

WORLD Resources Institute

SS 870



τ.



TRANSPARENCY: TRACKING PROGRESS TOWARDS NDCS

INDC Submitted

No INDC Submitted KELLY LEVIN AND PANKAJ BHATIA, WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

TRACKING PROGRESS TOWARDS NDCS

- Assist in tracking progress towards domestic goals and actions
- Build mutual trust and confidence
- Promote effective implementation
- Understand whether further action is needed to achieve goals
- Provide clarity on the extent to which individual actions are being achieved to inform the assessment of progress towards the Paris Agreement's goals
- Identify and communicate good practices, priorities, needs and gaps



PARIS AGREEMENT, ARTICLE 13, PARA 7

- 7. Each Party shall regularly provide the following information:
- (b) Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4.



MEASURING GHG IMPACTS DEPENDS ON NDC TYPE





BEFORE IMPLEMENTATION: CALCULATE ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS EXAMPLE FOR A BASE YEAR GOAL



🋞 WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

EXAMPLE OF ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS FOR A BASELINE GOAL





DURING IMPLEMENTATION: ASSESS PROGRESS





EXAMPLE FROM SOUTH AFRICA'S MINING SECTOR





AT THE END OF THE TARGET PERIOD: CALCULATE ACCOUNTABLE EMISSIONS

Accountable emissions are the quantity of emissions and removals that users apply toward achieving the goal, and may take into account sales and retirement of ITMOs and change in net land sector emissions, depending on goal design.



CALCULATE ACCOUNTABLE EMISSIONS





CALCULATE ACCOUNTABLE EMISSIONS (NET LAND SECTOR CHANGE CALCULATED SEPARATELY)

Accountable emissions (Mt CO,e) =

Target year emissions* (Mt CO₂e) + Transferable emissions units sold in the target year (Mt CO₂e) – Transferable emissions units retired in the target year (Mt CO₂e) + Change in net land sector emissions (Mt CO₂e)

* Excluding the land sector.





ASSESS GOAL ACHIEVEMENT

Goal achievement is determined by comparing accountable emissions / intensity to allowable emissions / intensity in the target year or period

If	Then
Accountable emissions \leq Allowable emissions	Goal is achieved
Accountable emissions > Allowable emissions	Goal is not achieved



EXAMPLE: THE CITY OF SEATTLE

 Accountable emissions exceeded allowable emissions by 0.34 Mt CO₂e, and, thus Seattle's goal was not achieved.









ANSWERS



Q 2 CALCULATE ALLOWABLE EMISSONS FOR YOUR RESPECTIVE GOAL

- **Base year emissions goal**: $1000 (1000 \times 25\%) = 750 \text{ Mt CO}_2\text{e}$
- **Baseline scenario goal**: $2000 (2000 \times 30\%) = 1400 \text{ Mt CO}_2\text{e}$
- Base year intensity goal: 1000/1000 [(1000/1000) x 40%] = 0.6 tCO₂e/GDP
- **Non-GHG goal**: Allowable solar generation in the target year = 20GW



Q 3 TRACK PROGRESS IN REPORTING YEAR 2020

Goal type	Allowable emissions (input from Step 2)	Reporting year (2020)
Base year emissions goal	750 Mt CO ₂ e	Emissions = 900 MtCO ₂ e
Baseline scenario goal	1400 Mt CO ₂ e	Emissions = 900 MtCO ₂ e
Base year intensity goal	0.6 tCO ₂ e/GDP	Emissions intensity = 900/2000 = 0.45 MtCO ₂ e/GDP
Non-GHG goal	20GW	Solar generated = 10 GW



Q 3 (CONTD.) HOW MUCH REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED SO FAR?

- Base year emissions goal: 1000 900 = 100 Mt CO₂e
- **Baseline scenario goal**: 1000 900 = 100 Mt CO₂e
- Base year intensity goal: $0.6 0.45 = 0.15 \text{ tCO}_2 \text{e/GDP}$
- **Non-GHG goal**: 20 10 = 10GW



Q 3 (CONTD.) HOW MANY ADDITIONAL REDUCTIONS SHOULD BE ACHIEVED IF YOU ARE TO MEET THE GOAL?

- Base year emissions goal: (allowable emissions reporting year emissions) = 750 900 = -150 Mt CO₂e , i.e., need a reduction of 150Mt CO₂e
- Baseline scenario goal: 1400 900 = +500 Mt CO₂e i.e., reporting year emissoins (2020) are lower than baseline scenario emissions in 2025
- **Base year intensity goal**: 0.45 0.60 = -0.15 tCO₂e/GDP i.e., emissions intensity needs to be lowered further
- **Non-GHG goal**: 20 10 = 10GW i.e., solar power generation needs to rise (another 10GW) by the target year



