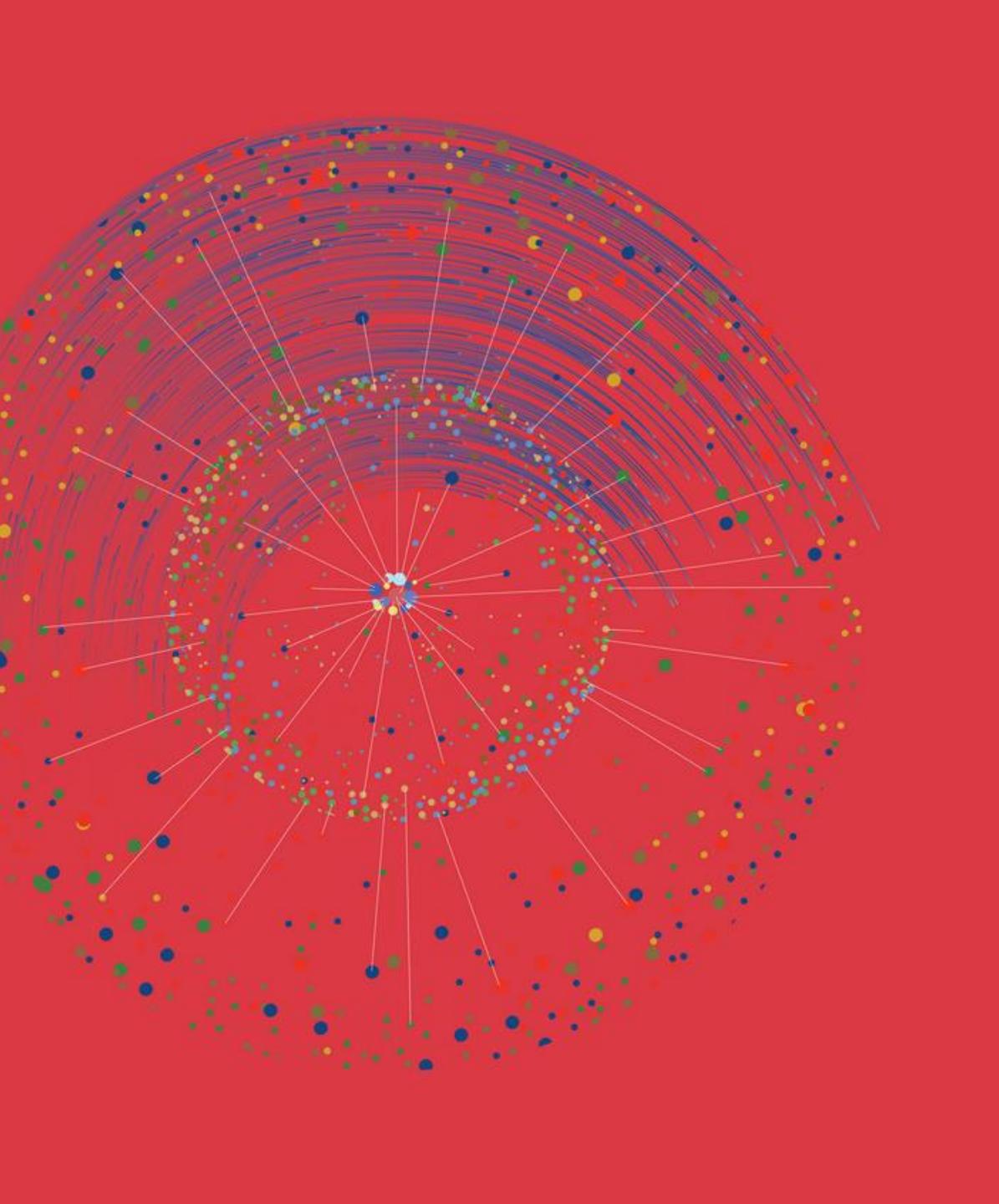
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Overview of Key ETF Reporting Provisions

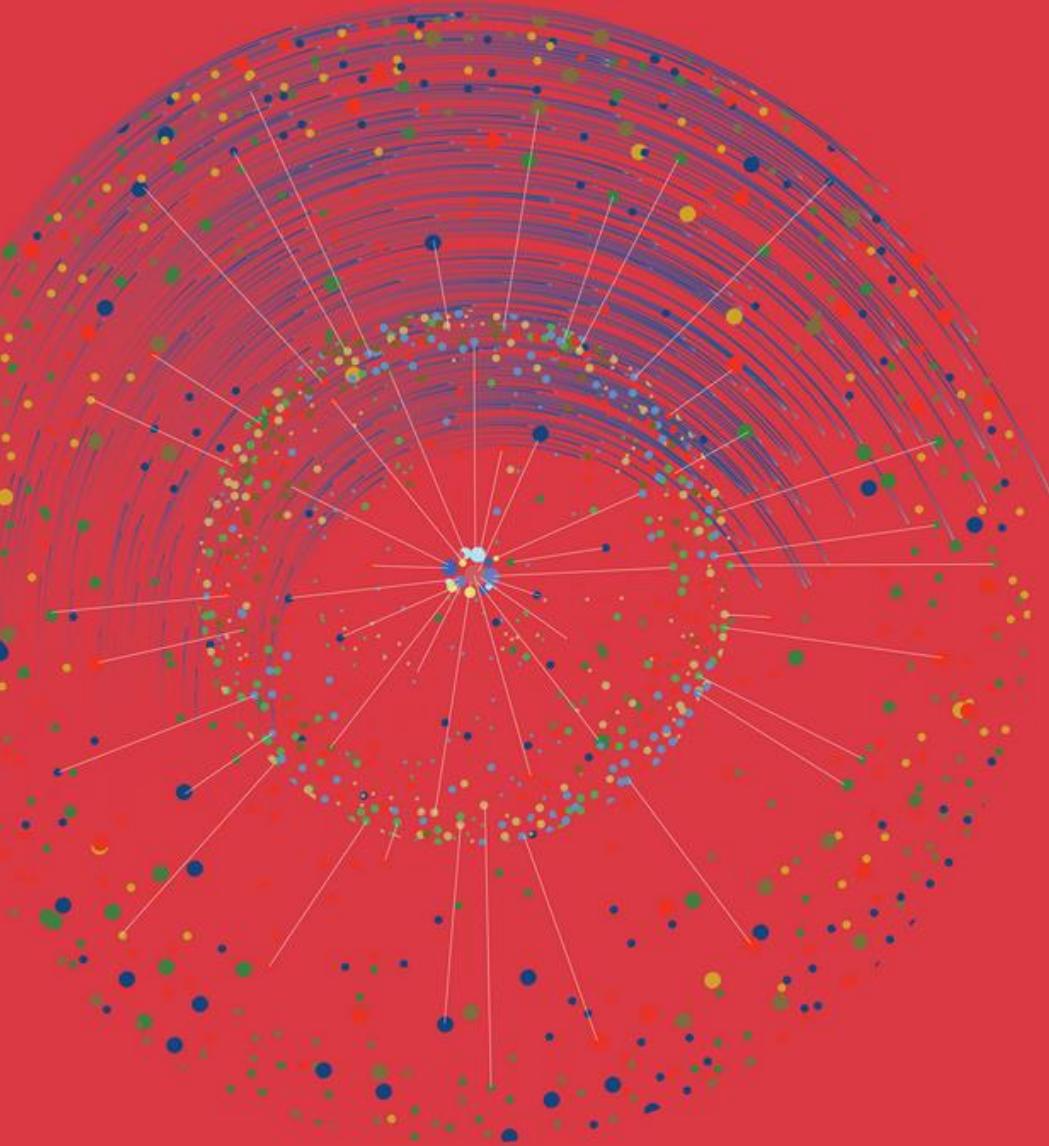
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RCC Caribbean

Collaboration for Climate Action



Marlan Pillay
Program Officer
UNFCCC Transparency Division

RCC Caribbean Workshops – Workshop on advancing NDCs 3.0

17 October 2024

Overview of key reporting provisions



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat





Objective

Strengthen the global response to the CLIMATE CHANGE CRISIS

Long-term temperature goal (2°C/1.5°C)

Climate resilient and low emissions development

Financial flows

Action

Adaptation

Mitigation

Means of implementation

Tech dev. & transfer

Capacity-building

Finance

(Individual)
Transparency of action and support

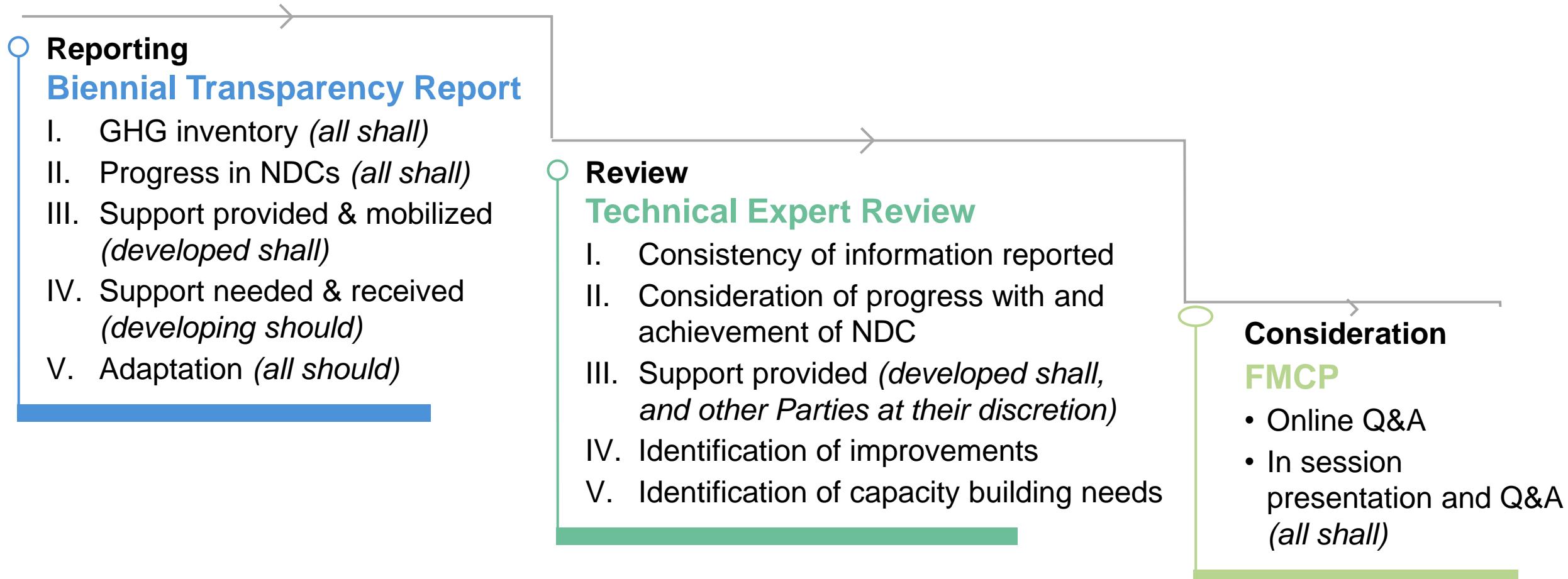
(Collective)
Global stocktake
(ambition mechanism)

Facilitating implementation and promoting compliance
(Compliance mechanism)

Accountability

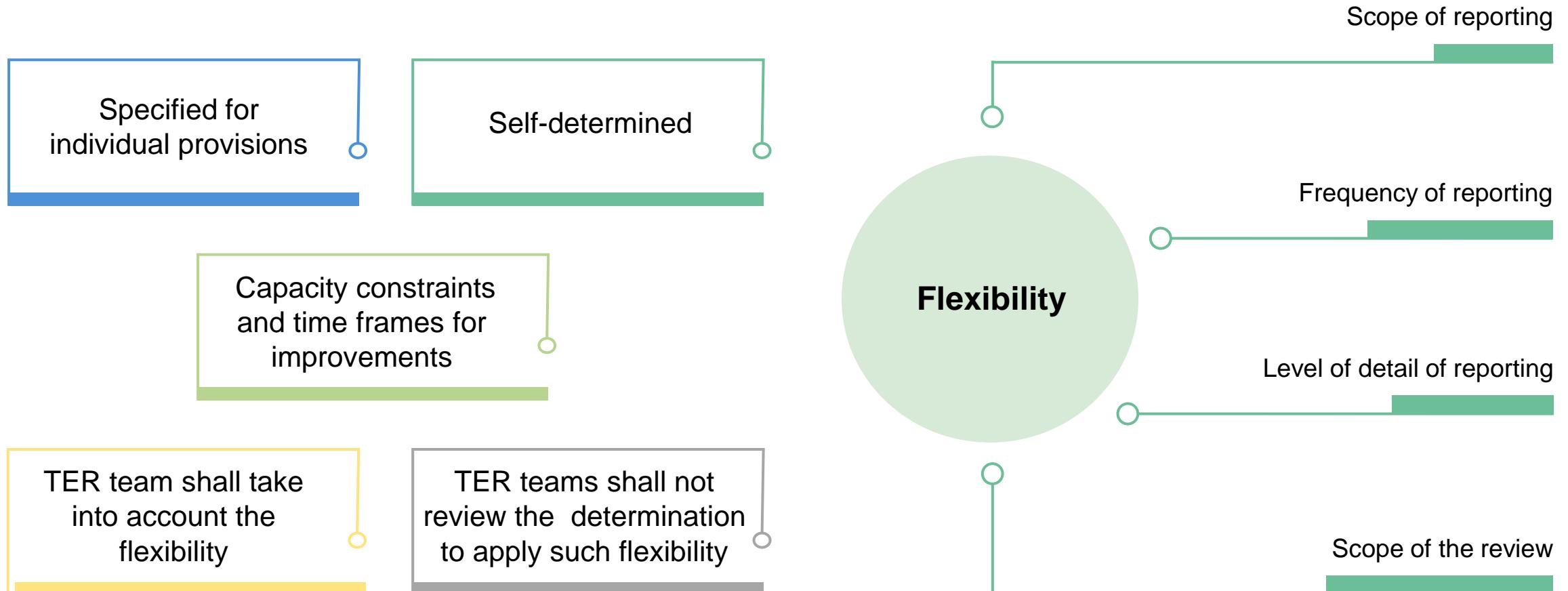


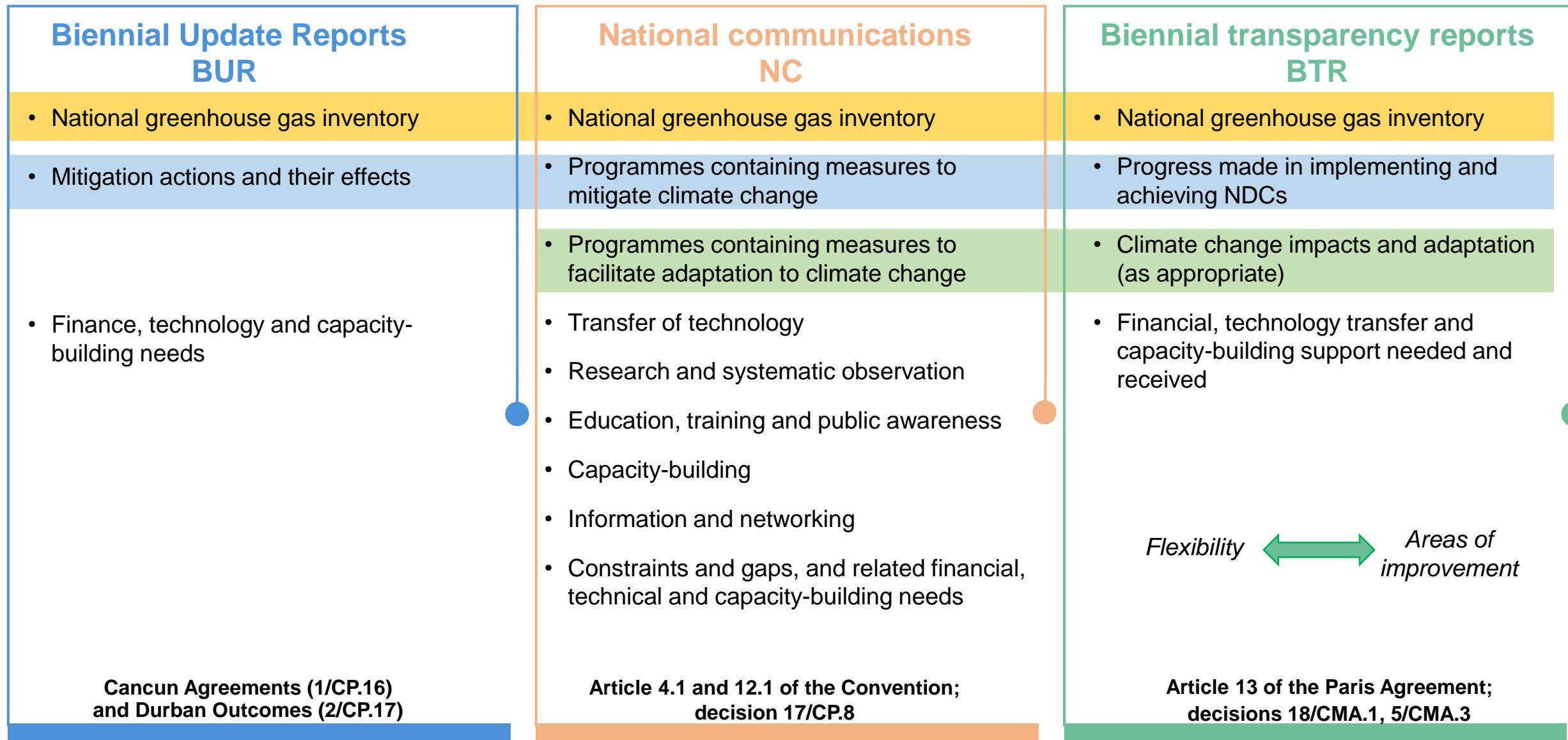
**Building on and enhancing the transparency arrangements under the Convention; while recognizing the special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS*



- Parties shall submit their **1st BTR and NIR** (if submitted as a stand-alone document), in accordance with the MPGs (decision 18/CMA.1) at the latest by **31 December 2024**
 - **LDCs and SIDS** may submit BTRs **at their discretion**
- **Flexibility provisions** are specified in MPG, for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities → application of the flexibility is **self-determined**
- **Information on flexibility and improvements** in reporting over time **is mandatory**, to be provided as part of the BTR
- If **adaptation communication** is submitted as a component of BTR, Party should clearly identify the relevant part of the BTR
- All Parties, expect LDCs and SIDS, shall submit BTRs, **no less frequently than on a biennial basis** (1/CP.21, para.90)
- Secretariat will produce **BTR & NIR synthesis reports**, and an **annual report on TER**

Flexibility provisions: available to developing country Parties that need it, in the light of their capacities.





It is important to note that the legal nature of these reporting themes differ across the reports.

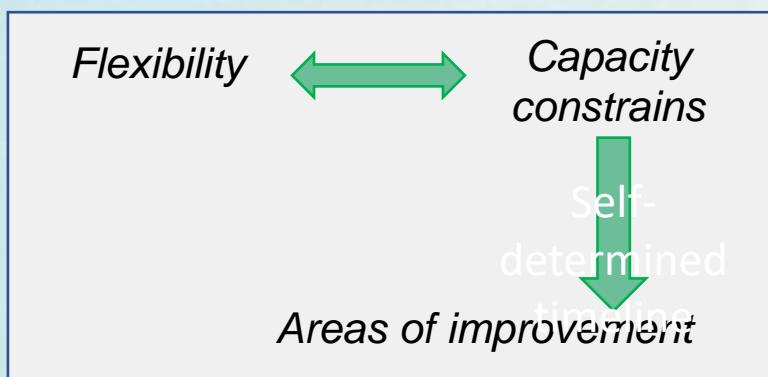
BTR reporting provisions by thematic area



Article 13 of the Paris Agreement; decisions 18/CMA.1, 5/CMA.3

- National greenhouse gas inventory Mostly shall provisions (Mandatory)
- Progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs + Flex
 Mostly shall provisions (Mandatory)

- Mitigation policies and measures (PAMs) & Projections Mix between shall & should provisions
 + Flex
- Climate change impacts and adaptation (as appropriate) All should provisions (Non - Mandatory)
- Financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received All should provisions (Non - Mandatory)

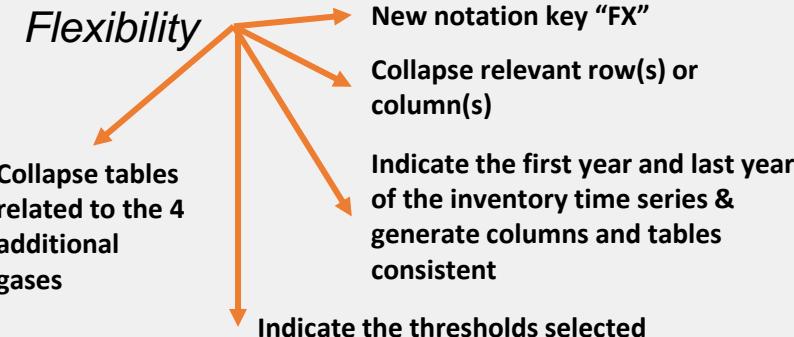


Built-in Flexibilities:

- Para. 25 Key category analysis threshold
- Para. 29 Uncertainty assessment
- Para. 32 Insignificance threshold
- Para. 34 Inventory QA/QC plan
- Para 35. General inventory QC procedures
- Para 48. Gases to be reported
- Para 57. Time series
- Para 58. Last reporting year

Built-in Flexibilities:

- Para. 85 GHG reduction estimates
- Para. 92 Projections



What are the Common Tabular Formats (CTFs)?

Set of standardized tables that provide a structured way to report information on tracking progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs and FTS support received and needed.

Designed to ensure comparability and transparency while also allowing for flexibility in recognition of different national

What are the Common Reporting Tables (CRTs)?

Set of standardized tables to report information on GHG emissions and removals that all Parties must submit under the reporting requirements of the MPGs. The CRTs reflect the requirements of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, as implemented by the MPGs

The key characteristic of the CRTs is its commonality. The CRTs ensure the use of consistent categories and definitions by all Parties.

NDC, ETF and GST under the Paris Agreement

Details the commitments of each nation's plans to contribute towards achieving objectives of the Paris Agreement.

Implementation

Preparation and communication

Consideration of outputs

Technical assessment

Information collection

Assesses where the world stands on climate action and identifies gaps to fill.

Submission of NDC3.0 as guided by GST 2023 is priority.

NDCs

ETF

GST

Accounting and tracking progress of NDCs

Reporting (BTRs)

Review and FMCP

Offers a clear understanding of climate action and support.

Submission of first BTRs latest by 31 Dec 2024 is priority.

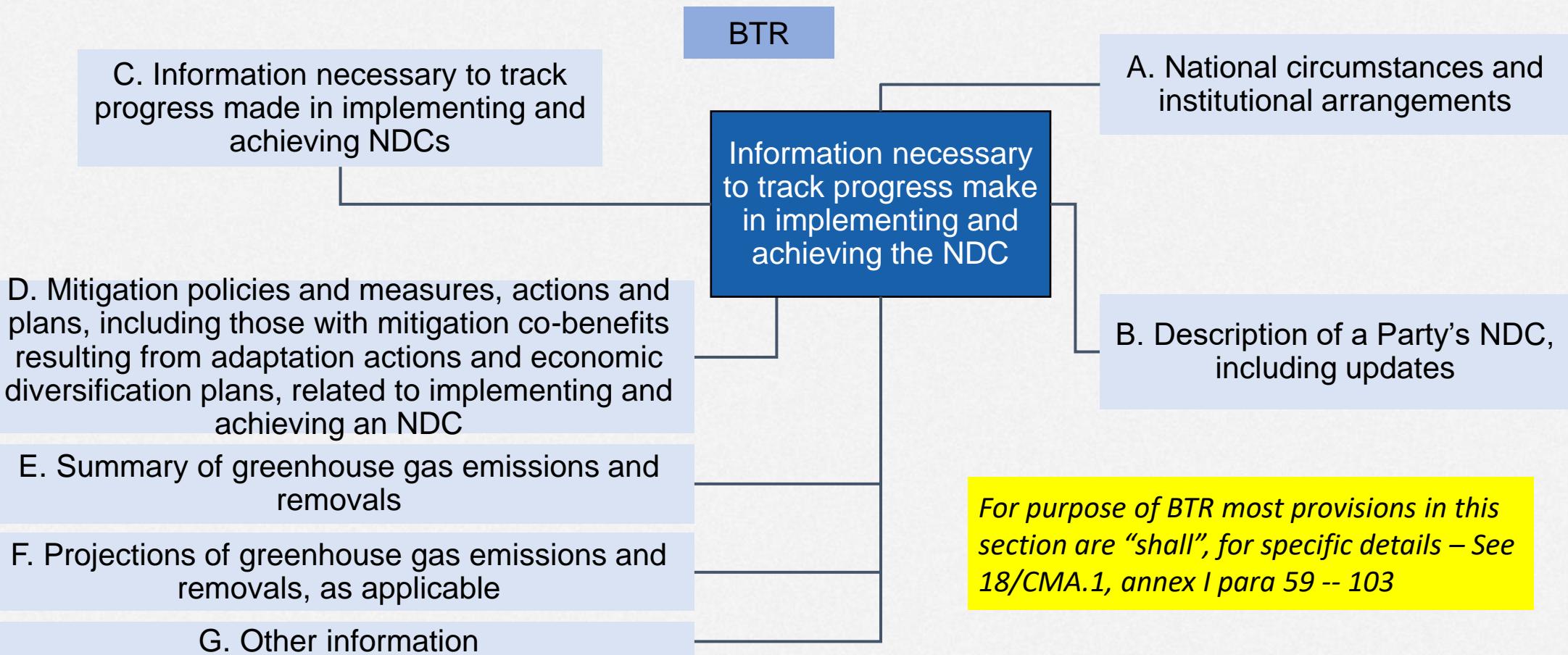
Recently concluded GST at COP28 in Dubai requests enhanced NDCs to be submitted in 2025.

#Together4Transparency



Information necessary to track progress of NDCs

Information to be reported in a narrative and common tabular format.



Dubai outcome on provision of support for ETF

2024



Prior to SBI 60

- [Regional online workshops](#) on support available to developing country Parties for ETF; and in providing guidance to the GEF on the application process

01

02

378 experts
111 countries
14 support providers

147 participants
13 support providers



2024



31 October

- Summary report on the lessons learned and best practices shared at the facilitative dialogue

03

04

SBI 60 (June)

- [June 4: In-person workshop](#) on support available to developing country Parties for BTRs and IAs
- [June 10: In-session facilitative dialogue](#) to share experience in gathering, analysing and managing data

150+ participants,
Experience sharing
from 10 Parties

2025

31 March

- Submission of views by Parties on their experience and challenges related to implementing ETF

05

06

CMA 6 (Nov)

Consider provision of financial and technical support under CMA

2025

SBI 62 (June)

- Facilitative dialogue to discuss the findings in the synthesis report
- Consider outcomes of the facilitative dialogue

07

08

3 wks prior to SBI 62

Synthesis report on progress, best practices and remaining challenges contained in the submissions and BTRs

CMA 7 (Nov)

Draft decision, including future activities, as appropriate

2025

2025

#Together4Transparency

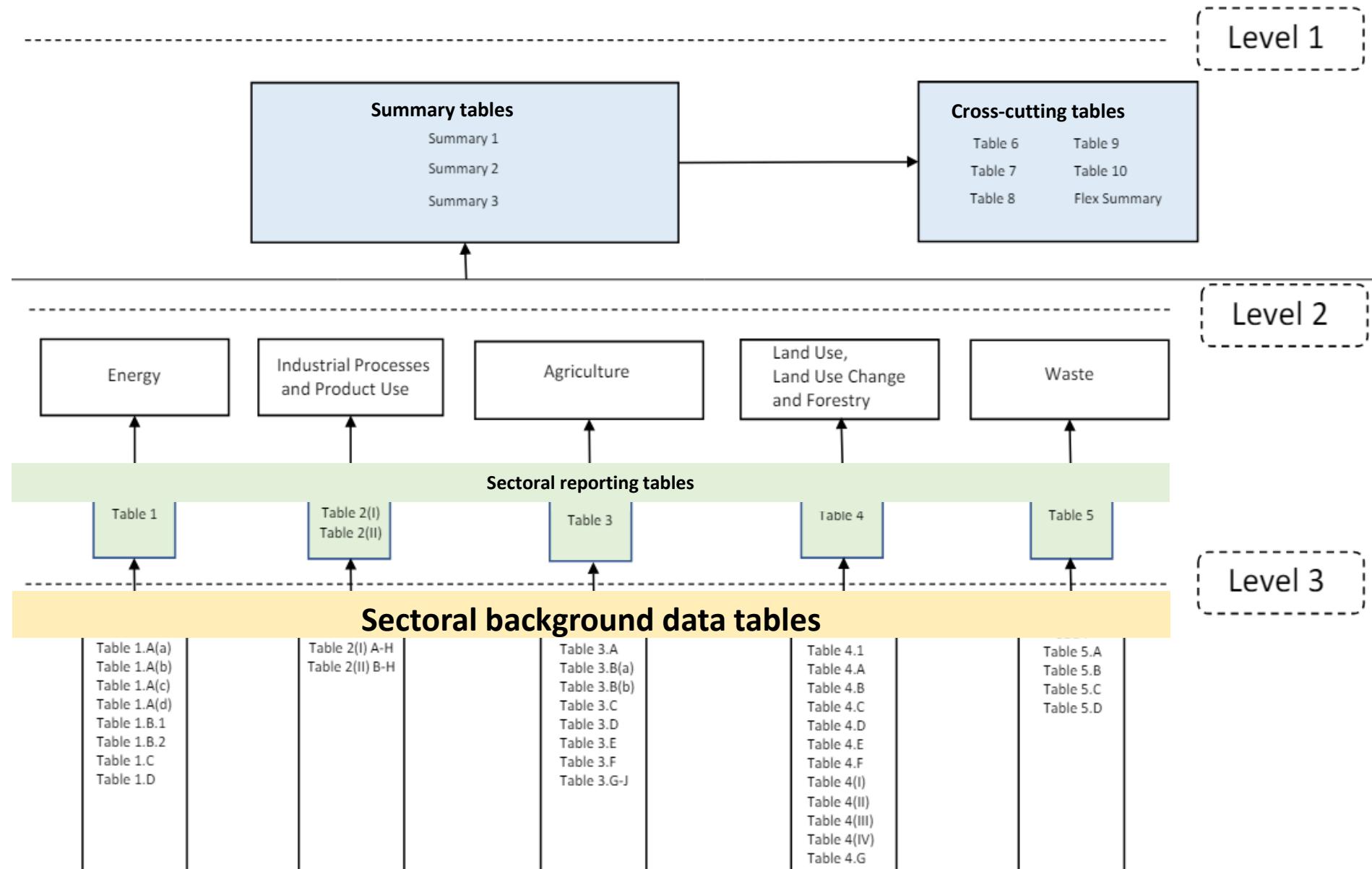
- ✓ All necessary operational details are in place: **Start without aiming a perfect BTR**
- ✓ **Use existing MRV arrangements** as a foundation in implementing the ETF (and preparation of BTRs)
- ✓ **Focus on enhancing the institutional arrangements:** Better arrangements will pave the way to better BTRs over time
- ✓ Understand and promote the **benefits of ETF and BTRs at the national level** - with a view to facilitate political buy-in and high-level support
- ✓ Use the opportunity to identify and communicate your **support needs** to meet your priorities, address challenges and gaps
- ✓ **Involve various stakeholders** (sector entities, national statistical offices, agencies, other) – benefit from bringing together all stakeholders

**Thank you.
Question and reflections?**



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat

CTRs for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases



CTF tables for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs

NDC definition and methods

- **Appendix:** Description of a Party's NDC
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- **Table 10:** Projections of key indicators
- **Table 11:** Key underlying assumptions and parameters of projections

Response measures

- **Table 12.** Information necessary to track progress on the implementation and achievement of the domestic policies and measures implemented to address the social and economic consequences of response measures



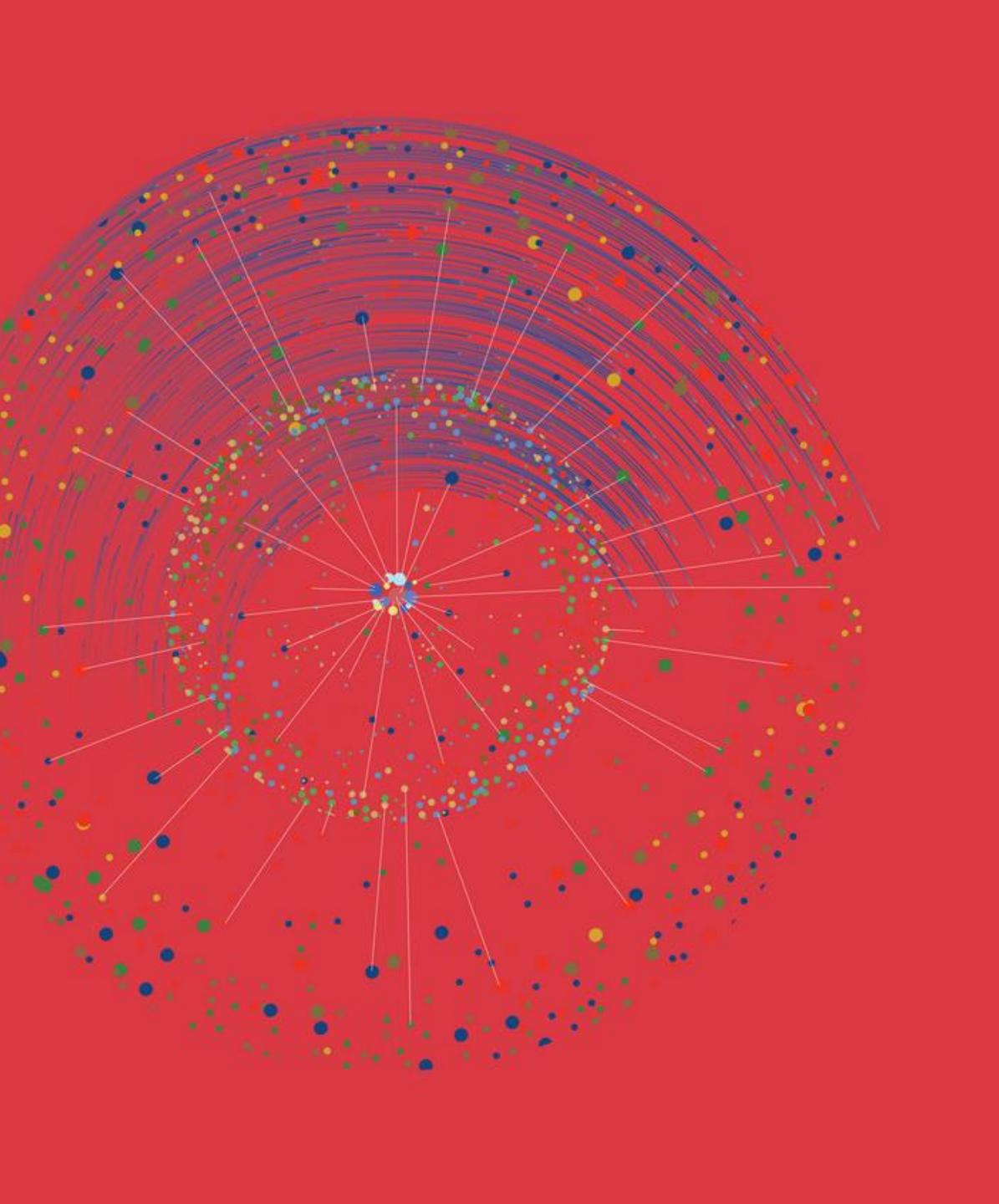
CTFs for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, as well as support needed and received, under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

Information on support needed

- **Table III.6:** Information on **financial** support needed by developing country Parties;
- Table III.8: Information on **technology development and transfer** support needed by developing country Parties;
- Table III.10: Information on **capacity-building** support needed by developing country Parties;
- Table III.12: Information on support needed by developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities including for transparency-related capacity-building.

Information on support received

- **Table III.7:** Information on **financial** support received by developing country Parties;
- Table III.9: Information on **technology development and transfer** support received by developing country Parties;
- Table III.11: Information on **capacity-building** support received by developing country Parties;
- Table III.13: Information on support received by developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities including for transparency-related capacity-building.



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Climate Change



Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving NDCs

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by the German Bundestag



United Nations
Climate Change



RCC Caribbean

Collaboration for Climate Action



Brittany Meighan Rancharan
Regional Network Coordinator
CBIT-GSP Anglophone Caribbean Network

- The Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency - Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP)

•

Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving NDC

RCC Caribbean Workshops on advancing NDC 3.0

17 October 2024

CBIT-GSP at a Glance

Main Project Information

Project duration: 2022-2026

Project budget: ~ 9 Million USD

Funded by:



Implemented by:



Executed by:



Merging and Continuation of Previous Transparency Programmes

CBIT CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVE
FOR TRANSPARENCY
GLOBAL COORDINATION PLATFORM



GLOBAL SUPPORT
PROGRAMME



CBIT-GSP
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY

CBIT-GSP Objectives

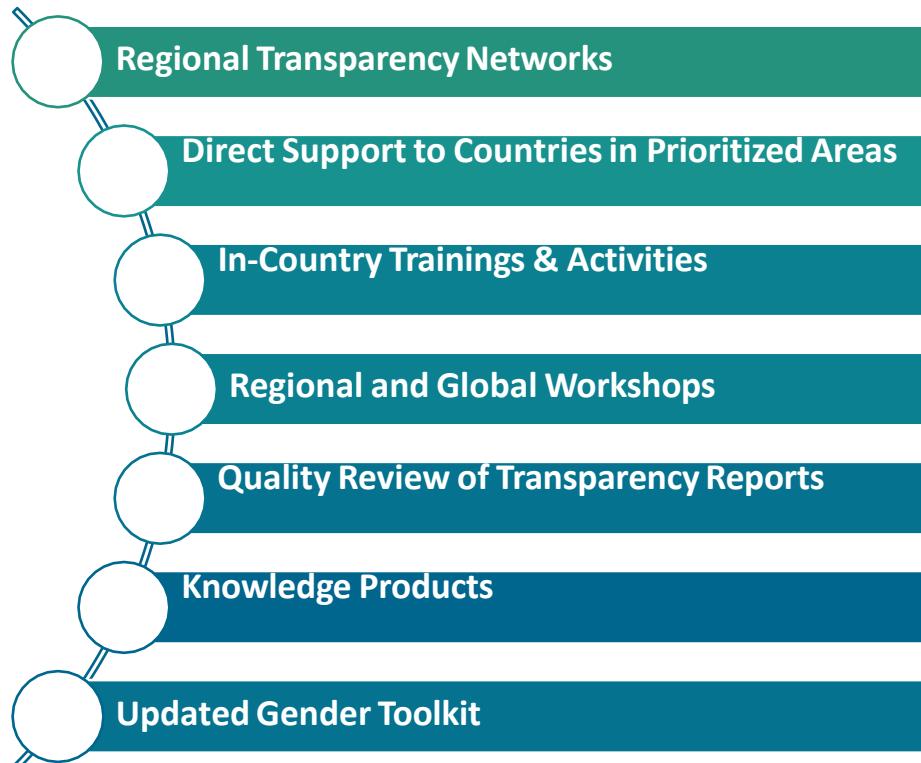
Support developing countries **in the transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework**

Provide the global transparency community with a **one-stop shop for transparency** (Online Platform)

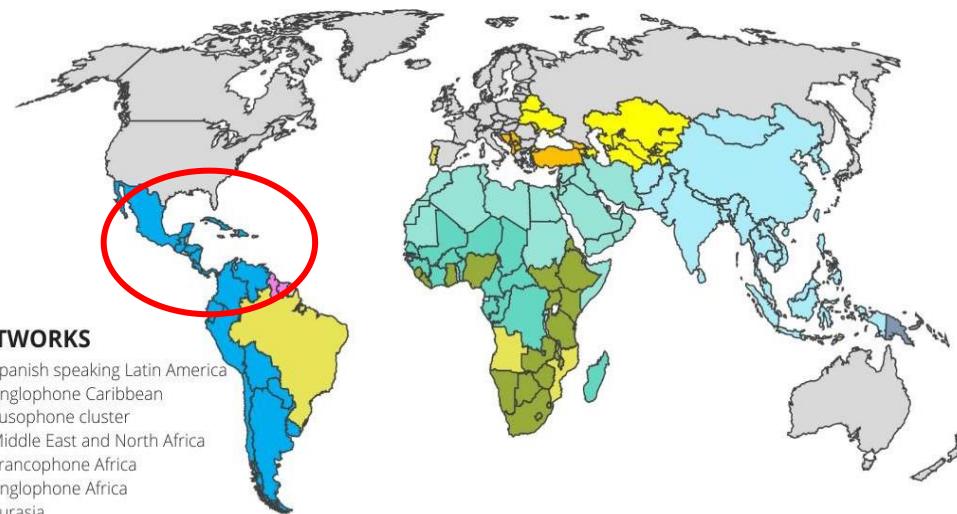
Help countries with **mainstreaming gender considerations** in climate transparency

CBIT-GSP Support Modalities

Main Mediums of Support



Regional Transparency Networks



The CBIT-GSP has **two Transparency Networks** in the region:
1. Anglophone Caribbean and 2. Spanish Speaking Latin America & Caribbean

CBIT-GSP Approach to Supporting Countries



Brittany Meighan Rancharan
Anglophone Caribbean Network
Coordinator



Paulo Cornejo
Spanish-speaking
LAC Coordinator

Countries can request support for targeted capacity
needs at any time via a dedicated
[CBIT-GSP Request Support Template](#)

CBIT-GSP – Regional and National Support to NDCs

- **National NDC Support Activities**
- CBIT-GSP provides support to countries **on request**
- **NDC Support includes:**
 - Identification of NDC Indicators (Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Tuvalu, Kiribati)
 - Mitigation assessments (e.g. GACMO, LEAP), modelling tools for determining scenarios and projections & NDC tracking tools (Fiji, Vanuatu, PNG)
 - Support to Institutional Arrangements
 - Reporting on NDC in BTRs (Common Tabular Formats)

These types of activities are available to all Network countries upon request for support

Regional NDC Support Activities

- Experience-sharing webinars, e.g., on institutional arrangements for transparency, NDC Tracking
- Regional in-person Trainings on NDC Tracking

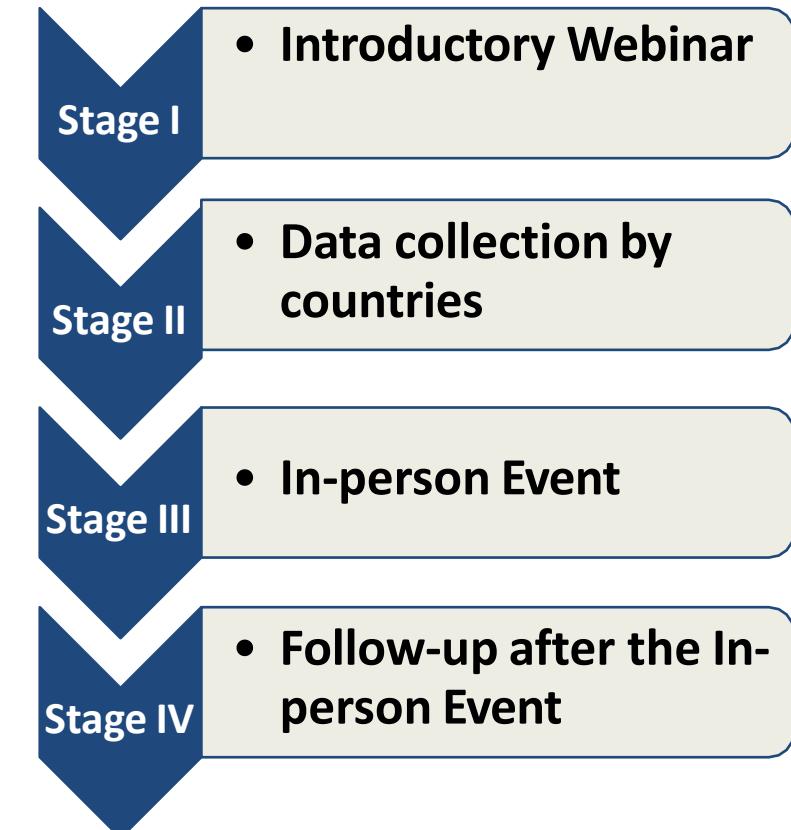
Activities:

- Exchange of Good Practices and Lessons Learned in NDC tracking,
- Mitigation Modelling Training
- Training on **NDC indicator** development and **use of CTF tables**

CBIT-GSP – Support on NDC Tracking

Objective and Approach

- Support country teams in technical understanding the **reporting process for NDC mitigation commitments** and associated requirements
- Provide national mitigation teams with useful information and experiences to facilitate their reporting, including:
 - Preparing them to use the ***common tabular format***;
 - The use of modeling tools for determining ***scenarios and projections*** and how they can be used for tracking NDCs;
 - The use of select ***NDC tracking tools***.
- Get a kick start in tracking NDCs through the use of real country data and countries' own NDC



[Mitigation Scenario Modelling and NDC target tracking](#)
[are essential parts of updating 2025 NDCs](#)

Chapter 3 MPG: Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

- The aim is to paint a comprehensive picture of a country's unique situation that might impact their progress towards NDCs. This includes understanding the institutional framework that supports climate change initiatives.

B. Description of a Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates

- This section aims to provide a detailed account of a country's NDC, including all its parameters and any updates since the last report. The intent is to ensure a clear understanding of the country's climate commitments and any changes therein.

C. Information necessary to track progress

- The goal of this section is to outline how a country tracks its progress towards meeting its NDCs. It involves detailing the specific indicators used and sharing the most recent data related to these indicators.

D. Mitigation Policies, Actions, and Plans

- This part aims to present a detailed account of the country's efforts to mitigate climate change, including policies, actions, and plans. The goal is to highlight the measures being taken to reduce GHG emissions and the effectiveness of these measures.

E. Summary of GHG Emissions and Removals

- This section's goal is to provide a succinct summary of a country's GHG emissions and removals. This information is especially important for countries submitting a stand-alone national inventory report.

F. Projections of GHG Emissions and Removals

- The goal here is to present projections of a country's future GHG emissions and removals, based on current mitigation policies and measures. This helps to identify the potential future trajectory of a country's GHG emissions.

G. Other Information

- This section provides a platform for countries to share any additional relevant information that helps understand their progress in implementing and achieving their NDCs. This could include any unique initiatives, challenges, or plans that are relevant to their NDC progress.

Common tabular formats (CTF)

- Common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

Decision 5/CMA.3 Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

Annex II*

Common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

1. Structured summary: Description of selected indicators

| Indicator(s) selected to track progress ^a | Description |
|--|---|
| {Indicator} | Information for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), as appropriate ^b Updates in accordance with any recalculation of the GHG inventory, as appropriate ^b Relation to NDC ^c |

Notes: (1) Pursuant to para. 79 of the MPGs, each Party shall report the information referred to in paras. 65–78 of the MPGs in a narrative and common tabular format, as applicable. (2) A Party may amend the reporting format (e.g. Excel file) to remove specific rows in this table if the information to be provided in those rows is not applicable to the Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the MPGs. (3) The Party could add rows for each additional selected indicator and related information.

^a Each Party shall identify the indicator(s) that it has selected to track progress of its NDC (para. 65 of the MPGs).

^b Each Party shall provide the information for each selected indicator for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and shall update the information in accordance with any recalculation of the GHG inventory, as appropriate (para. 67 of the MPGs).

^c Each Party shall describe for each indicator identified how it is related to its NDC (para. 76(a) of the MPGs).

Custom footnotes:

Documentation box:

Contents of Common tabular formats

In total, the Common tabular formats comprise **12 Tables** and one Appendix, covering the **7 parts** of Section III of the MPG:

Section III: Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDC

Annex II*

Common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

1. Structured summary: Description of selected indicators

Indicator(s) selected to track progress^a Description

{Indicator}

Information for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), as appropriate^b

Updates in accordance with any recalculation of the GHG inventory, as appropriate^c

Related to NDC^d

Note: (1) Pursuant to para. 79 of the MPGs, each Party shall report the information referred to in paras. 65–78 of the MPGs in a narrative and common tabular format, as applicable. (2) A Party may amend the reporting format (e.g. Excel file) to remove specific rows in this table if the information to be provided in those rows is not applicable to the Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the MPGs. (3) The Party could add rows for each additional selected indicator and related information.