Q 4 CALCULATE ACCOUNTABLE EMISSIONS FOR YOUR RESPECTIVE GOAL

Goal type	Allowable emissions (input from Step 2)	Reporting year (2020) (input from Step 3)	Accountable emissions/intensity or solar in Target year (2025)
Base year emissions goal	750 Mt CO ₂ e	Emissions = 900 MtCO ₂ e	Emissions = 750 + 100 – 50 = 800 Mt CO ₂ e
Baseline scenario goal	1400 Mt CO ₂ e	Emissions = 900 MtCO ₂ e	Emissions = 750 + 100 – 50 = 800 Mt CO ₂ e
Base year intensity goal	0.6 tCO ₂ e/ GDP	Emissions intensity = 0.45 MtCO ₂ e/GDP	Emissions intensity = 800/2400 = 0.33 MtCO ₂ e/ GDP
Non-GHG goal	20GW	Solar generated = 10 GW	Solar generated = 15 GW



Q 5 IS THE GOAL ACHIEVED?

Goal type	Allowable emissions (input from Step 2)	Accountable emissions/intensity or solar in Target year (2025) (Input from Step 4)	Goal achieved
Base year emissions goal	750 Mt CO2e	Emissions = 800 Mt CO ₂ e	No 750 > 800
Baseline scenario goal	1400 Mt CO ₂ e	Emissions = 800 Mt CO ₂ e	Yes 800 < 1400
Base year intensity goal	0.6 tCO2e/GDP	Emissions intensity = 0.33 MtCO ₂ e/ GDP	Yes 0.33 < 0.6
Non-GHG goal	20GW	Solar generated = 15 GW	No Solar generated in target year is less than the generation set for the goal



RESOURCES AND OTHER TRACKING ISSUES





Mitigation Goal Standard

An accounting and reporting standard for national and subnational greenhouse gas reduction goals



RESOURCES

How to track progress toward national or subnational GHG reduction goals





RESOURCES

Policy and Action Standard

An accounting and reporting standard for estimating the greenhouse gas effects of policies and actions



How to estimate the greenhouse gas effects of policies and actions



ESTIMATING THE GHG EFFECT OF A POLICY/ACTION

Total change in GHG emissions resulting from the policy or action (t CO_2e) = Total policy scenario emissions (t CO_2e) – Total baseline scenario emissions (t CO_2e)



Note: * Net GHG emissions from sources and sinks in the GHG assessment boundary.



RESOURCES: CALCULATION TOOLS



http://ghgprotocol.org/policy-and-action-standard http://ghgprotocol.org/mitigation-goal-standard



RESOURCES: E-LEARNING COURSES - MITIGATION GOAL & POLICY AND ACTION STANDARDS

http://www.ghgprotocol.org/training-capacitybuilding





RESOURCES: ICAT GUIDANCE FOR ASSESSING IMPACTS OF POLICIES AND ACTIONS (1ST DRAFT – JUNE 2017)

- Sector guidance for assessing greenhouse gas impacts of policies and actions
 - Agriculture
 - Forestry
 - Energy
 - Transport
- Sustainable development impacts guidance
- Transformational change guidance
- Non-state action guidance
- Stakeholder participation guidance
- Finance guidance
- Verification guidance



SUMMARY: DATA COLLECTION

Targets:

- GHG inventory
- Land sector, transferable emissions units (if applicable)
- Baseline scenarios in case of baseline scenario goals
 Policies/actions
- Results: GHG effects
 - Defined by GHG quantification method and the policy type
 - Baseline scenario and policy scenario
 - Activity data, emission factors, and socioeconomic data
- Results: Non-GHG effects
 - Defined by type of non-GHG effect under consideration
 - Typically include socioeconomic related to employment, health, and air quality
- Progress towards implementation
 - Policy administration, finance, compliance and enforcement



TRACKING ADAPTATION COMPONENTS

Around 89% of the INDCs include adaptation

Most INDC adaptation component contain language about what the country hopes to achieve in adaptation and framed in three different ways;

- 27 INDCs includes outcome goals
- 47 INDCs incudes Process goals
- 31 INDCs includes Vision Statements



DEFINING AND TRACKING SUCCESS: ADAPTATION CHALLENGES

- No standard indicators, metric, or measure
- Enormous diversity of interventions
- Long time horizons
- Complexity of vulnerability drivers
- Moving from pilot projects to transformational change (goals of various types)
- Success across scales: citizen, city, district, country, region, the globe
- Data gaps



ONE CRITICAL FIRST STEP: ADAPTATION

- Make goals more "SMART" (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-bound) and break them down into discrete objectives or benchmarks.
- Link goals to existing programs/policies that are "SMART"



SYNERGIES WITH OTHER OBJECTIVES

- Tracking progress towards NDCs can help track progress towards other goals (e.g. SDGs)
- Opportunity to show progress is made towards multiple objectives and build support
- Beneficial to build a system that tracks both GHG and SD effects of climate action
- Tracking of implementation can enhance efficiency of implementation of policies unrelated to climate



Supported by:



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany

THANK YOU

Pankaj Bhatia, WRI pbhatia@wri.org

Kelly Levin, WRI klevin@wri.org