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Custom footnotes:

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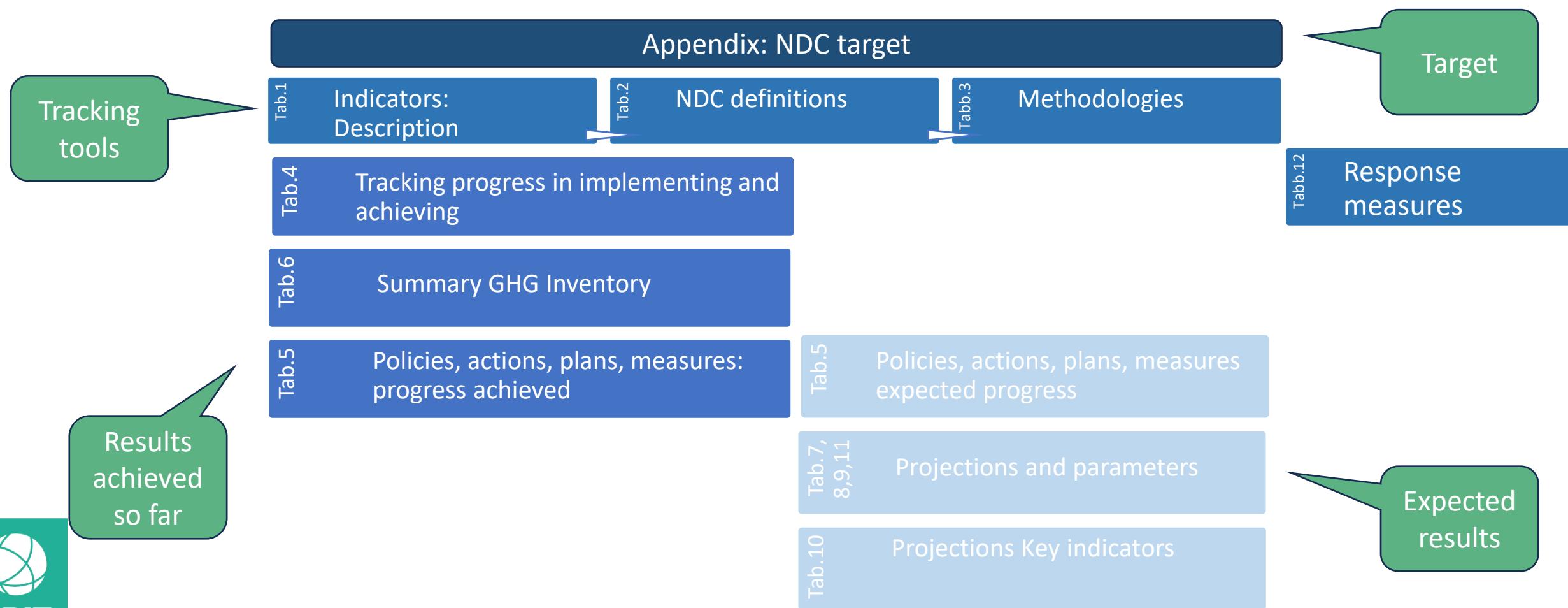
Response measures

- **Table 12.** Information necessary to track progress on the social and economic consequences of response measures

Understanding the Common tabular formats (CTFs)

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| Progress of what? | What is the Target? | Description of NDC | Appendix |
| How will I track Progress? | Definitions | Definition necessary to understand the NDC | Table 1 |
| | Indicators | Description of the indicator | Table 2 |
| | Methodologies | Methodologies and accounting approaches | Table 3 |
| How will I achieve the Target? | Policies, Measures, Actions & Plans | Mitigation policies, measures, action and plans | Table 5 |
| | Projections | Projections of GHG emissions and Removals | Table 7,8&9 |
| | | Projections of indicators | Table10 |
| | | Assumptions and parameters for projections | Table 11 |
| Am I on Track?/ Did I achieve the target? | GHG Emissions and Removals | Summary of GHG inventory | Table 6 |
| | Make Assessment | Structured summary | Table 4 |

Organization of data from tables contained in the CTF



Reporting information on tracking progress of NDCs

B. Description of a Party's NDC, including updates

Each Party **shall** provide a **description of its NDC**, against which progress will be tracked:

| | Description |
|--|-------------|
| Target(s) and description, including target type(s)*, as applicable | |
| Target year(s) or period(s), and whether they are single-year or multi-year target(s), as applicable | |
| Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and their respective value(s), as applicable | |
| Time frame(s) and/or periods for implementation, as applicable | |
| Scope and coverage, including, as relevant, sectors, categories, activities, sources and sinks, pools and gases, as applicable | |
| Intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of ITMOs under Article 6 towards NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, as applicable | |
| Any updates or clarifications of previously reported information, as applicable | |

→ *This table is to be used by Parties on a voluntary basis, however information items are shall*

→ Parties with both unconditional and conditional targets in their NDC may add a row to the table to describe conditional targets

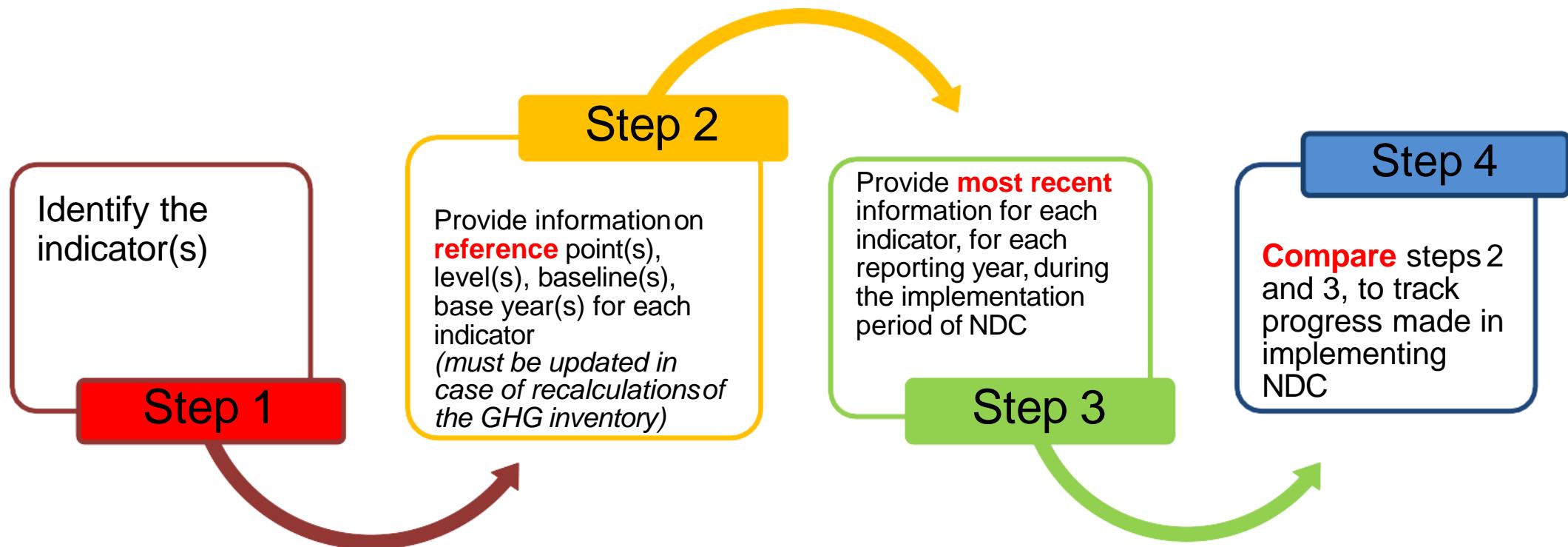
→ This information overlaps with NDC/ICTU, ensure consistency or explain changes/updates

* Examples of target types: economy-wide absolute emission reduction, emission intensity reduction, emission reduction below a projected baseline, mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions or economic diversification plans, policies and measures, etc.

Reporting information on tracking progress of NDCs

C. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs

Overview of steps for Parties to track progress of their NDCs by indicators:



- For the first BTR that contains information on the end year of NDC, provide assessment of whether target is achieved.

Reporting information on tracking progress of NDCs

D. Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to implementing and achieving an NDC

- Each Party **shall** provide information on **policies, actions and measures that support implementation of its NDC**, focusing on those that have the most significant impact on GHG emissions or removals and those impacting key categories in the national GHG inventory

| Name | Description | Objectives | Type of instrument (regulatory, economic, other) | Status (planned, adopted, implemented) | Sectors affected | Gasses affected | Start year of implementation | Implementing entity |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------|--|--|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Waste, other), in a tabular format, | all | all | inf | tig | gy | er | poli | , |

- Each Party may also provide information on related costs, non-GHG mitigation benefits and how these actions interact with each other, as appropriate
- Each Party **shall** provide information on **estimates of expected and achieved GHG emission reductions [FX: encouraged]; and methodologies and assumptions used**, to the extent possible
- Each Party should: identify PAMs no longer in-place and explain why; provide information on how its PAMs are modifying longer-terms trends in GHG emissions and removals

Reporting information on tracking progress of NDCs

E. Summary of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

E. Summary of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

- Each Party, that submits a stand-alone national inventory report, shall provide a **summary of its GHG emissions and removals**.
 - This information shall be provided for those reporting years corresponding to the Party's most recent national inventory report, in a tabular format.

➤ the common reporting table 10 emission trends – summary

Reporting information on tracking progress of NDCs

F. Projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, as applicable

- Each Party **shall** report **projections for emissions and removals [FX: encouraged]**
- Projections will be indicative on future trends, and will not be used to assess progress towards NDC, unless a Party identified the reported projection as its baseline.

“with measures”
(shall)

“with additional
measures” (may)

“without
measures” (may)

- Projections **shall** begin from most recent year in the Party's inventory report and extend **at least 15 years beyond** the next year ending in zero or five **[FX: extend their projections at least to the end point of their NDC]**
- Each Party should provide information on the **methodology used to develop projections:**
 - Models, approaches, key assumptions, parameters (*GDP rate/level, population growth rate/level, etc.*)
 - Changes in methodology since the latest BTR
 - Assumptions on policies and measures included in WM and WAM projections, if included
 - Sensitivity analysis for the projections
- Each Party **shall** report projections for **key indicators to determine progress towards its NDC**
- Each Party **shall** include projections on a **sectoral basis and by gas**, as well as **for the national total**
- Projections **shall** be presented relative to actual inventory data (for preceding years) and be provided with and without LULUCF

[FX: can report using less detailed methodology or coverage]

Thank you for your attention

Please reach out to us!

Your Contacts in the Region



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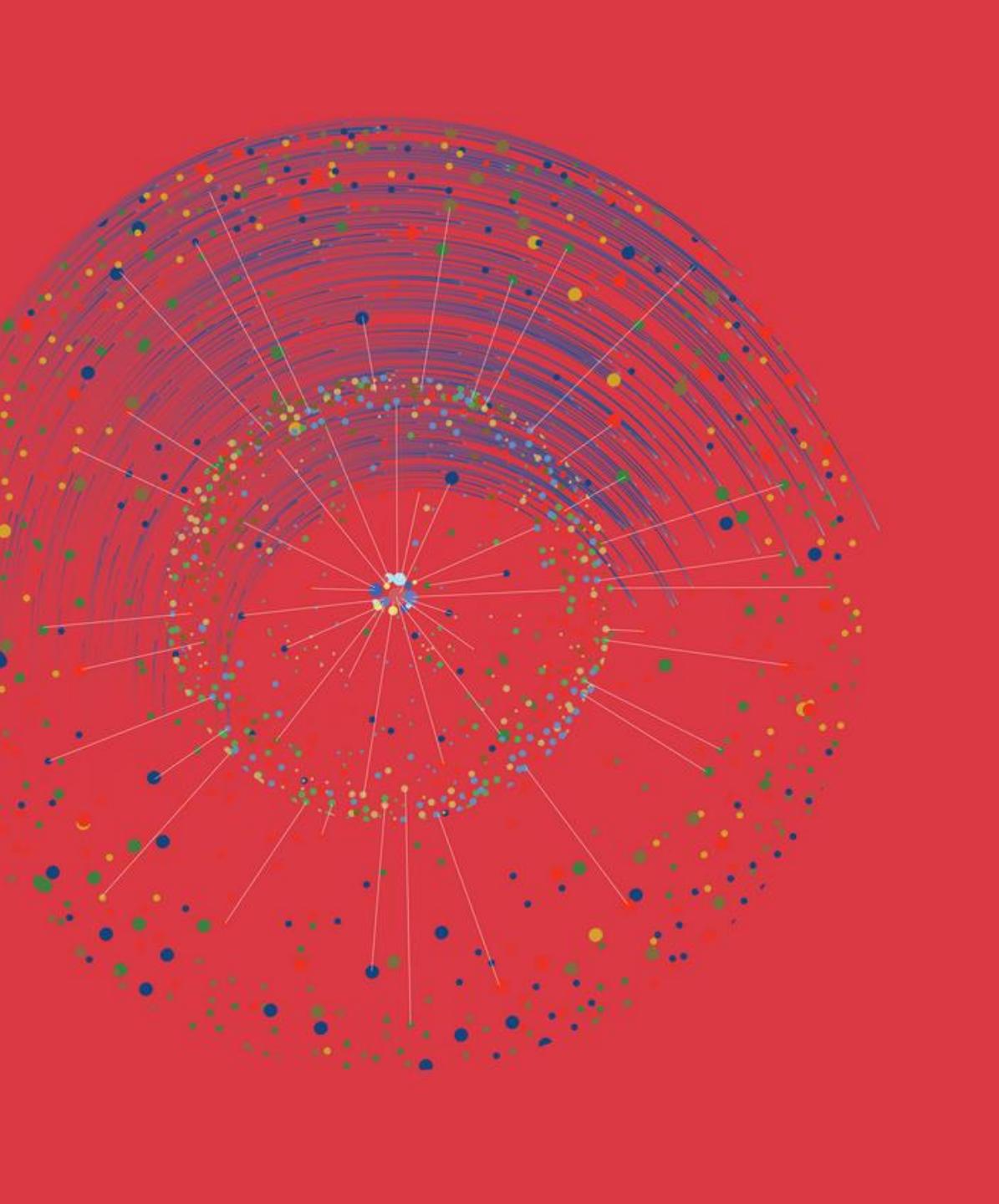
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Project Officer

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Juliette.lunel@un.org



United Nations
Climate Change



New MRV Framework enhancing ambition through better data – Case Study from Cuba

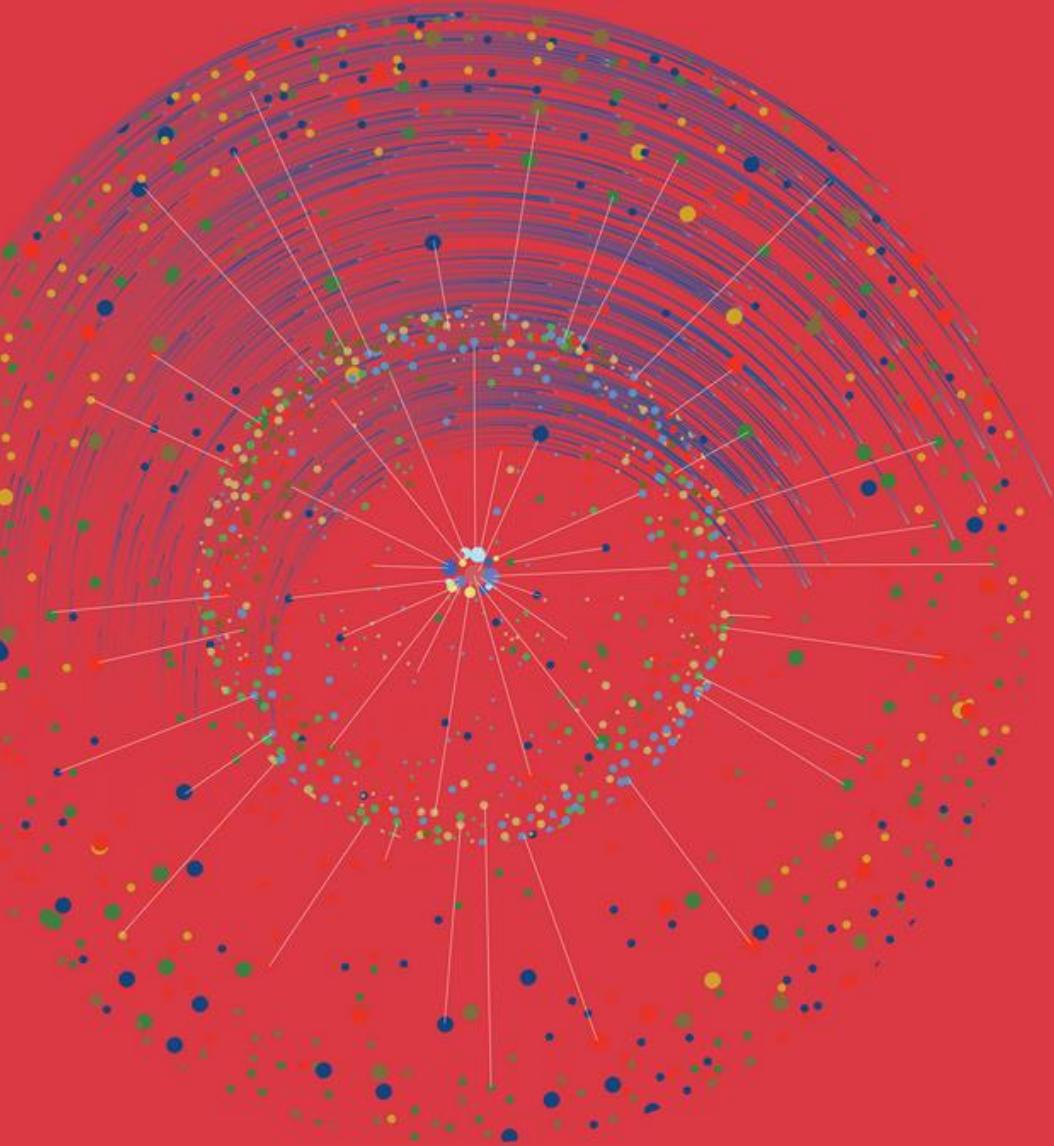
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Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



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United Nations
Climate Change



RCC Caribbean

Collaboration for Climate Action



Celeste Gonzalez
Programme Officer
ICAT Secretariat



NDC Tracking and Transparency

Cuba

New MRV framework enhancing ambition through better data

Celeste Gonzalez
ICAT Programme officer

Enhanced NDC Tracking Framework

Project Introduction

ICAT has been collaborating with Cuba since 2020, focusing on improving the transparency and tracking of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

International Support: Collaboration with UNEP's Copenhagen Climate Centre and the Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research

Project objective

Establish a monitoring and verification (MRV) framework for the mitigation actions of the NDCs, ensuring transparency and accountability in Cuba's climate commitments.

Outcomes

- Develop a new baseline and mitigation scenario for the energy sector, taking into account the actions identified in the NDC
- Design a monitoring and reporting system for this sector, aligned with international requirements (National Communication, Biennial Reports, Inventories).

Resultados clave:

- **Identification of a significant underestimation** of the expected emission reductions in areas such as renewable energy, energy savings, and transportation.
- **Effects on Transparency:** Creation of a system that enables Cuba to effectively report its progress in the first biennial transparency report and strengthen its

Improvements and accuracy in Cuba's NDC

RENEWABLE ENERGY (RE)

Achieved a 33.2 million tonnes CO₂eq reduction by 2030, 8.3% higher than the initial NDC estimate

TRANSPORT

Found an error in the NDC, revealing 1 million tonnes CO₂eq reduction from 2022-2030.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY (EE)

Recorded a 1.19 million tonnes CO₂ eq reduction by 2030, surpassing the NDC's 700 thousand tonnes CO₂eq reduction declaration.

Conclusion and Lessons Learned

- **Transparency** is fundamental for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- **Data and Participation:** Accurate data collection and active participation from national stakeholders are essential pillars for establishing solid objectives and their execution.
- **Cuba has demonstrated a strong commitment and collaboration with local stakeholders, strengthening its capacity to meet its climate objectives.**
- **The MRV framework will not only assist Cuba in reporting in its first biennial transparency report and improving its NDCs in future updates** but can also serve as a model for other developing countries seeking to enhance transparency in their climate policies.



Muchas gracias!

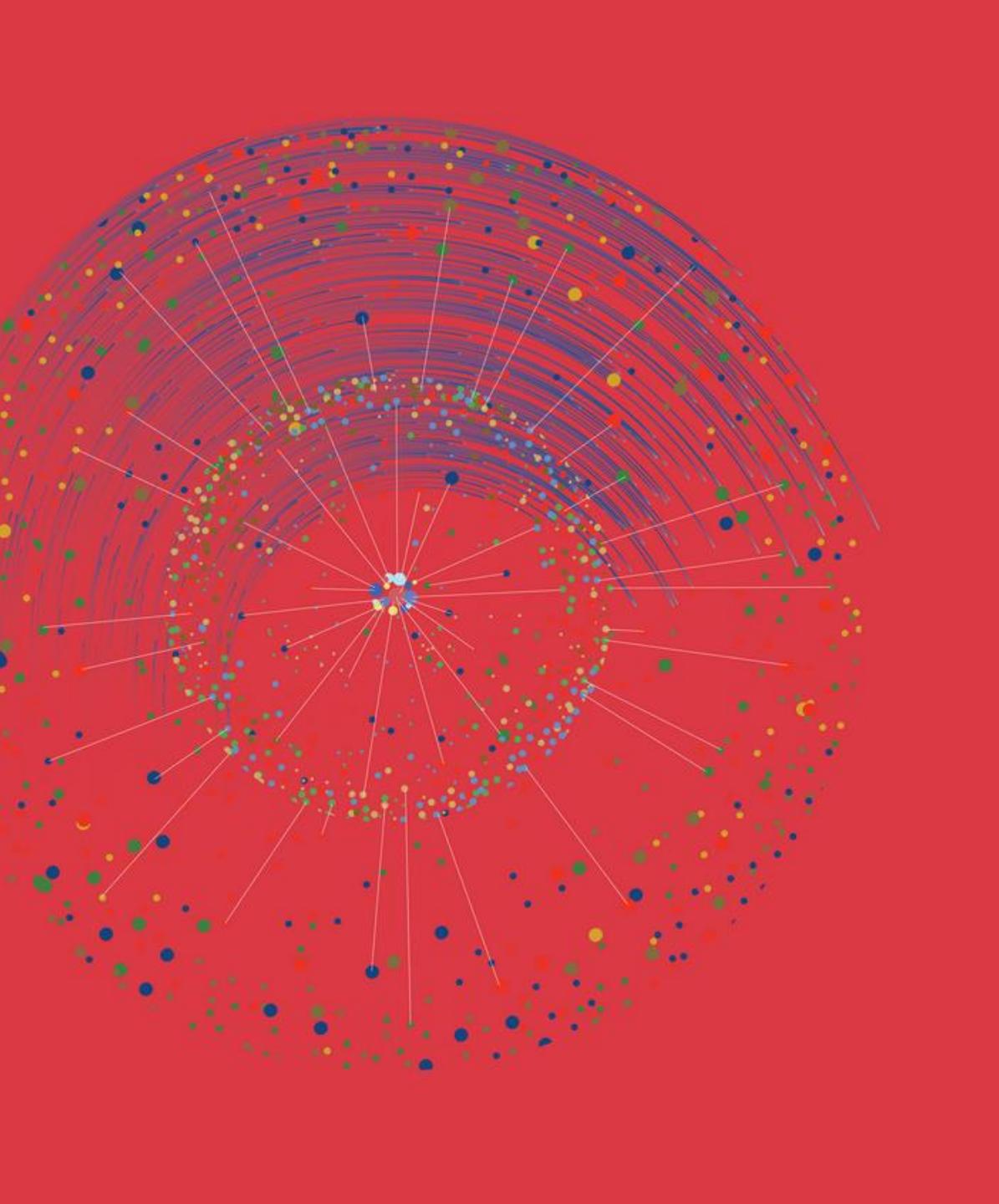
Thank you!

www.climateactiontransparency.org

icat@unops.org

X (Twitter): @ICATclimate

LinkedIn: Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)



United Nations
Climate Change



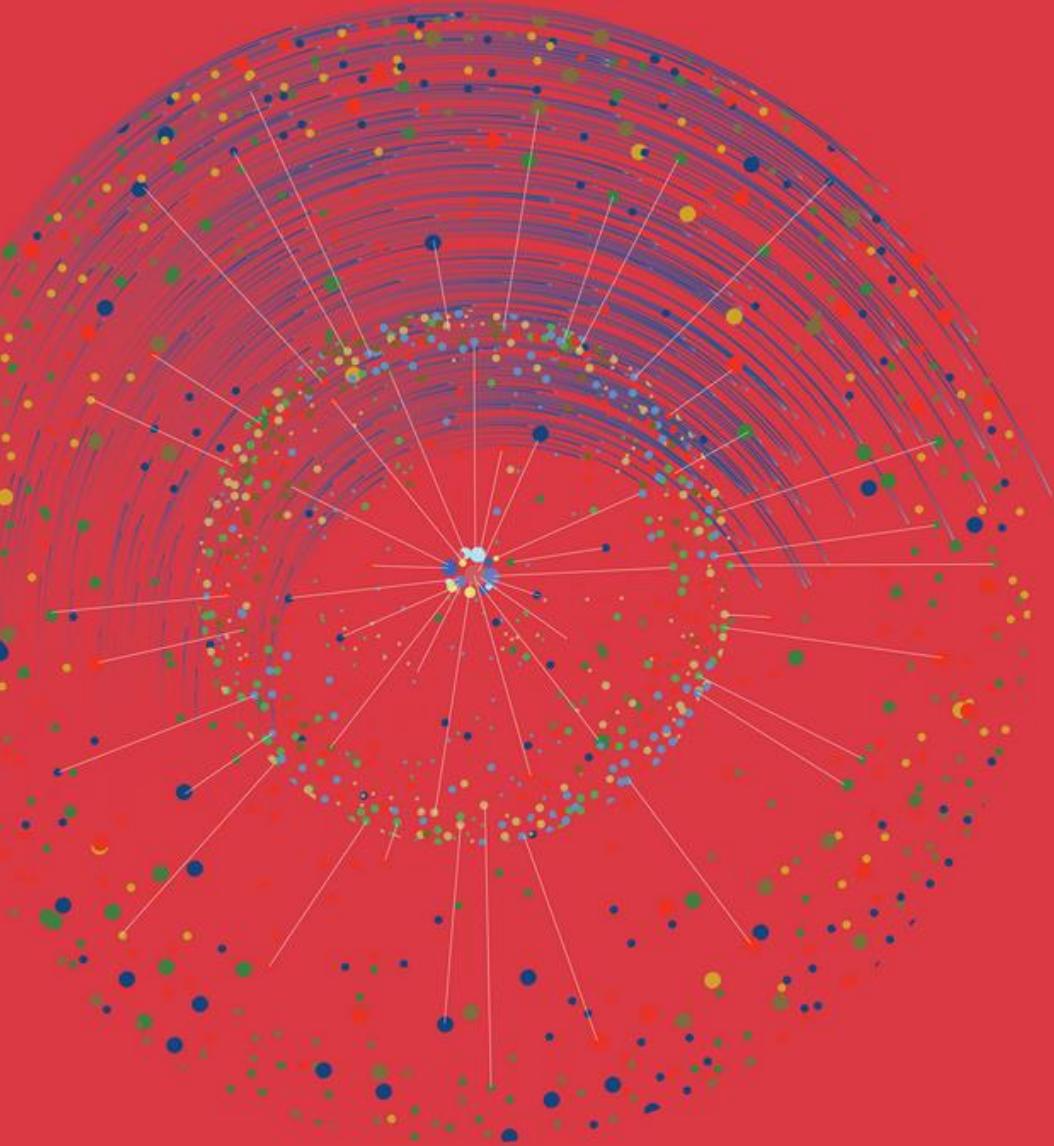
Introduction to the Caribbean Cooperative MRV (CCMRV) Hub

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United Nations
Climate Change



RCC Caribbean

Collaboration for Climate Action



Ahyanna Bowen
Technical Support Associate
Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub



RCC Caribbean

Collaboration for Climate Action

Workshop on advancing NDCs, enhancing tracking through Transparency Reporting and exploring available financial mechanisms under key thematic areas for Caribbean

Introduction to the Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub

Thursday 17th October 2024

Radisson Grenada Beach Resort, St George's, Grenada



The Caribbean Cooperative Measurement Reporting & Verification Hub

(“MRV Hub” or “CCMRVH”)

A regional institution designed to support Member Countries in their efforts to:

- improve MRV systems,
- build Paris Agreement reporting capabilities,
- and enhance their domestic evidence-based policymaking.

A key design innovation of the MRV Hub is that it functions as a true learning and mentoring cooperative.



MRV Hub Member Countries



CARIBBEAN COOPERATIVE MRV HUB

Measurement • Reporting • Verification

2019

Established as part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI) with additional resources and technical support provided by the UNDP/UNEP Global Support Programme and implemented by GHGMI, RCC-St. George and WINDREF.

2019-2023

5-year project supporting 12 English-speaking CARICOM countries

2024

Permanent regional institution based in Grenada

Supported by:



Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety



GLOBAL SUPPORT
PROGRAMME



Our Mission & Vision

Mission:

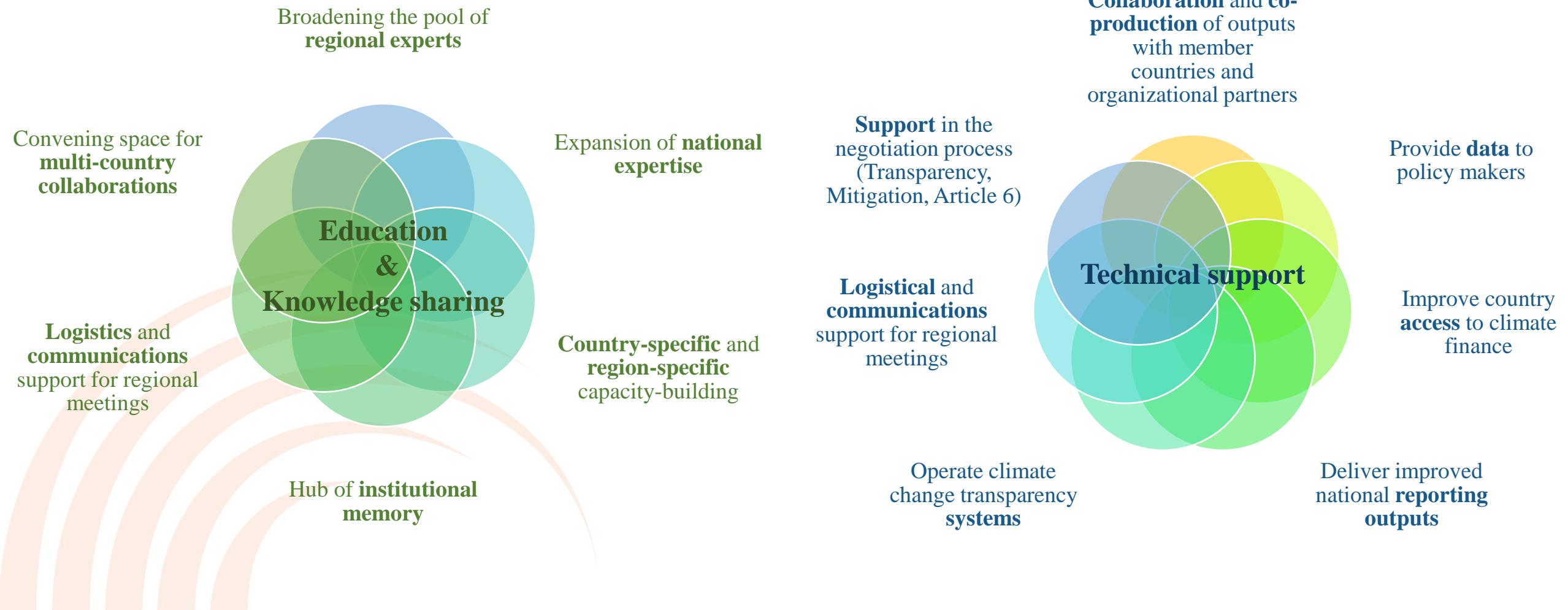
The MRV Hub seeks to strengthen climate change transparency, measurement, reporting and verification systems in the region through the enhancement of national and regional technical and institutional capacities, forging solutions for evidence-based policymaking.

Vision:

To be the driving force that empowers the Caribbean region to enhance its transparency frameworks, supporting global climate goals.



How we support Member Countries



Our Services

Training Programs

Institutional arrangements, data collection, greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation modelling, QA/QC, NDC tracking, peer-review, certification design, curriculum development, training-of-trainers

Reporting Data

Emissions estimates, mitigation policy scenarios, mitigation modeling and projections

MRV Systems

Data management system components, assessments, road mapping

Report Chapters (NC/BUR/BTR/NDC)

Greenhouse gas inventories, National circumstances and Institutional arrangements, Mitigation assessments, MRV, Support/Needs, common tabular format (CTF), common reporting tables (CRTs)

Regionally Parameterized Tools

Model selection tool, LEAP, TRACAD, GACMO, FAO NDC Tracking tool

Improving MRV system components → Enhanced transparency and tracking → Enhanced reporting and action

Our work in the region

Country-specific Projects

- Antigua and Barbuda
- The Bahamas
- Guyana
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Trinidad and Tobago
- GCF CARICOM AgReady
 - The Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Haiti, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago

Outputs

- Action plans
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) Chapters
- Gap assessments
- GHG mitigation assessments
- GHG inventory capacity-building (curriculum & training-of-trainers)
- Mitigation modeling capacity-building (curriculum & training-of-trainers)
- Mitigation assessment reports
- National GHG inventory reports
- National MRV systems
- NDC Tracking capacity-building (curriculum & training-of-trainers)
- National Communications (NC) Chapters
- QA/QC plans

Collaborations



Regional Collaboration Centre – St. George's
Promoting Action Against Climate Change



Our Team



Cheryl Jeffers
Interim Director
St. Kitts and Nevis



Benise Joseph
Senior Program Associate
Saint Lucia

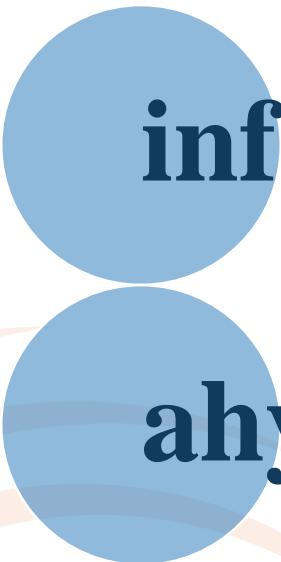


Ahyana Bowen
Technical Support Associate
Grenada



Kalifa Phillip
Technical Support Associate
Grenada

Thank You!



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**Feel free to reach out if you have any questions,
or wish to connect with us.**



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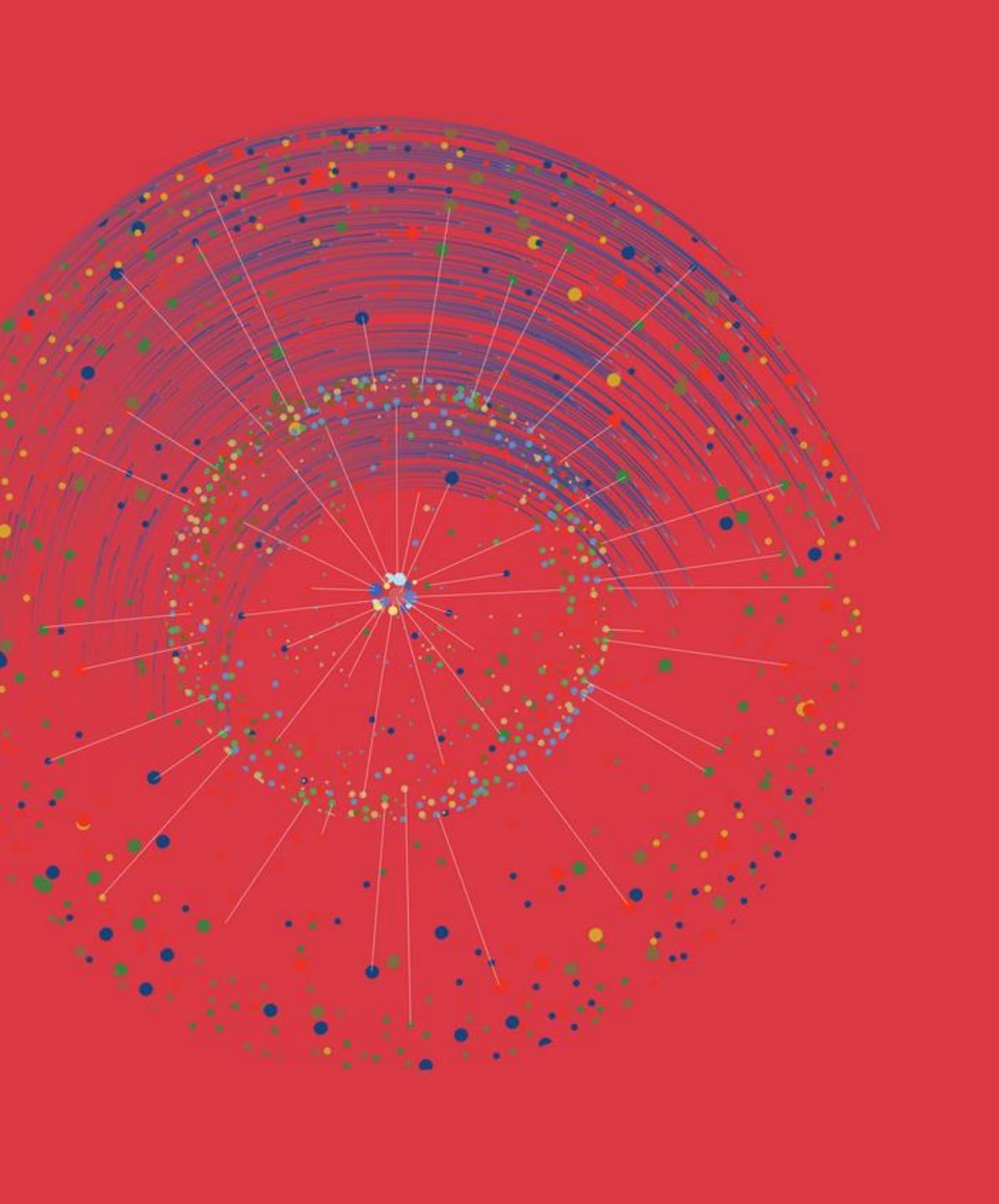


Questions & Answers

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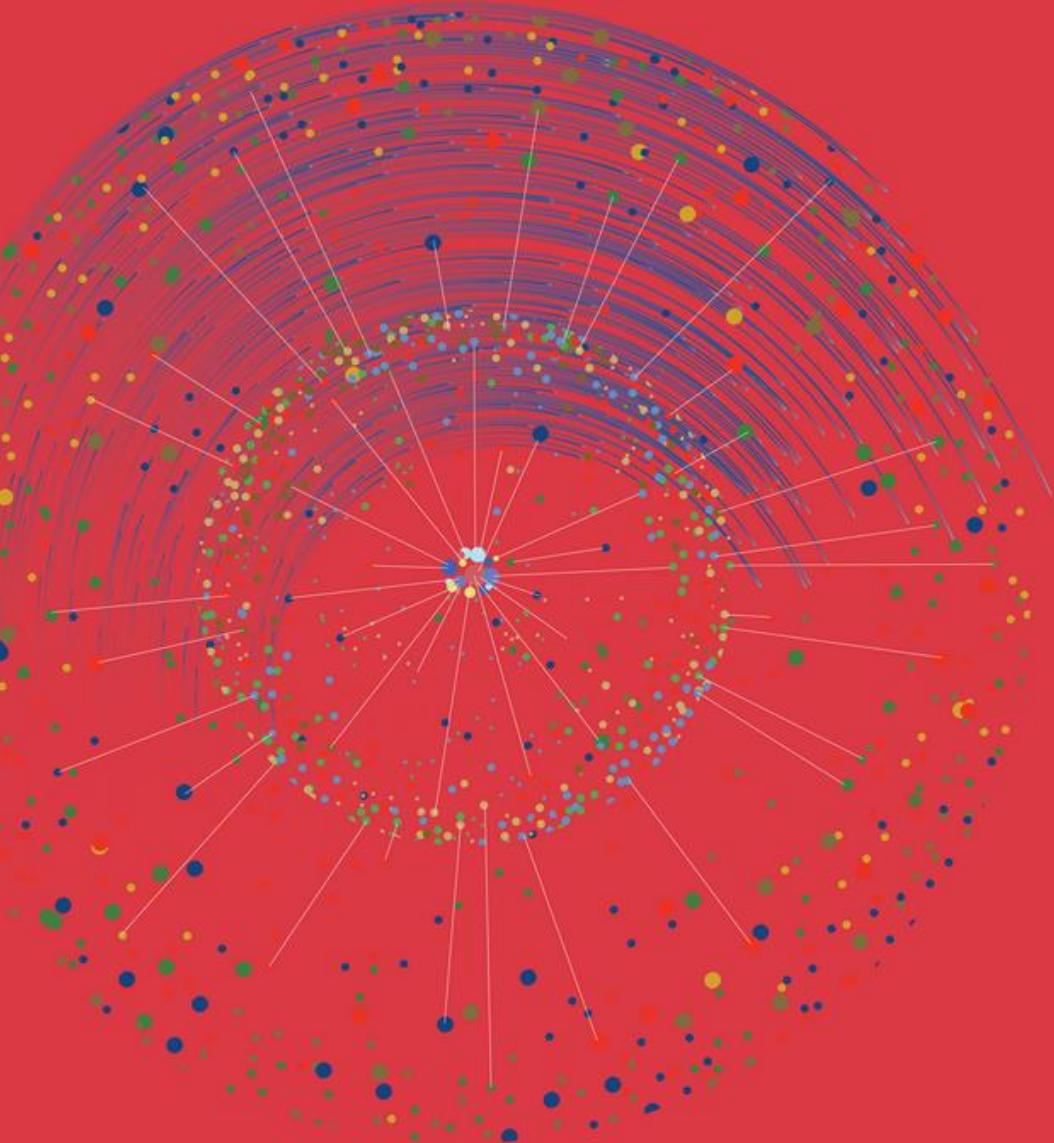
Group Photo & Coffee Break

Coffee Break
(15 minutes)

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Session III

Pathway to NDC 3.0:

Country Experiences and Challenges

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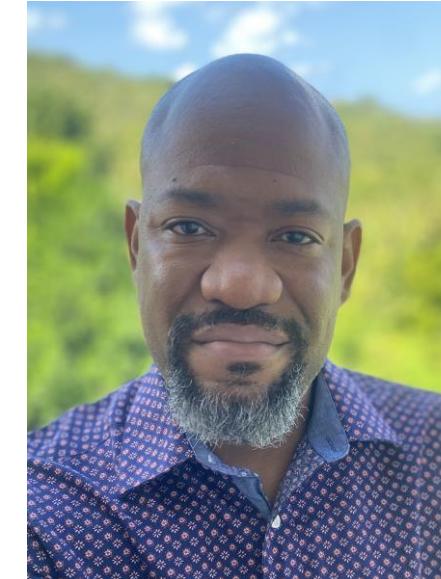


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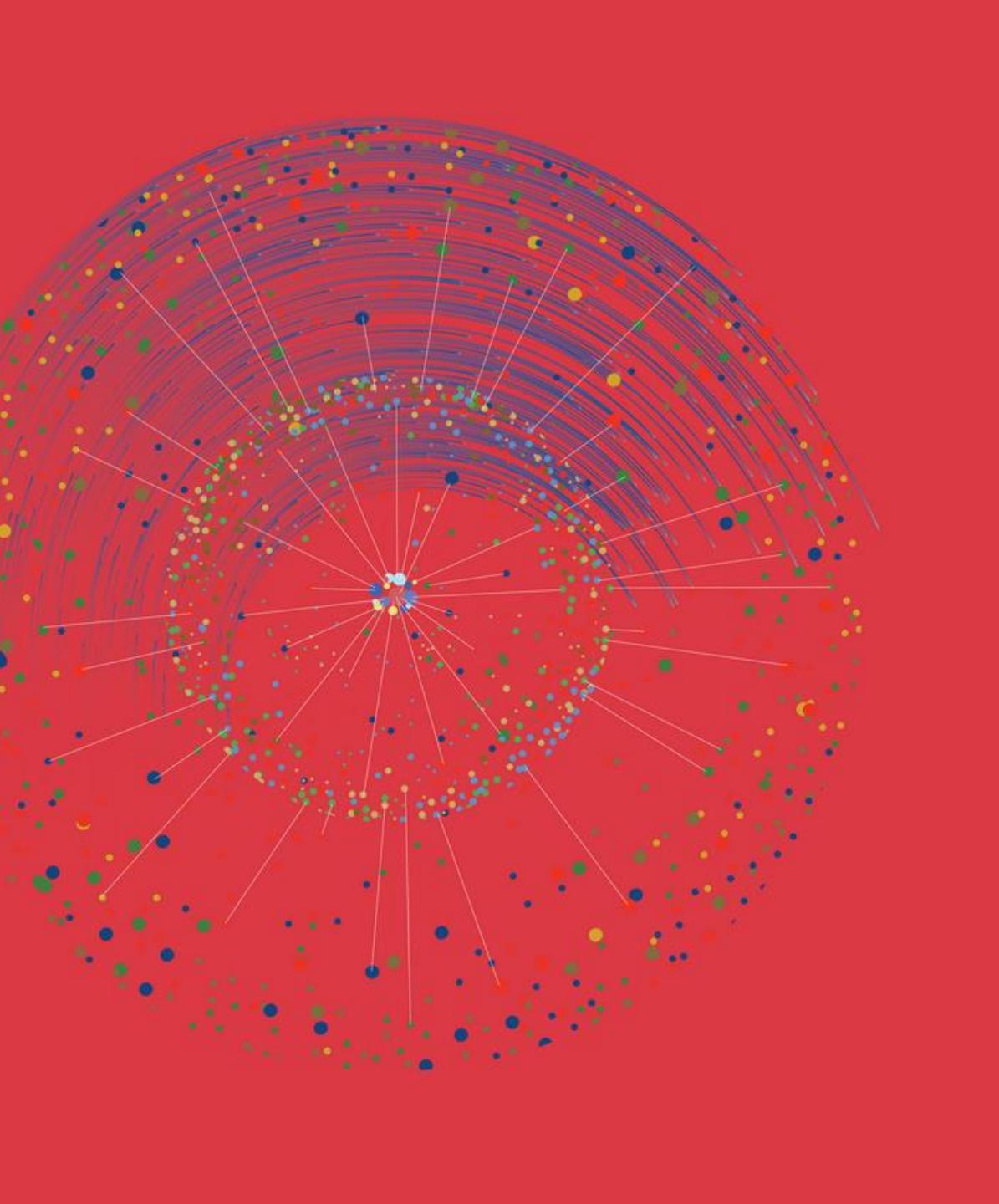


RCC Caribbean

Collaboration for Climate Action



Jason Williams
NDC & LT-LEDS Regional Specialist
UNFCCC RCC Caribbean



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Collaboration for Climate Action

Common Regional Challenges on NDCs in the Caribbean

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Caribbean Regional Challenges

Data Management

Unavailability of necessary data to develop targets, projections and scenarios including lack of adequate tracking and MRV systems

Access to Finance

Challenges in accessing requisite climate financing to implement NDCs and climate actions

Competing Demands

Limited technical and financial resources impacting on allocation of priorities in countries

Limited Human Capacity

Lack of adequately trained staff in Ministries of Environment and Climate Change

Tools & Technology

Inadequate access to necessary and affordable tools and technology to develop targets, projections and scenarios

Lessons Learned for The Caribbean

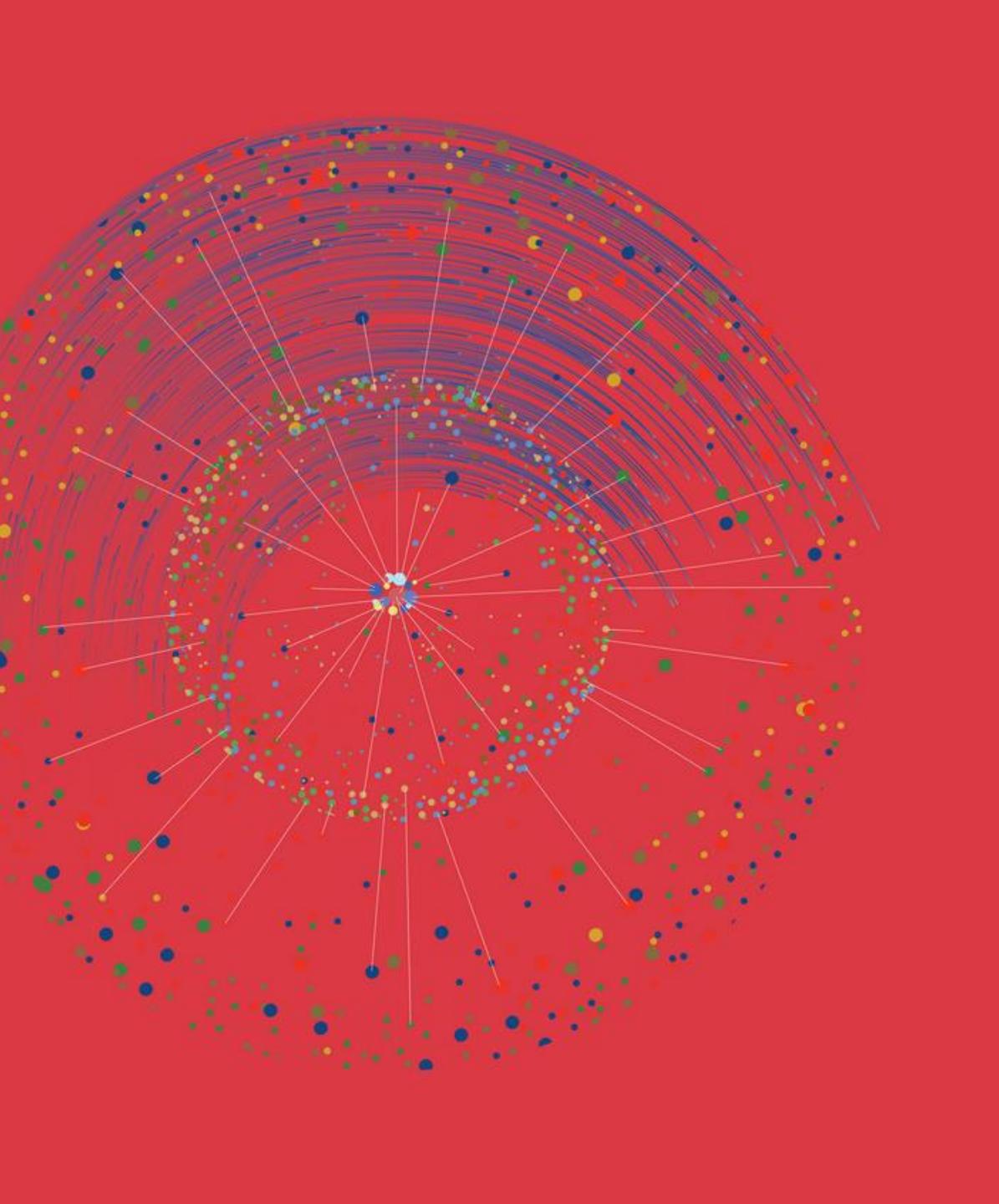


Establishing Multi-sectoral Committees – countries have established national climate change committees with representation of all sectors including government, civil society, academia, private sector and other key stakeholders to inform NDC preparation and implementation process

Alignment with national policies – ensuring that the climate targets are aligned with national priorities and policies to include both adaptation and mitigation considerations are included

Institutional Coordination – UNFCCC national focal point serves as lead agency to coordinate the preparation and implementation of NDCs by establishing a dedicated team to oversee drafting of technical papers, resource mobilization and inter-institutional coordination

Capacity Building – continuous training of national experts in technical specialties including GHG inventory preparation, mitigation modelling, project development among other areas to ensure local capacity is being built



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Introduction to the NDC 3.0 Navigator

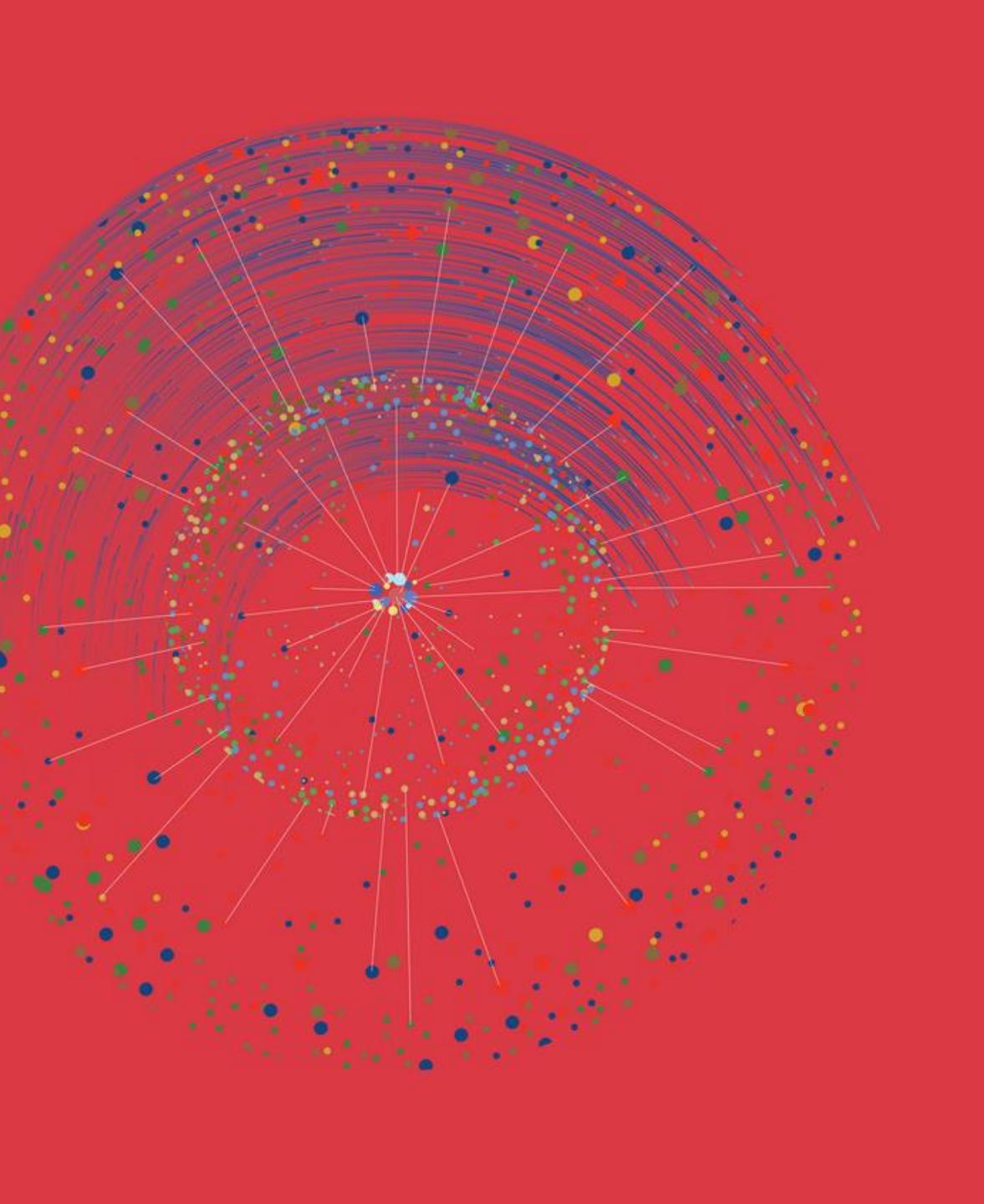
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Sarah Hertel
NDC Enhancement Knowledge Specialist
NDC Partnership

INTRODUCING THE NDC 3.0 NAVIGATOR

An interactive tool that supports the development of NDCs to be submitted in 2025. It helps countries raise ambition and accelerate implementation of the next round of NDCs.

Visit the Navigator at www.ndcnavigator.org



The screenshot shows the homepage of the NDC 3.0 Navigator. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for "SITEMAP", "NDC PARTNERSHIP", "UN CLIMATE CHANGE", "Learn About the NDC 3.0 Navigator", "Reflect on Country Needs and Priorities", "Explore Routes to Ambitious and Implementable NDCs", and "Support Opportunities". The main title "NDC 3.0 Navigator" is prominently displayed with a compass icon. Below the title, a subtitle reads: "A tool for the development of NDCs to be submitted in 2025, to support enhanced ambition and accelerate implementation." Logos for "NDC PARTNERSHIP" and "United Nations Climate Change" are visible. To the right, there is a large graphic featuring a magnifying glass over a compass rose, surrounded by icons representing various development concepts like a gear, a document with a checkmark, a puzzle piece, a magnifying glass, a balance scale, and a green building.

HOW TO USE THE
NDC 3.0 NAVIGATOR



Learn

About the context for NDCs 3.0
and the NDC 3.0 Navigator



Reflect

On country needs and priorities
for NDC 3.0



Explore

The routes and opportunities to
ambitious and implementable
NDCs 3.0

LEARN

THE IMPORTANCE OF NDCS 3.0

- > Ambitious climate action is need to drive transformational change.
- > Ambitious climate action includes social and economic benefits.
- > Ambitious climate action needs to unlock finance.
- > Ambitious climate action can help support other policy objectives.
- > Previous NDCs provide a solid basis to build from.

REFLECT

COUNTRY NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The screenshot shows the NDC 3.0 Navigator website with a light blue header bar. The header includes the logo, the text "NDC 3.0 Navigator", and links for "SITEMAP", "NDC PARTNERSHIP", "UN CLIMATE CHANGE", "Learn About the NDC 3.0 Navigator", "Reflect on Country Needs and Priorities", "Explore Routes to Ambitious and Implementable NDCs", and "Support Opportunities". Below the header, a large blue section titled "1. Looking Back" contains the question "What were some of the most significant gaps and challenges in the last NDC?". A list of eight items follows:

- Data and evidence to underpin contributions, undertaking modelling and analytical work
- Costing measures, defining finance needs or identifying finance opportunities
- Stakeholder engagement processes, getting buy-in and inputs across government or aligning the NDC with wider development priorities
- Setting or raising mitigation targets, incorporating all sectors in targets or ensuring Paris Agreement-alignment
- Addressing adaptation, loss and damage, incorporating adaptation measures, or aligning the NAP and the NDC
- Defining means of implementation, including capacity needs and technology needs

EXPLORE

ROUTES AND OPPORTUNITIES TO AMBITIOUS AND IMPLEMENTABLE NDCS

Routes that help countries reflect on the 1st GST and raise ambition



Aligned to the Paris Agreement Temperature Goal



Aligned to the Paris Agreement Global Goal on Adaptation



Delivers a Just and Equitable Transition

Routes that help countries ensure implementable NDCs



Mobilizes all-of-gov't & all-of-society



Technology and Capacity-Building as Needs and Enablers



Technically sound & transparent docs



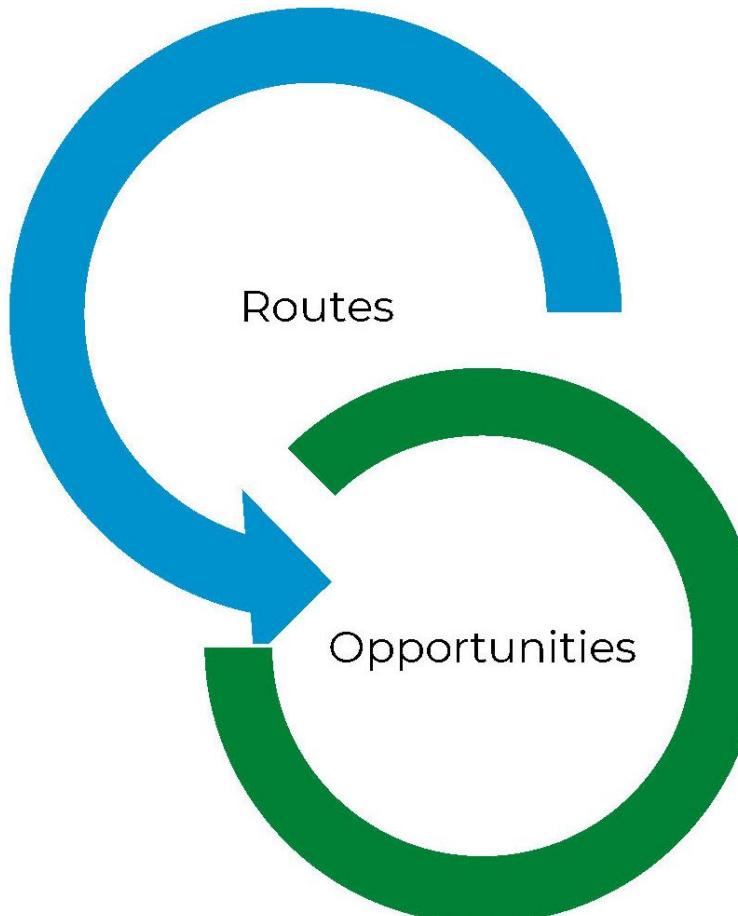
Unlocks finance

NDC 3.0 NAVIGATOR

NAVIGATING THE NEXT GENERATION OF NDCS



Guiding Questions



Routes

Opportunities



Strategies

Case Studies

Guidance and
resources

ROUTE 7

TECHNICALLY SOUND AND TRANSPARENT DOCUMENTS

Example Guiding Questions

- Did the last NDC implement steps to ensure the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the data used, particularly in terms of integration across different governmental levels?
- Is the national framework for engaging with Article 6 instruments designed to supplement rather than replace domestic mitigation efforts, and are the conditions and limits for the use of these instruments set? Are measures in place to ensure transparency and prevent issues like double counting when using Article 6 mechanisms?
- Is the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs as part of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) supporting the development of the NDC 3.0? Are the processes aligned?



ROUTE 7

TECHNICALLY SOUND AND TRANSPARENT DOCUMENTS

Enhancement Opportunities

- Quantifying targets and actions
- Enhancing and integrating data across government
- Ensuring replicability; continuous improvement; retaining knowledge
- Aligning NDC and transparency processes
- Reflecting Article 6
- Making the connection with Adaptation Communications



TECHNICALLY SOUND AND TRANSPARENT DOCUMENTS

OPPORTUNITY: REFLECTING ARTICLE 6

Strategy: Ensuring a clear national approach to Article 6

Detailed and transparent reporting on how Article 6 instruments are used is necessary for both domestic accountability and international credibility. This includes disclosing the conditions under which voluntary cooperation is employed and the impacts on overall mitigation outcomes:

- **Importance of robust accounting to prevent double counting;**
- **Need for seamless integration to facilitate transparent, complete, comparable, consistent and accurate reporting under the ETF**



Country example: Costa Rica's NDC and Domestic Compensation Market (MCCR)

- *Articulated a comprehensive strategy to engage with Article 6, prioritizing a coherent national framework and transparent reporting mechanisms;*
- *Financial strategies include strengthening financial instruments like payments for ecosystem services, implementing a green tax reform by 2030, and developing support mechanisms with the national banking system to facilitate energy transition.*

OPPORTUNITY

EXPLORING SECTOR-SPECIFIC OPPORTUNITIES

Agriculture Sector-Specific Strategies:

- Translating “global efforts” to reduce non-CO₂ (particularly methane) emissions from the first Global Stocktake into national mitigation efforts;
- Translating adaptation goals for the agriculture sector from the first Global Stocktake into national adaptation efforts;
- Translating adaptation goals for livelihoods, poverty, and cultural heritage from the first Global Stocktake into national adaptation efforts.



A COLLABORATIVE TOOL

INVITATION TO CONTRIBUTE

The NDC Partnership developed the Navigator in collaboration with the UNFCCC secretariat and with technical inputs from UNDP, WRI and more than 30 other partners.

Users are encouraged to submit guidance, case studies, and strategies for consideration to add to the Navigator

- Visit <https://ndcnavigator.org/share-resources>

NDC 3.0 Navigator: Share additional resources

The NDC 3.0 Navigator brings together expert-created strategies and resources to support countries in implementing the first Global Stocktake outcomes and raising the ambition of NDCs 3.0 in ways that will be implementable and financeable. If you have suggestions for resources, case studies or additional strategies, please share them with us for consideration using the form below.

Your name*

Your email address*

We will reach out to you if clarification on your submission is required.

Your organization*

Details on the resource, case study or strategy you would like to share

For resources, include the name, organization, and URL.

For case studies, include the geographic location, partners involved, brief description, and URL if applicable.

For strategies, include a brief description and link to further information, if available.

Submit

ACTIONING THE LEARNING FROM THE NAVIGATOR

The NDC 3.0 Navigator aims to provide information and inspiration. It helps countries identify their comprehensive support needs around NDCs 3.0.

If countries require further support to action the learning, they are encouraged to take advantage of the Partnership's **Global Call for NDCs 3.0 & LT-LEDS**.

Learn more here:

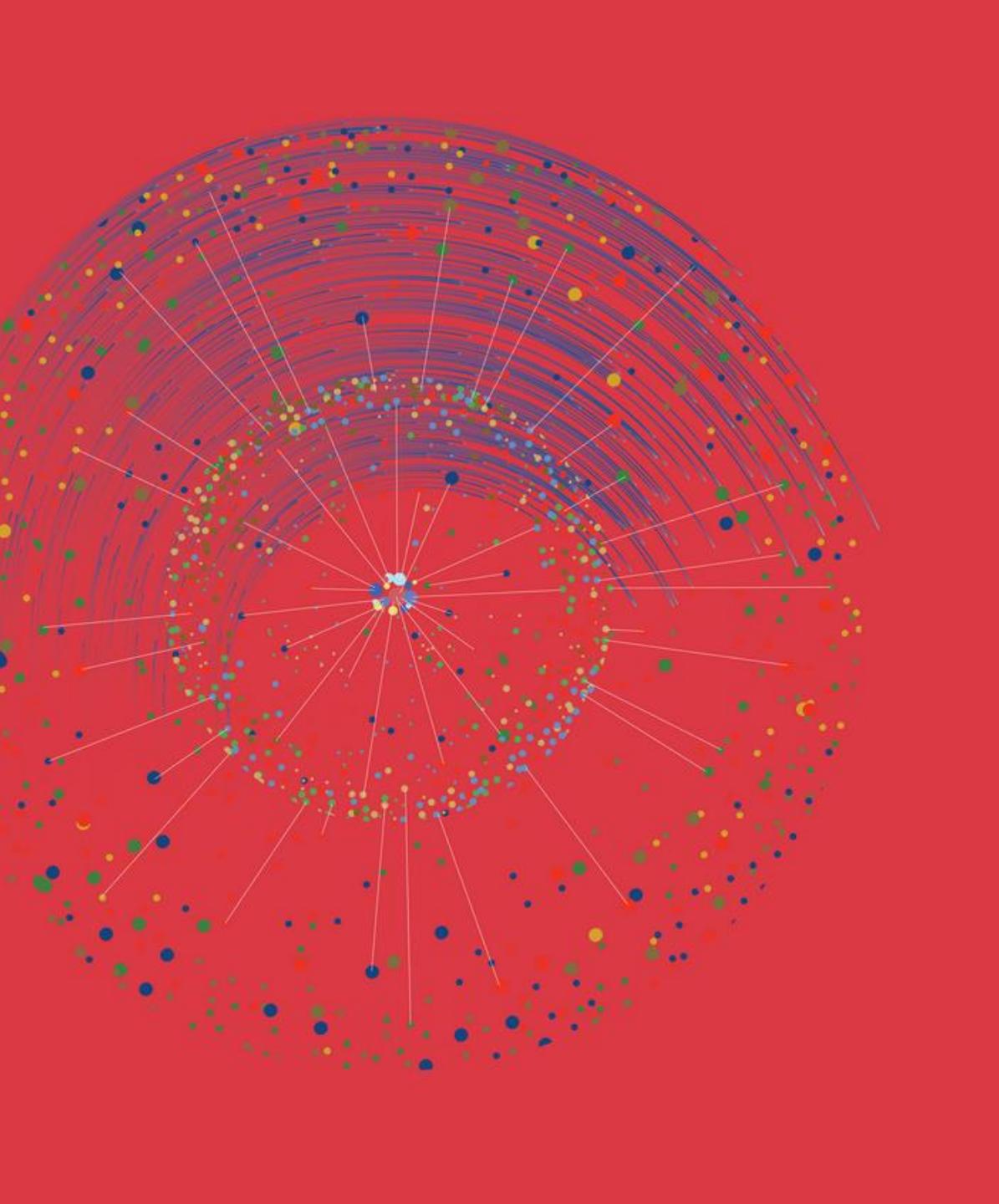
<https://ndcnavigator.org/support-opportunities>



LIVE DEMONSTRATION



www.NDCNavigator.org



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Understanding NDC Development in the Caribbean region

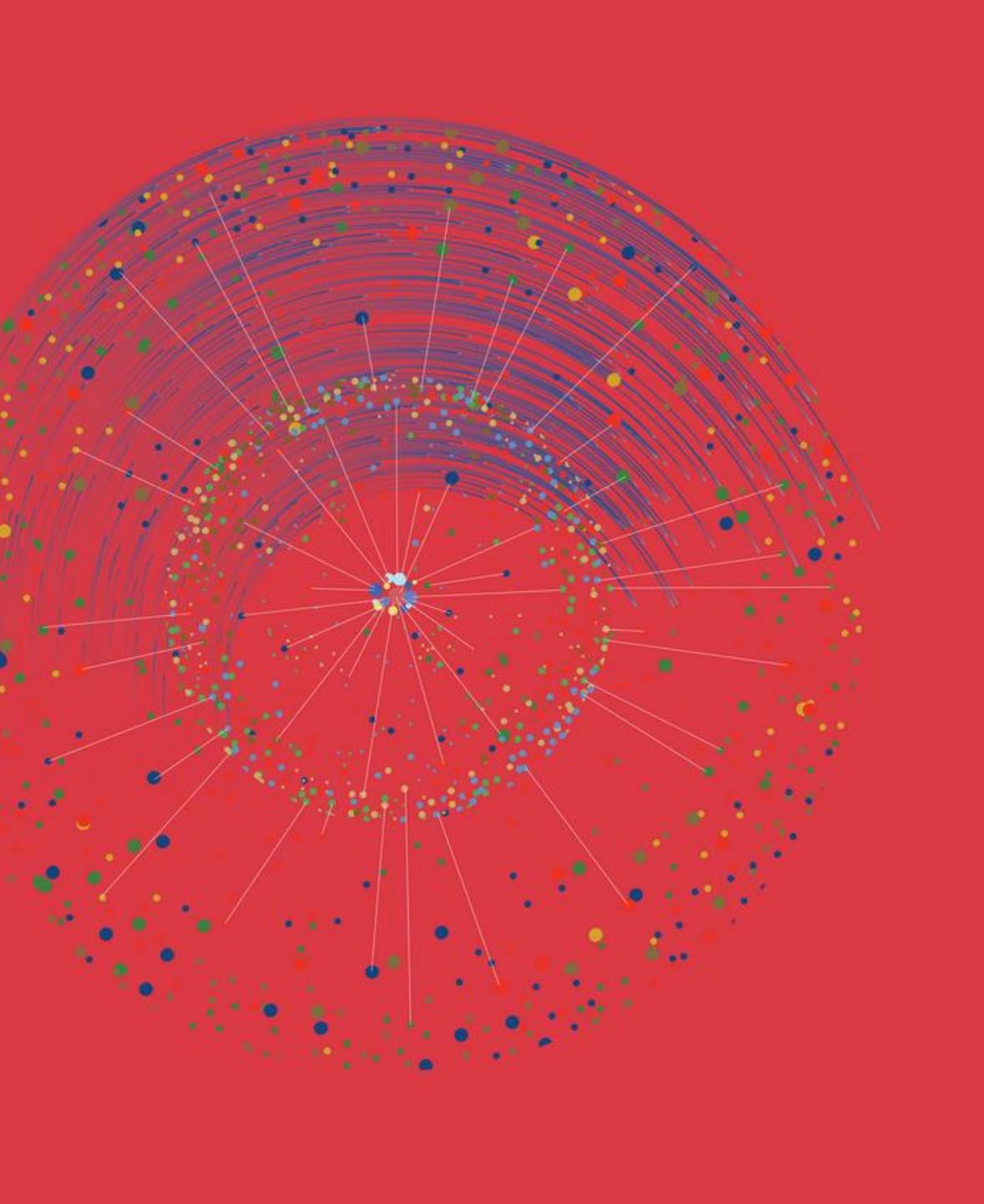
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Paolo Cozzi

Deputy Director, Climate Analytics North America

Understanding of NDC Development in the Caribbean region

St. George's Grenada

17 October 2024

Paolo Cozzi
Deputy Director, Climate Analytics North America
Senior Implementation Specialist

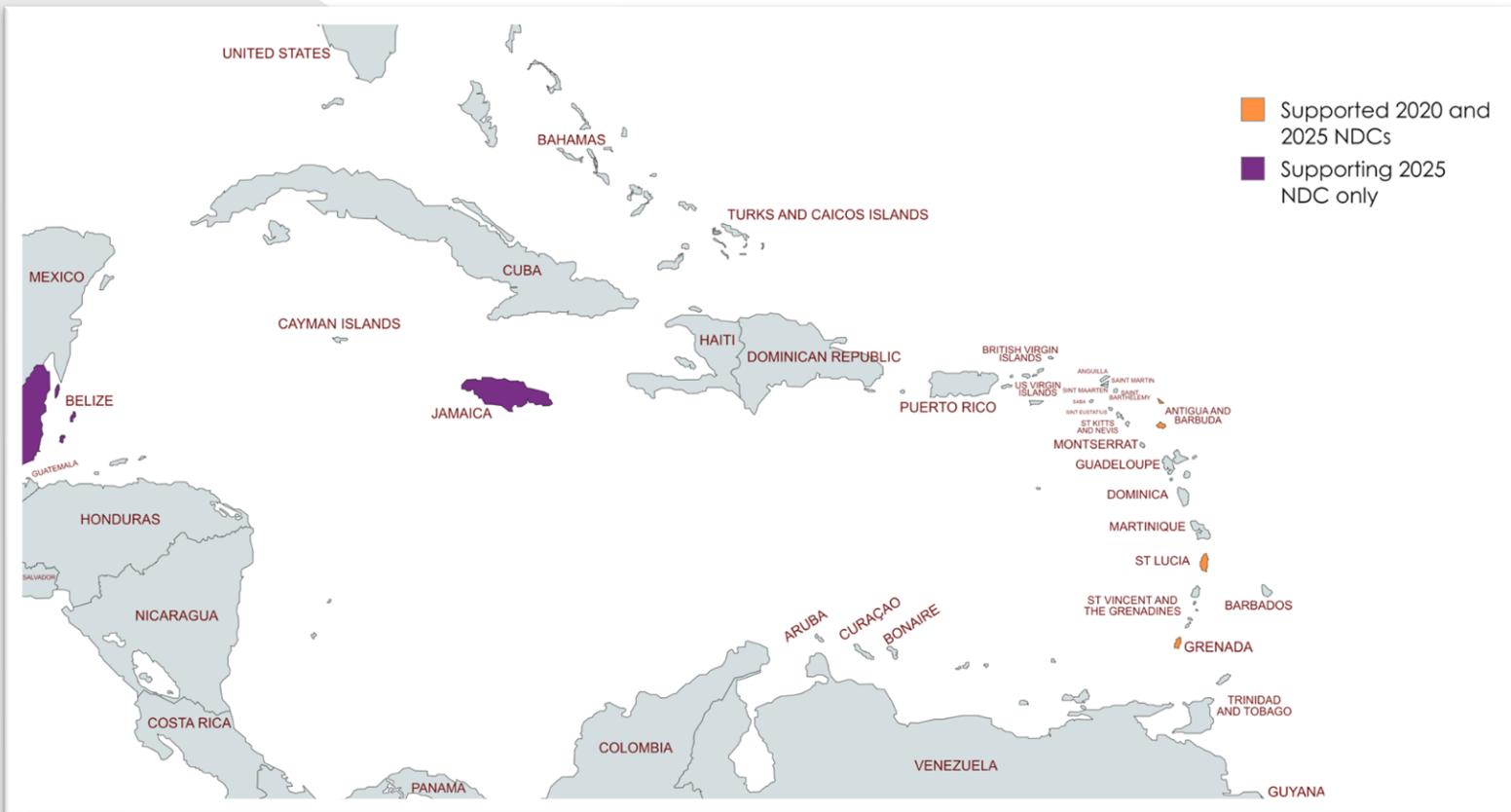
Who we are

Climate Analytics is a global climate science and policy institute engaged around the world in driving and supporting climate action aligned to the 1.5°C warming limit.

We connect science and policy to empower vulnerable countries in international climate negotiations and inform national planning with targeted research, analysis and support.



Climate Analytics' support for NDCs in the Caribbean in 2020 and 2025



- Climate Analytics (CA) has supported NDC development in for the 2015, 2020 and 2025 NDC cycles
- We have worked with several countries in the Caribbean, as well as Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Malawi, Mali), Nepal, and Pacific Islands (FSM, RMI)
- CA has also supported development of NDC investment plans and implementation plans

Lessons from Caribbean NDC development



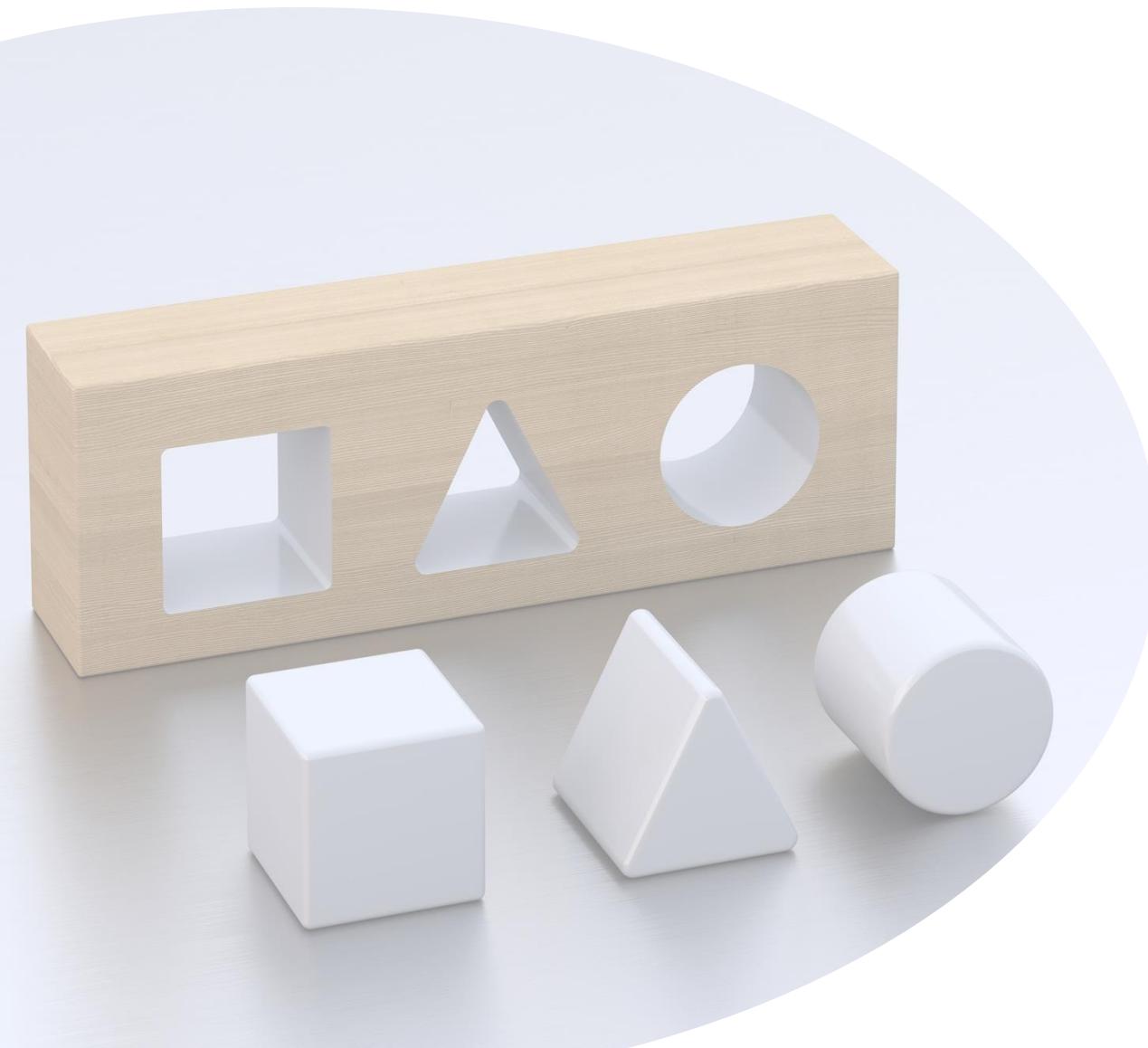
- For energy, the economic case tends to be clear, while technical, regulatory, political, and contractual barriers may need attention in implementation
- Having proactive champions in government can be very helpful
- Managing stakeholder fatigue (and confusion) is important
- Embedding the NDC in other policy and planning processes will be important to implementation success
- Low Emission Analysis Platform (LEAP) by Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) is an intuitive and useful modeling tool for energy modeling
- Projecting emissions and solutions over a longer period can help avoid short-term mitigation solutions that are incompatible with long-term decarbonisation

Challenges in NDC development in the Caribbean

- Small staffs in climate and/or other relevant offices
- Turnover and “brain drain”
- Frequent restructuring of ministries and responsibilities
- Limited capacity, resources, mandate, or consistency of participation in multisectoral oversight committees/bodies
- Lack of relevant data

So what to do?

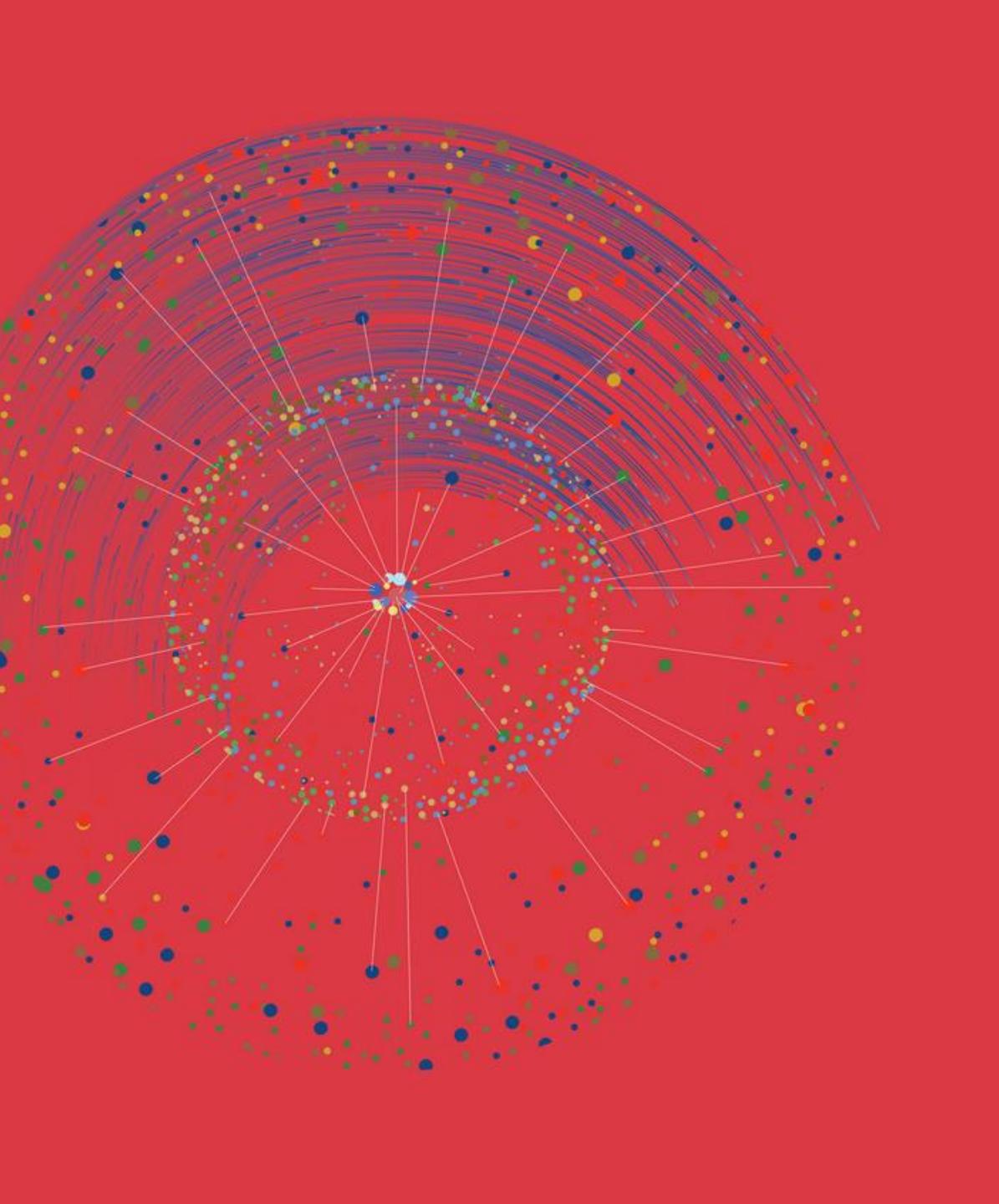
- Anticipate potential capacity challenges, bottlenecks, and make a plan
- Proactively identify ways to engage with relevant institutions
- Enhance and resource multisectoral bodies
- Look for opportunities to enhance data collection
 - Census and other surveys
 - As part of vehicle inspection/registration process





CLIMATE
ANALYTICS

www.climateanalytics.org



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Climate Change



Country Presentations

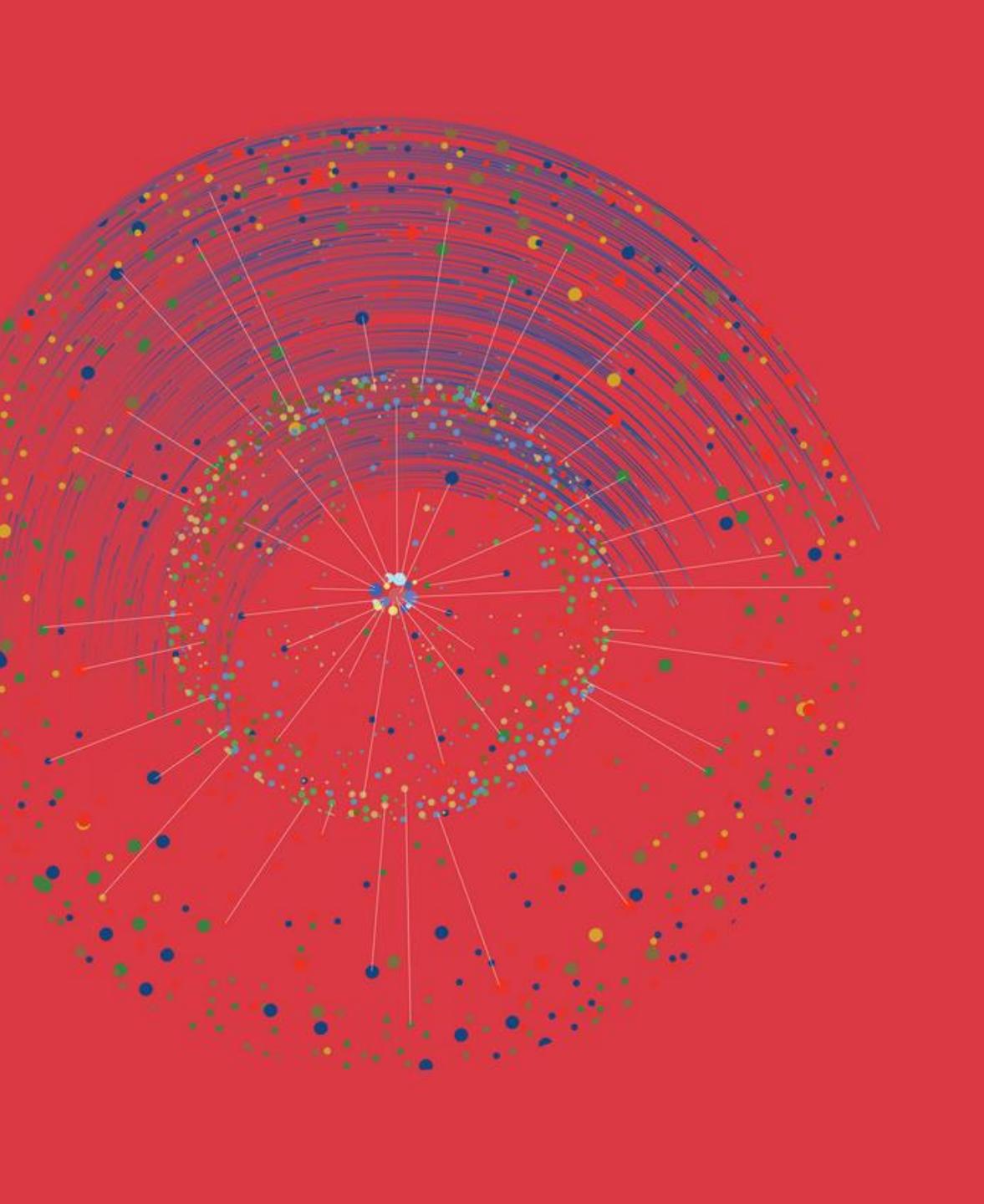
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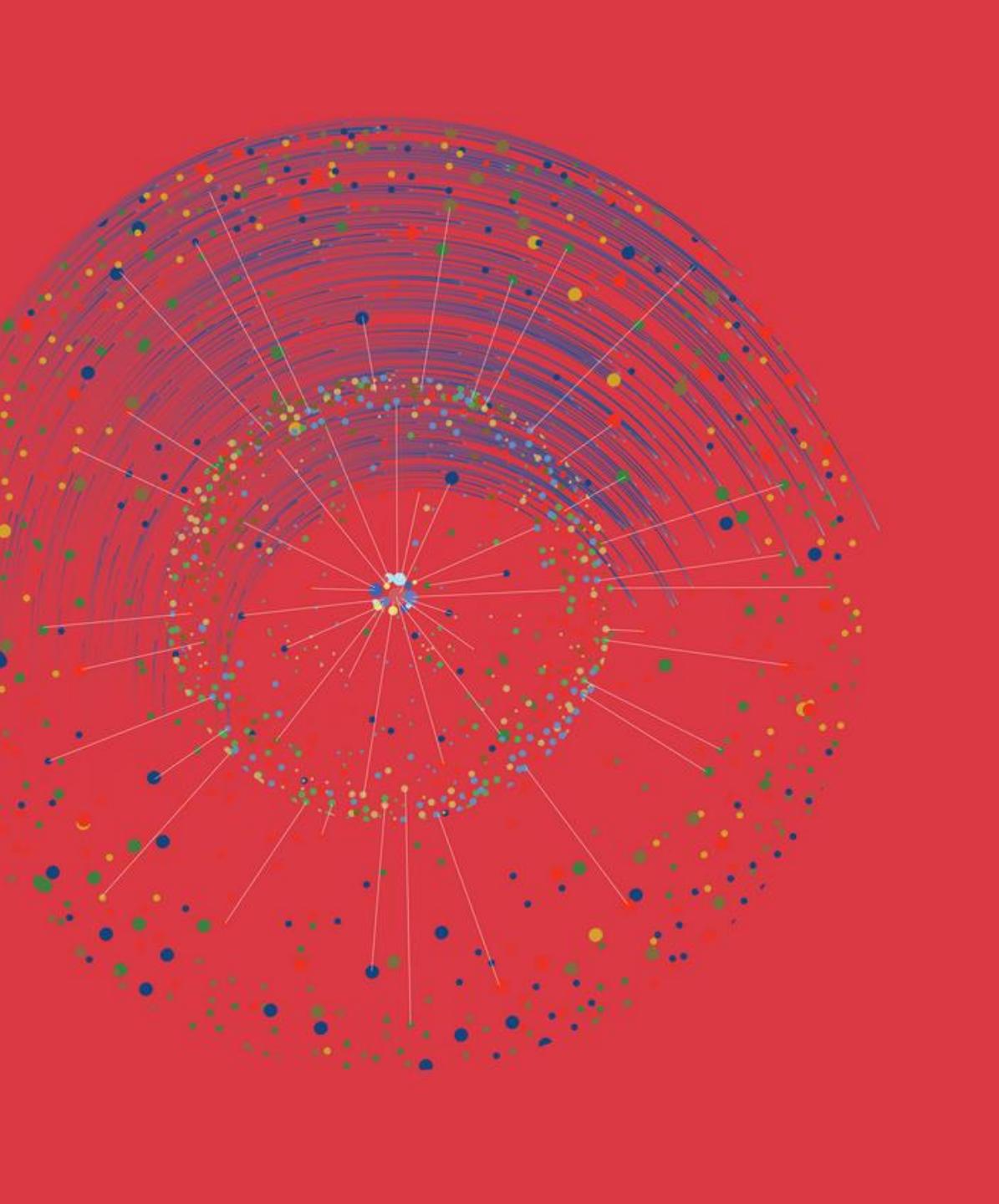


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Ernesto Rivera Pérez



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Pathway to NDC 3.0: Experiences and Challenges from Cuba



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Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Climate Action



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...a bit of history...

OVERVIEW

Mitigation targets: Actions and policies. Non-GHG.

Conditional. Period 2020-2030

Sectors: Energy; Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses.

Scope and coverage: Gases: CO₂; CH₄; N₂O.

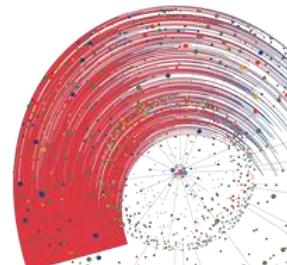
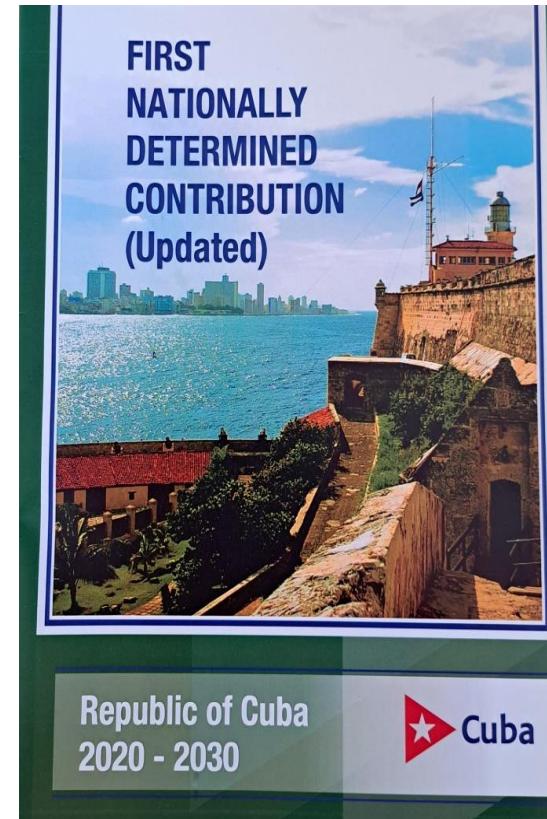
1. Increase up to 24% of electricity generation based on renewable energy sources in the Cuban electrical matrix by 2030.

2. Increase in energy efficiency and savings.

3. Less carbon-intensive land transport: 50% reduction of fossil fuel consumption in vehicles by 2030.

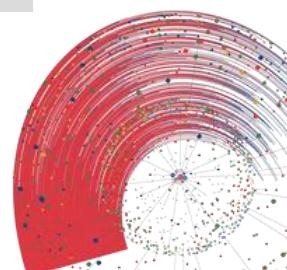
4. Increase the country's forested area by 165 thousand hectares in the period 2019 – 2030.

5. Reduction of GHG emissions in the swine sector in Cuba



...Experiences from the previous cycle of NDC preparation...

- Involving the Ministry of Economy and Finance in the process of preparing the NDC is an important support for implementation.
- Stating an NDC in a very explanatory or vague way makes it difficult to track and report each contribution. The way in which the NDC is stated or declared determines the way in which it should be reported. From a technical point of view, attention should be paid not only to 4/CMA and 1/CP21, but also to 18/CMA1..
- The inventory must always speak to the NDC.



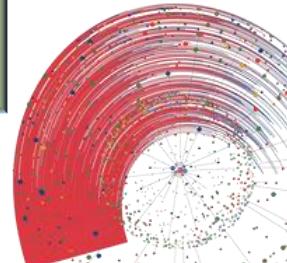
Suggestions for enhancing ambition in the next cycle of NDCs and advice

Developing a well-planned preparation phase to determine mitigation goals is crucial. Mitigation potentials are often broad, but unknown by the sectors in charge of proposing and executing the actions.

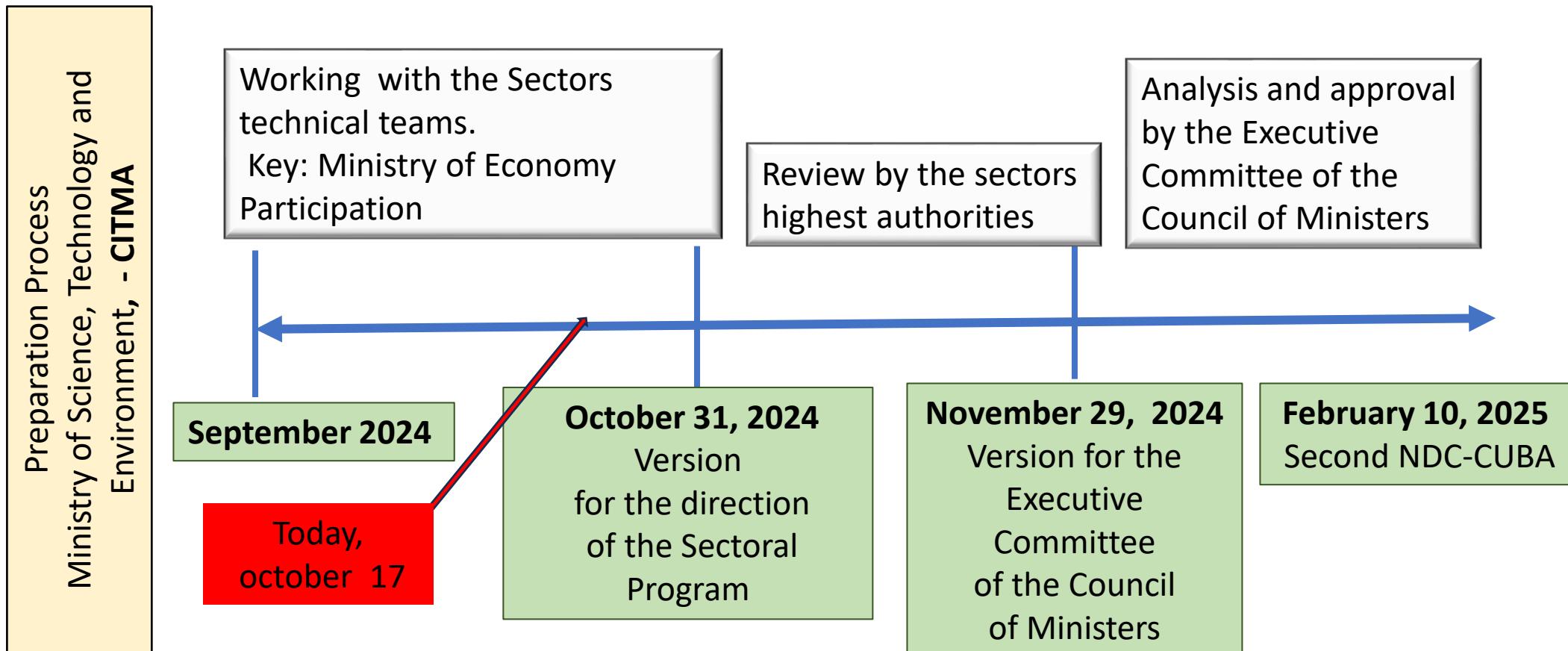
- Using already developed and internationally validated tools, such as GACMO (by UNEPCCC, through the technical advice of ICAT), helped us to arrive in a better position to design Cuba's New NDC. GACMO evaluates the results of a wide range of mitigation options while allowing us to evaluate the projections.

To guarantee a comprehensive NDC approach, greater robustness and real possibilities of implementation, countries must:

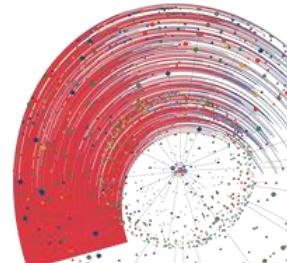
- Incorporate **gender considerations**, support for **youth** and **children**, **just transition**, **green jobs**...
- Establish **synergies and links** with the objectives of other conventions such as **desertification and drought**, **biodiversity**.



new NDC roadmap process



UNDP support through Climate Promise



Key Guidelines for Cuba's New NDC

Adaptation:

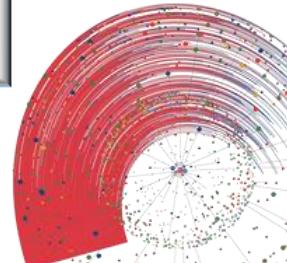
- Methodological bases for the NAP preparation and for the specific action plan.
- Identify the possible actions and indicators that can be achieved by 2035 for the 13 adaptation contributions.

Experiences: Tarea Vida, Mi Costa, IRES, ODS, etc.

Mitigation:

- Expanding the scope of measures already included.
- Including new measures that constitute climate dimensions of development strategies already approved in the country's development plans.

Transition to a more global, more flexible NDC



starting point for more ambition?

ESTRATEGIA NACIONAL PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ENERGÉTICA EN CUBA



INDICADORES RELEVANTES

| Indicador | Línea base 2023 | Metas | | |
|---|--------------------|-------|------|------|
| | | 2026 | 2030 | 2050 |
| Penetración de las Fuentes Renovables de Energía en la matriz eléctrica (%) | 5 | 17 | 24 | 100 |
| Contracción del crecimiento de la demanda eléctrica estimada por incremento de la eficiencia energética (MW) | - | 116 | 344 | - |
| Costo de la energía eléctrica servida a los consumidores (USD/kWh considerando 90 USD/bbl) | 0,24 | 0,21 | 0,19 | - |
| Soberanía eléctrica. Porcentaje de la electricidad generada con fuentes nacionales (%) | 42 | 53 | 61 | 100 |
| Combustible fósil evitado por penetración de las Fuentes Renovables de Energía en todos los sectores (kt/año) | 228 | 725 | 1300 | 5000 |
| Emisiones de GEI evitadas por la penetración de las Fuentes Renovables de Energía (kt de CO ₂ eq) | 800 | 2300 | 4200 | 8400 |

16 | 01 | Indicadores relevantes

IMPLE DE LA

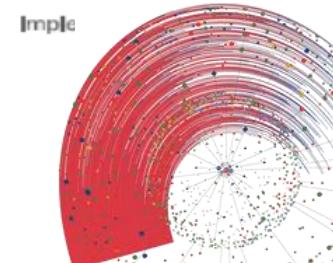
La Transición Energética en Círculo corto, mediano y largo plazos, de implementación se incluyeron de los objetivos en cada horizonte, diferentes sectores de la economía, encadenamientos entre estos metas con los programas y planes Económico y Social al 2030.

Los resultados del monitoreo y seguimiento serán publicados por el Ministerio.

La Ley para la Transición Energética es una ley jurídica de mayor rango que previstas en la Estrategia Nacional.

La Ley establecerá el marco de inclusión, incluidos los instrumentos de base la intersectorialidad, el control de procesos y la participación de las obligaciones en materia de Renovables de Energía y la Eficiencia Energética y naturales establecidas.

La implementación de la Ley implica a los actores involucrados en los procesos de la energía a partir de las FR.

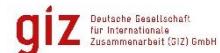




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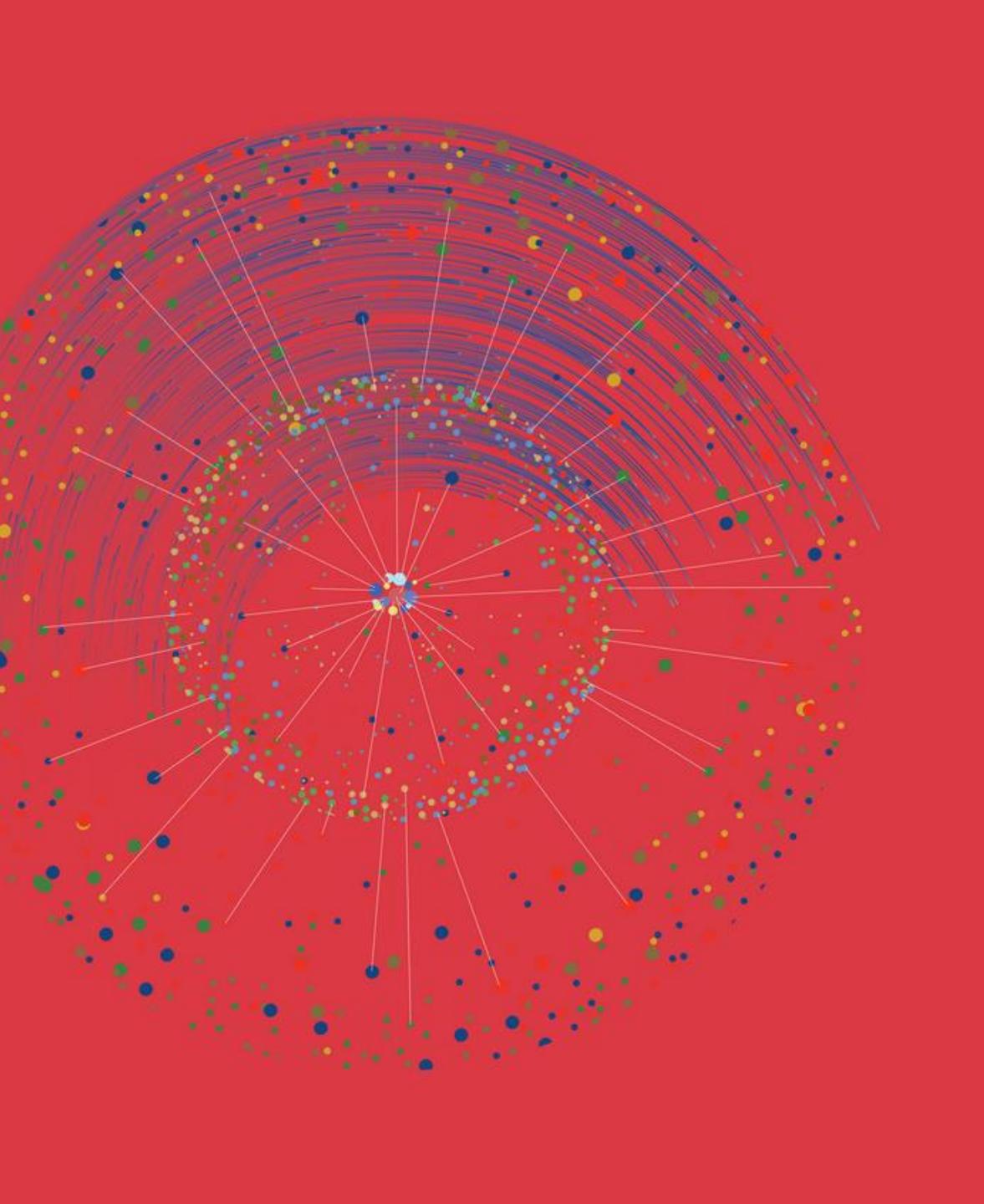
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*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



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Dr Spencer Thomas



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Pathways to NDC 3.0 : Country Experiences and Challenges

Grenada

October 17, 2024

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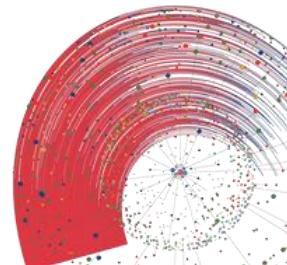
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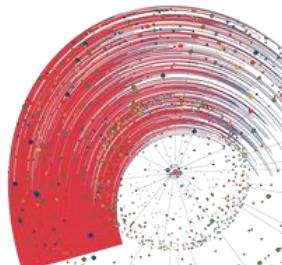
NDC: Experiences and Challenges

- Intended NDC: 2015- Early movers, Paris signals and momentum
- First NDC: 2016- Early signatory, incorporate 1.5C, maintain momentum
- Second NDC: 2020- more ambitious, economy wide, 2010 base year, new sector, new gas, gender/youth, cross cutting, stakeholder involvement, mitigation centric, adaptation co-benefits, national policy linkages, conditional, partnerships.
- National Climate Change policy- NDC and NAPS



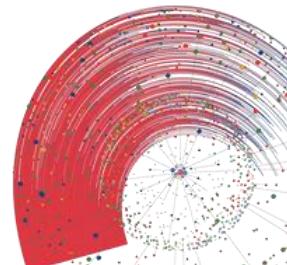
NDC 2.0: Post submission

- Implementation plan/action plan
- Technology needs assessments
- Resource mobilization strategy
- Sector investment plans
- Communications strategy
- Stakeholder engagement plan
- Updates on National Climate Change Policy and NAPS



NDC 3.0

- Early stages
- 2025 delivery
- Stakeholder consultations
- DRR, agriculture, liquid waste, oceans
- Data management and institutional strengthening
- Partnership
- Loss and damage- just transition – GST outcome- technology – capacity building
- Focus on implementation



Thank you



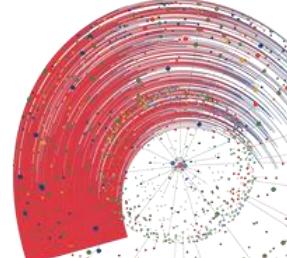
RCC Caribbean

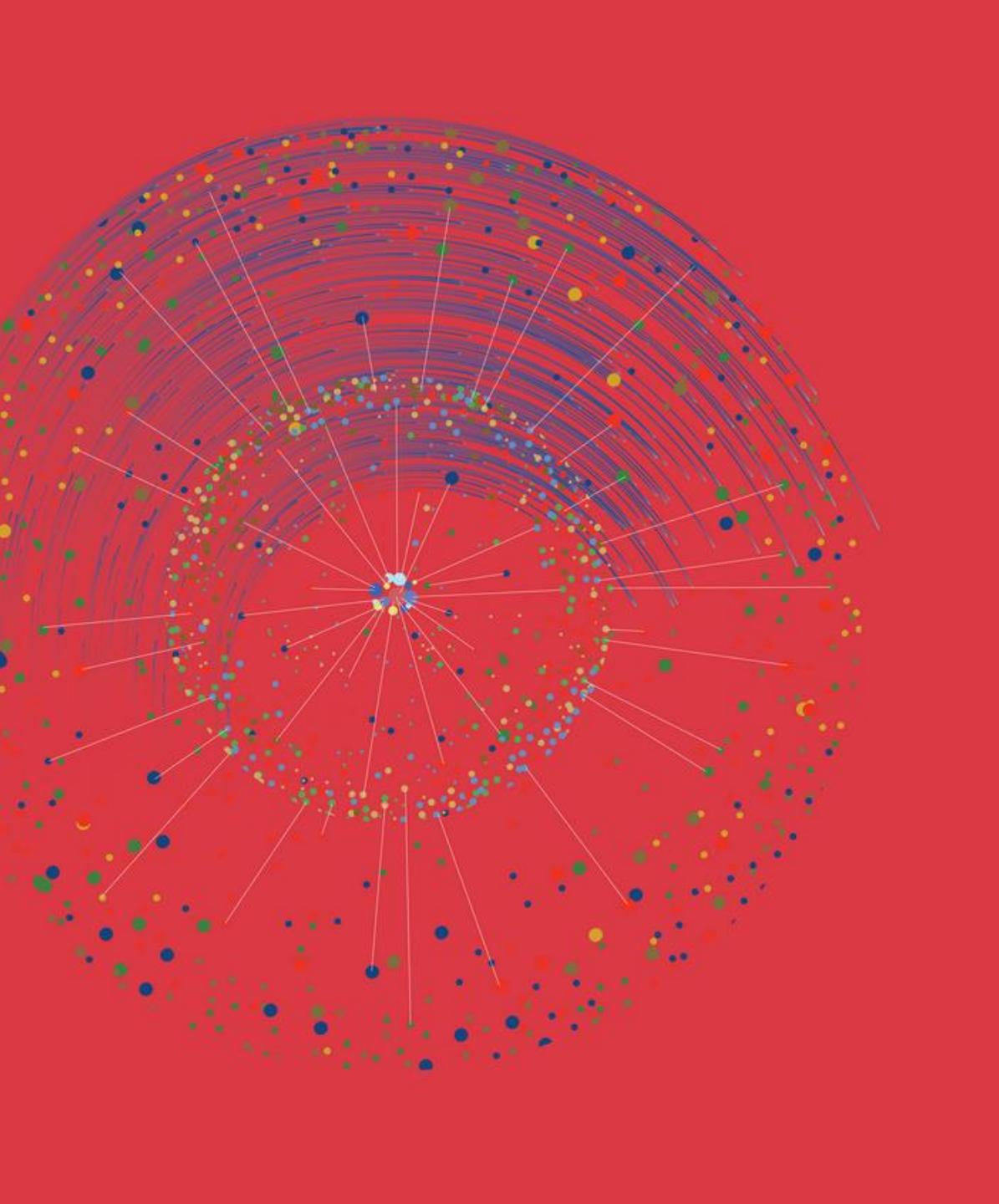
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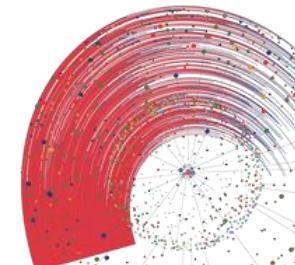
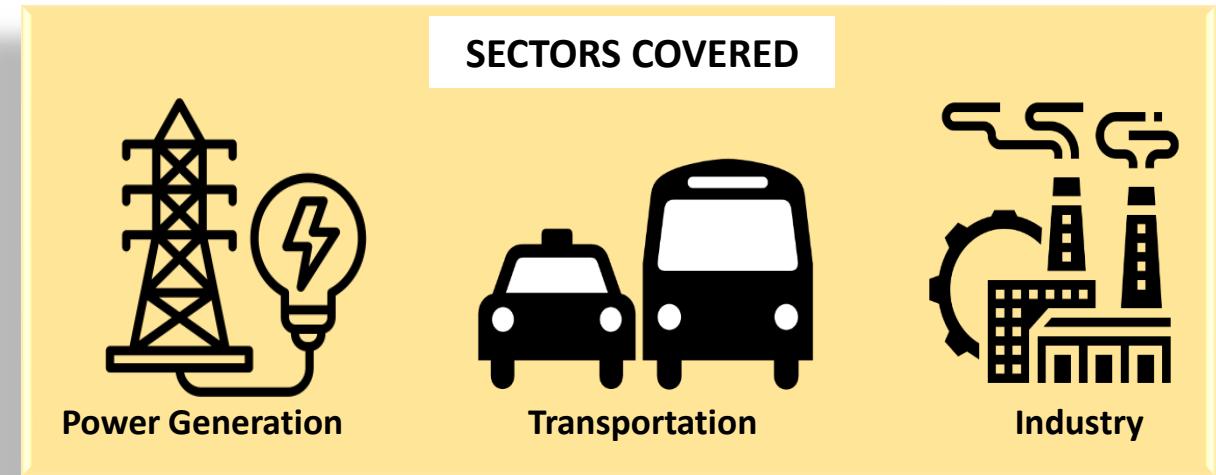
Trinidad and Tobago



Ananda Lawkaran
Research Analyst
Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit
Environmental Policy and Planning Division
Ministry of Planning and Development
Trinidad and Tobago.

NDCs: The T&T Context

- Most industrialized economy in the English-speaking Caribbean
- UNFCCC: Ratified 1994
- First NDC based on its 2015 Carbon Reduction Strategy (CRS)
- CRS and iNDC informed by extensive stakeholder consultations including a Climate Change Focal Point Network
- NDC developed to focus on the key category of Major Emitting Sectors: Power Generation, Transportation and Industry



NDC T&T: Brief Overview

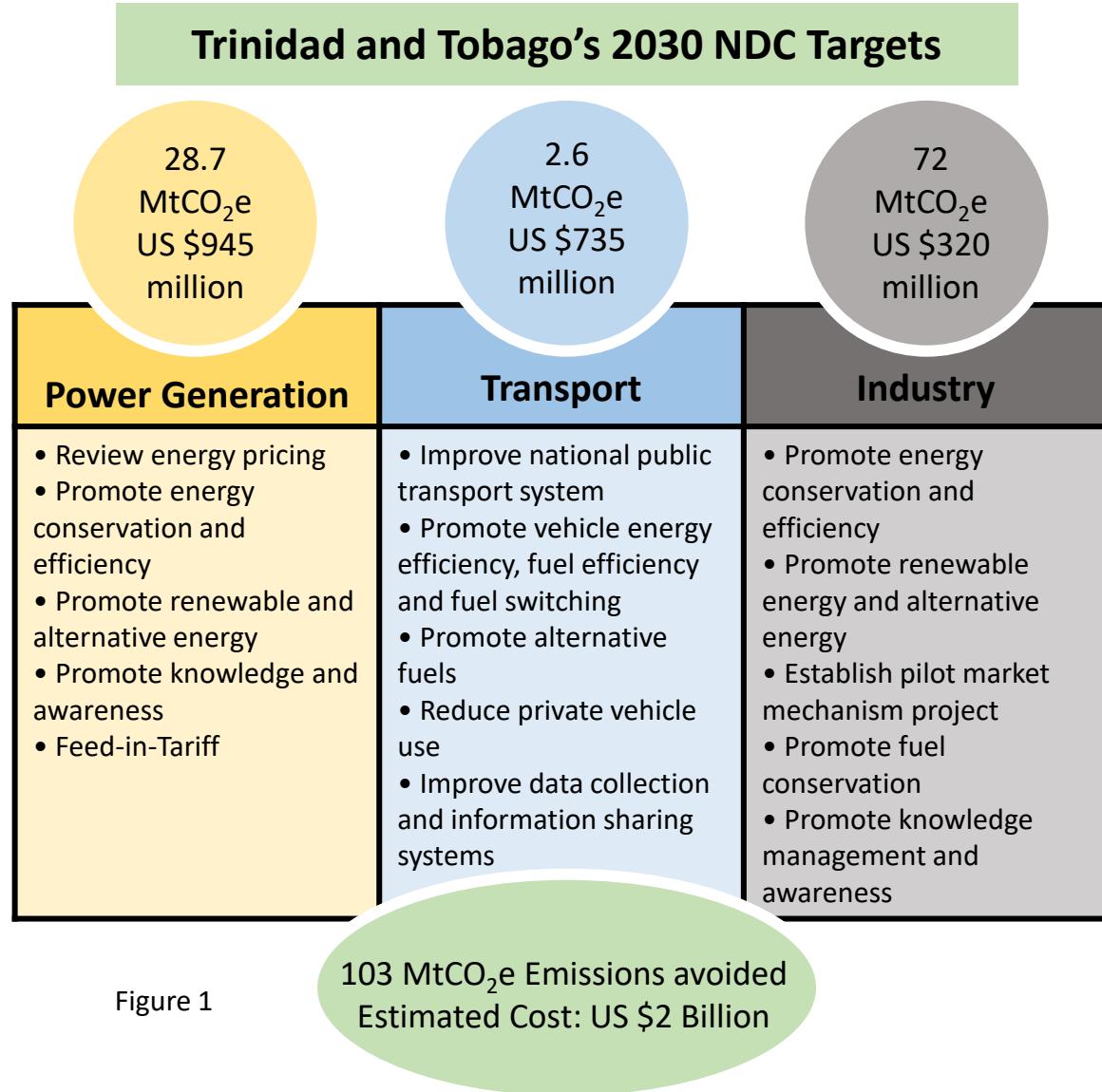


Figure 1

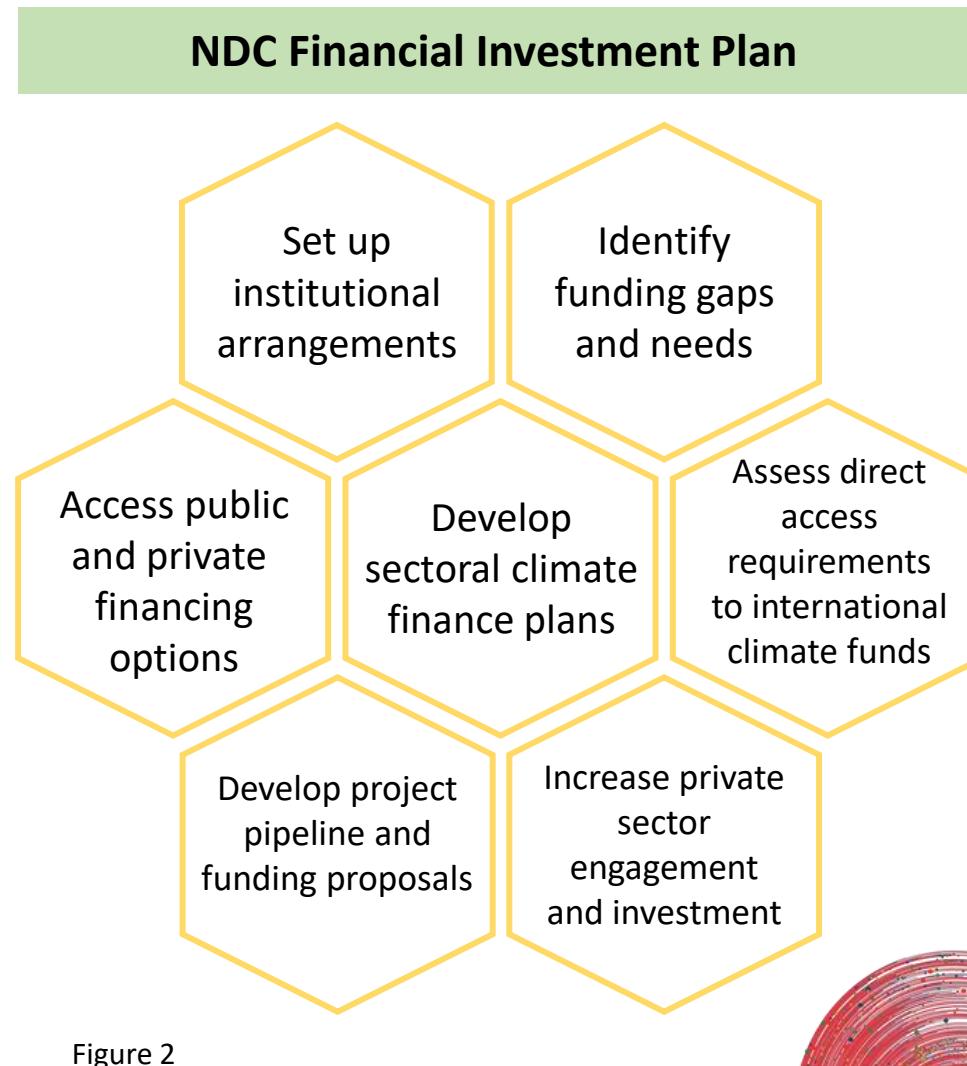
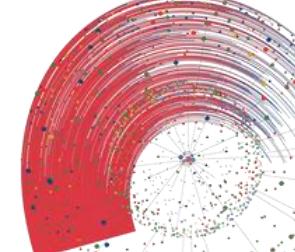
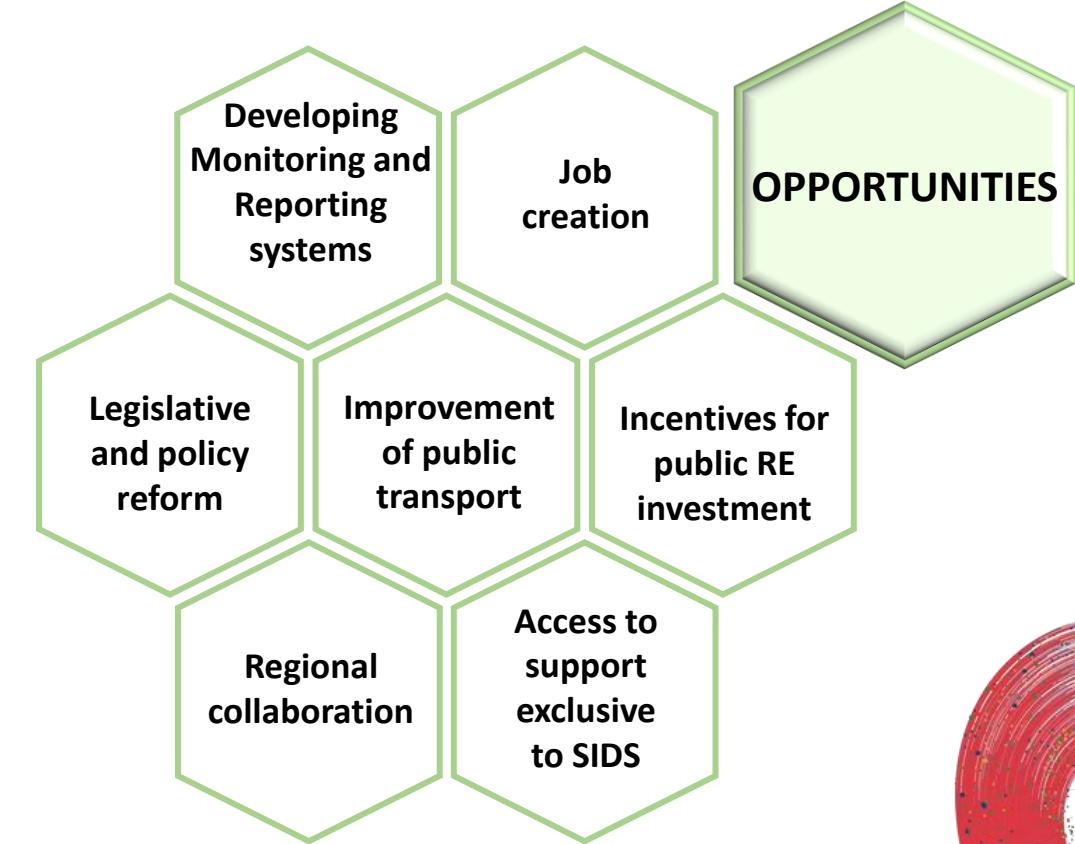
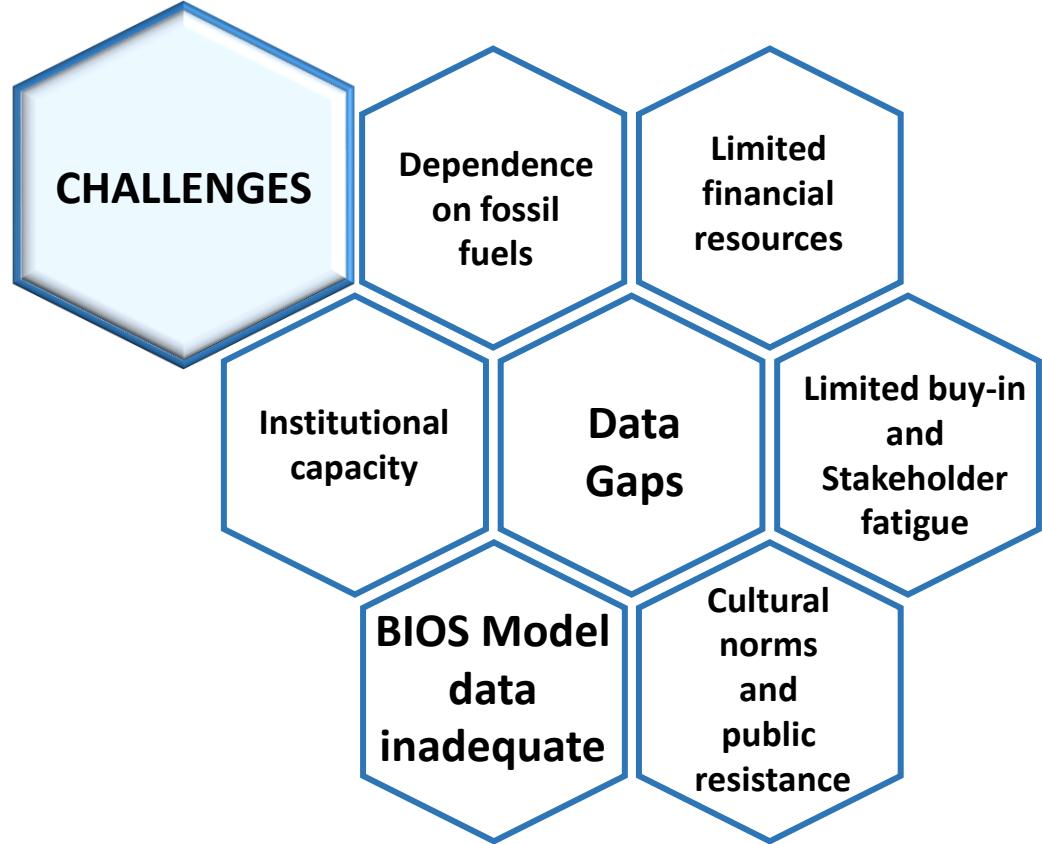
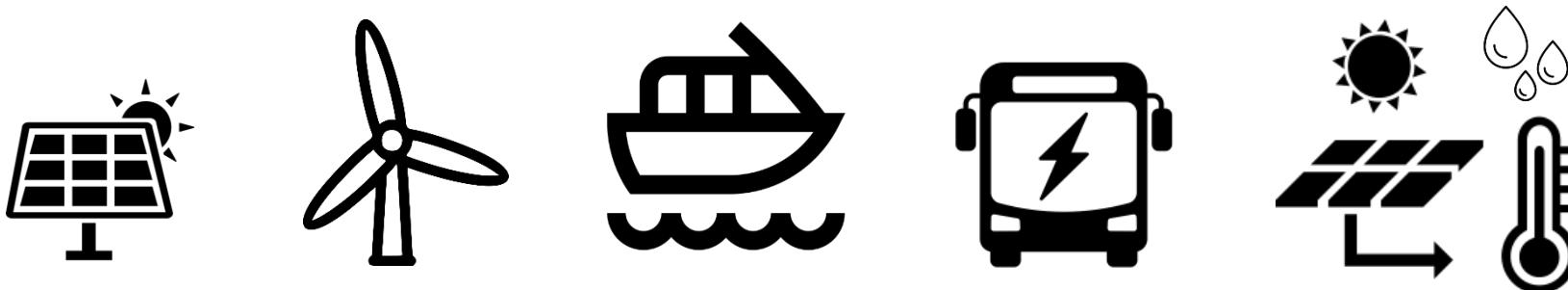


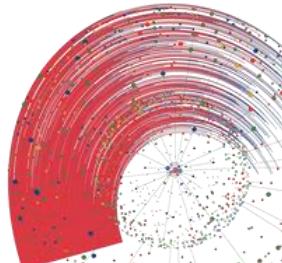
Figure 2

NDC Progress, Challenges and Opportunities



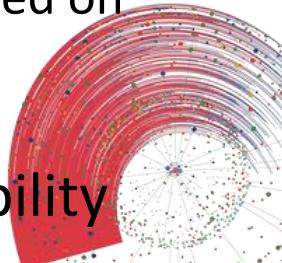
Towards T&T's NDC 3.0

- Main Goals (per commitments to the Paris Agreement): to increase sectoral coverage addressing economy-wide targets and address notable data gaps.
- Consideration given to inclusion of:
 -  AFOLU
 -  WASTE
- 2021: launch of the Knowledge Management System (KMS) which served as the central database of a National Climate Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System.
- KMS and MRV have expanded to align with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)
- T&T is also currently in the process of preparing its Biennial Transparency Report.



Towards NDC 3.0: Key lessons moving forward

- Developing a quality basic model depends on the quality of data
 - Consistent quality data collection/improvement on collection methods
 - Critical need to frequently reevaluate systems to meet Paris Baseline
- Analysing and reevaluating mitigation interventions
 - Accommodate applicable technologies (RE tech, electric vehicles, electrolyzers for green hydrogen)
 - Mitigation ties in with Just Transition. What areas/groups of persons are affected in the process?
- Importance of recognizing and fostering cross-sectoral complementarities
 - Identifying synergies amongst cross-sectoral projects can enhance their outcomes.
 - Also minimizes duplication which wastes resources.
- Importance of monitoring and learning
 - Continuously assessing the effectiveness of adaptation measures and adjusting strategies based on new information and outcomes.
- Importance of balancing data analysis with affordability, feasibility and achievability





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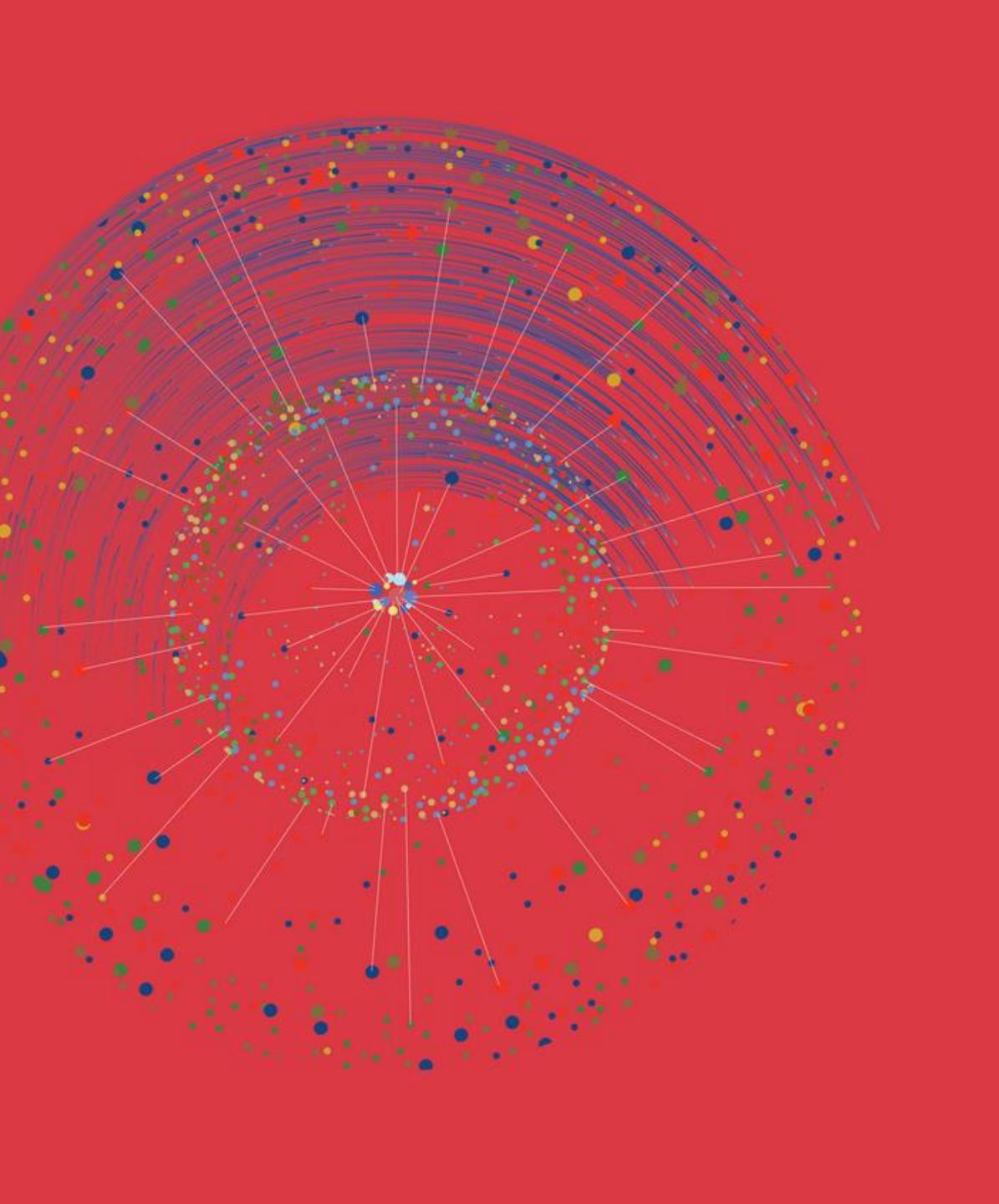


Questions & Answers

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Lunch Break (1hr and 15 minutes)

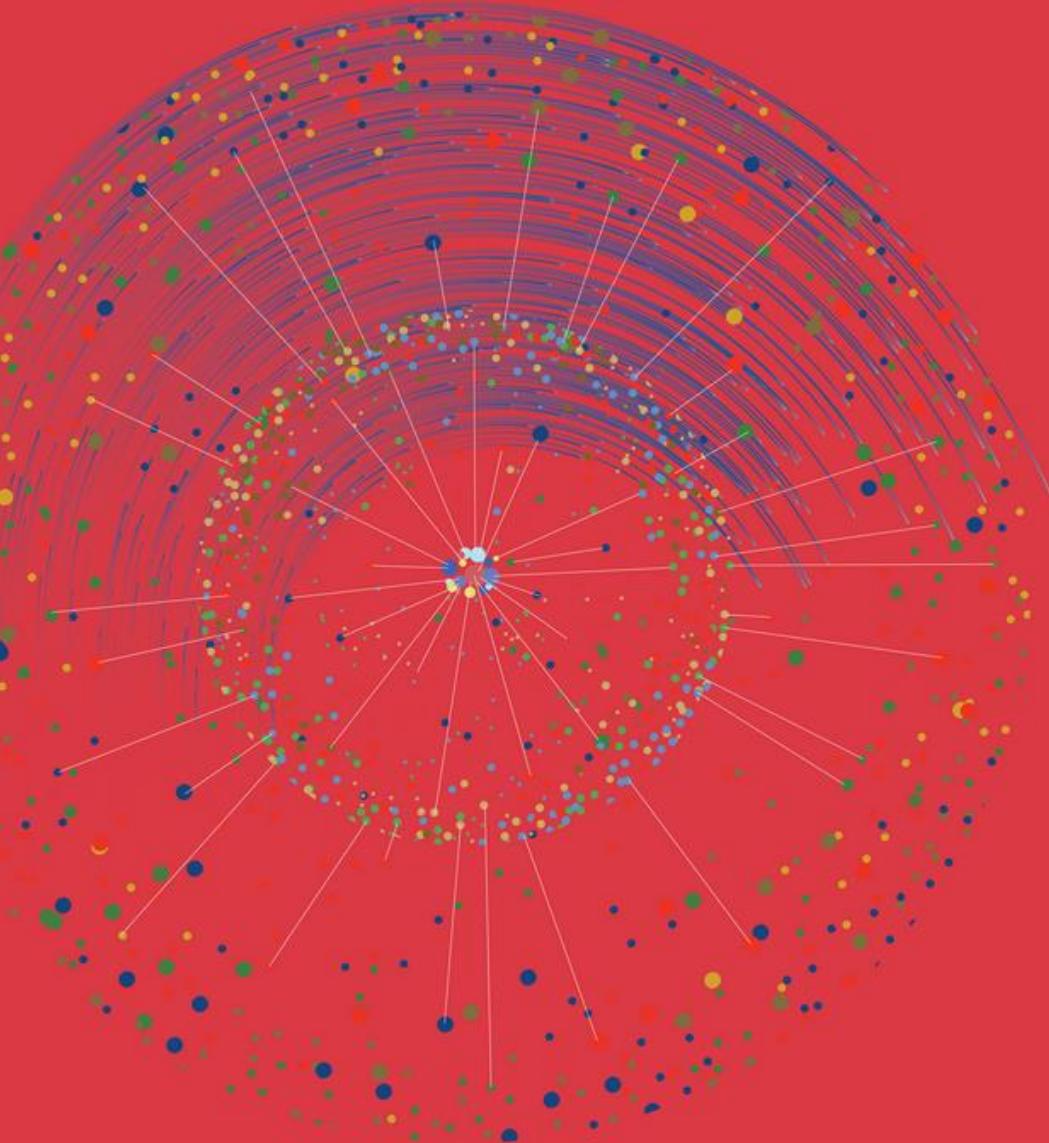
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Session IV

Thematic Discussions

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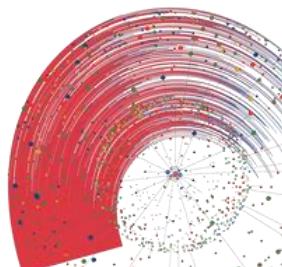
Thematic Discussions

Objective:

- Explore ways to integrate specific sectors into NDCs
- Discuss sectoral challenges and opportunities for enhancing transparency reporting
- Foster collaboration and knowledge sharing between participants

Sectors Focused:

- Energy
- Transport
- Agriculture and Food Systems



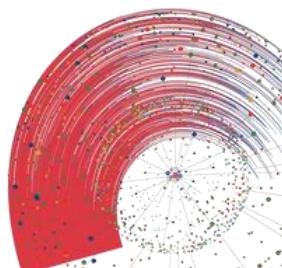
Thematic Discussions

Format:

- Each round last 20 minutes
- Participants rotate between tables for each round
- Each table will be guided by a facilitator who will be supported by experts

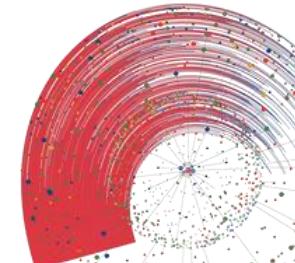
Discussion Structure:

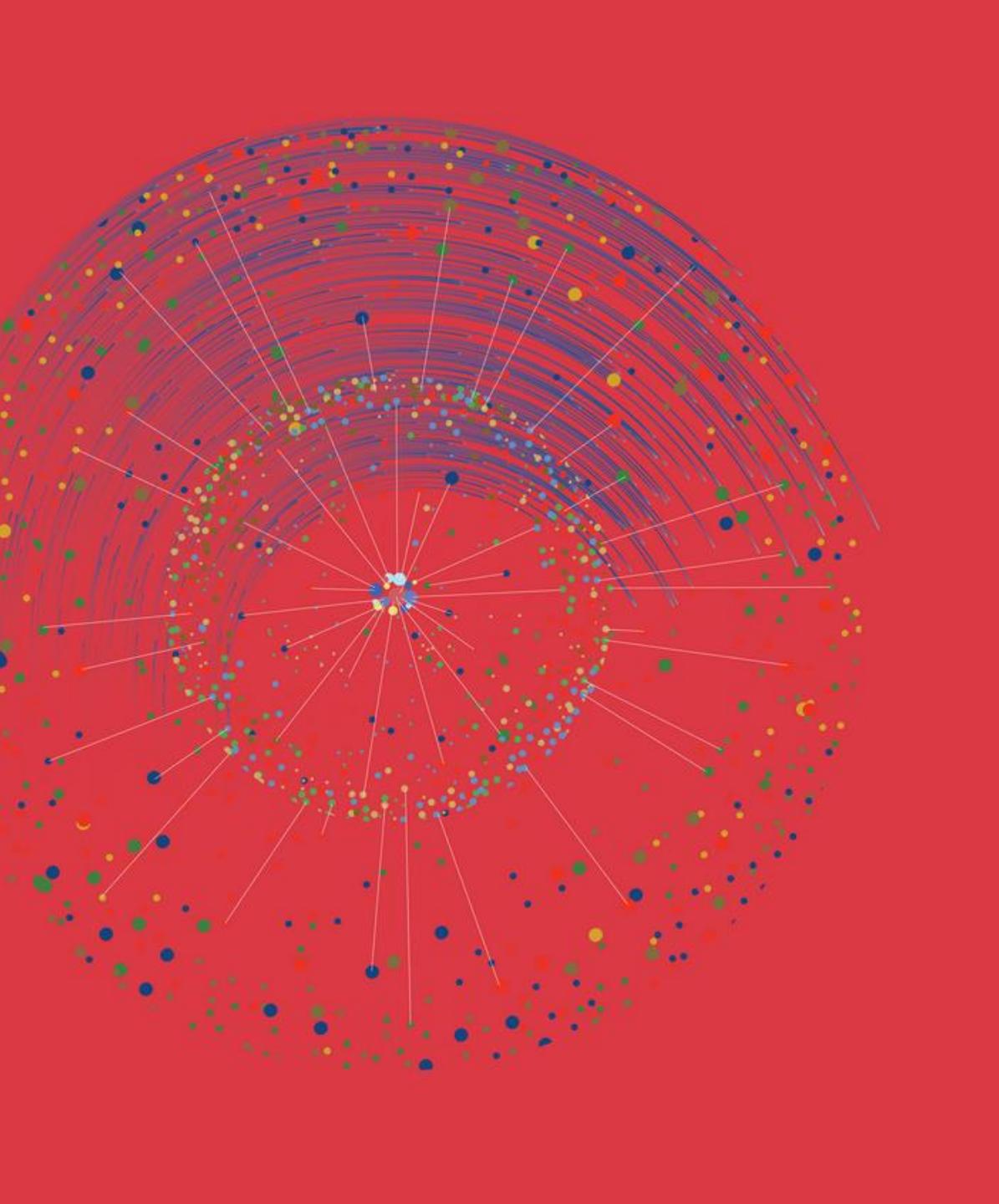
- Starts with a brief scene-setting intervention for the sector
- Participants brainstorm challenges and opportunities to enhance sectoral integration in NDCs
- Focus on steps countries can take to address these challenges in their national context



THEMATIC DISCUSSIONS

| ENERGY | TRANSPORT | AGRICULTURE / FOOD SYSTEMS |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Ernesto Rivera Pérez 2. Michael Savarin 3. Shakira Jiménez 4. Spencer Thomas 5. <u>Tanegue</u> Heslop 6. Dawn Pierre-Nathoniel 7. <u>Janeel</u> Miller-Findlay 8. <u>Kishan</u> Kumarsingh | 1. Michael Hernandez 2. Shannon <u>Bedminster</u> 3. Christopher Joseph 4. <u>Frantzia</u> Gilles 5. <u>Aquanje</u> Robinson 6. Donette <u>Charlery</u> 7. Edmund Jackson | 1. Edgar Hunter 2. <u>Jahndery</u> Muñoz 3. Leon Charles 4. <u>Gerty</u> Pierre 5. Fiona Francis 6. Rebecca Rock 7. Ananda <u>Lawkaran</u> |





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Coffee Break (15 minutes)

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Reporting Back

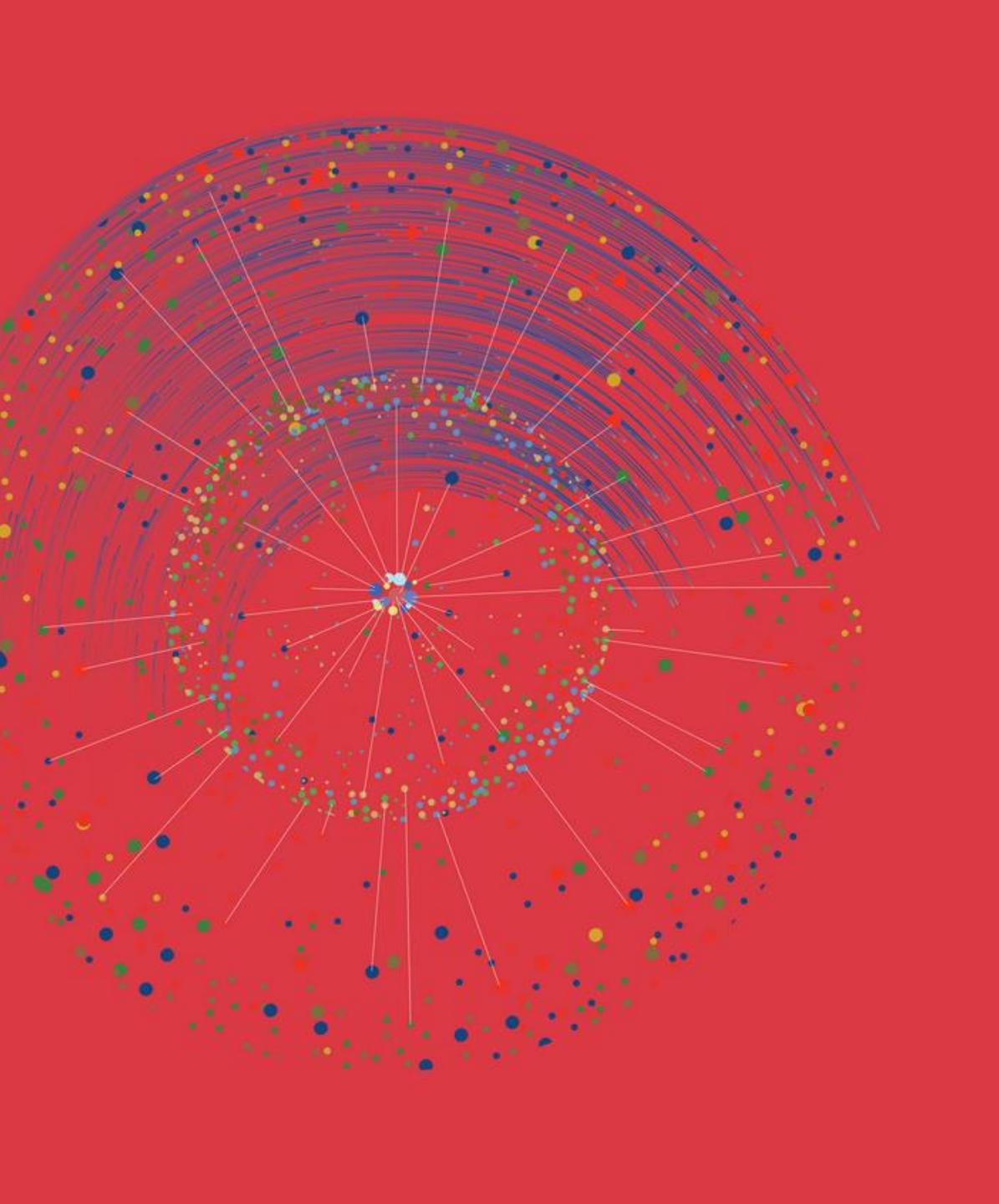
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Thank you!

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