



Southeast Asia Regional Focused Dialogue

-Designing national framework for tracking progress of
NDCs implementation and city-level climate actions-

10:30 am – 11:30 am

SESSION 1 National-level Systems Development to Track Progress of
NDC implementation in Southeast Asia

✓ Thailand, Viet Nam, UNESCAP, ADB, JICA, OECC

11:30 am – 12:30 pm

SESSION 2 Capacity-building Experiences with Transparency
at the Local Government Level

✓ Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Ho Chi Minh City
DONRE, Yokohama City, JICA



Panelists for Session 1

Tracking Progress of NDC Implementation at National Level



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**Dr. Ancha
Srinivasan**

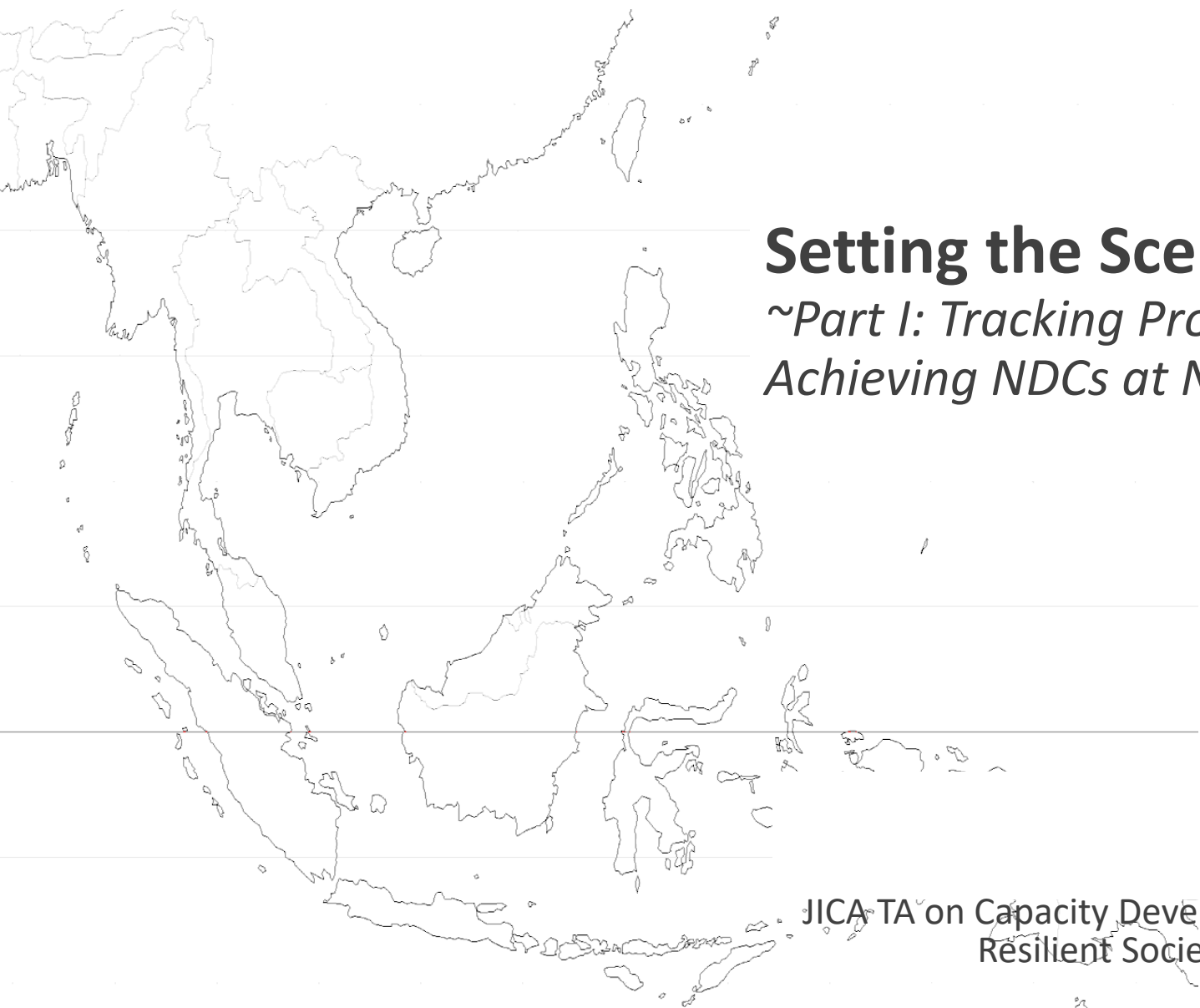
Principal Climate
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ADB



(moderation)

**Mr. Koji
Fukuda**

Chief Advisor
JICA Technical
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(TGO/CITC)
JICA



Setting the Scene

~Part I: Tracking Progress for Implementing & Achieving NDCs at National Level ~

Koji Fukuda

Chief Advisor

JICA TA on Capacity Development to Accelerate Low Carbon and Resilient Society Realization in Southeast Asia Region

1. Context

- **Regional Focused Dialogue Series** launched in the context of capacity building
- To facilitate NDC implementation in Southeast Asia through P2P learning setup

COP24 Katowice, 12/13 2018



SB Bonn, 5/13 2019



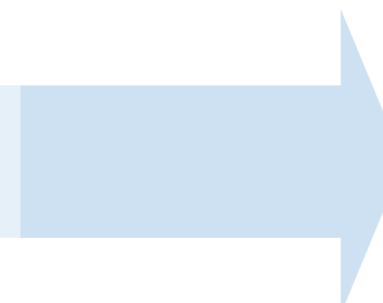
COP25 Madrid
(12/7 2019)

Transparency
/MRV
(Tracking of Progress of
NDC implementation)

Take-aways

- ❑ Needs assessment as the starting point to understand country needs
- ❑ Efforts for **south-south cooperation** already taking place
- ❑ regional cooperation facilitates **mutual understanding** of national circumstances & diversity

- ❑ Efforts for progressing **domestic market-based approaches**
- ❑ **vertical implementation framework** from national government to actual projects/measures
- ❑ **results-based evaluation framework** to connect capacity building effort and intended impacts



2. Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) - An overview

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
Transparency of Action & Support

Katowice Package L.23

SB50 Bonn
(SBSTA/L.3)

Modalities, procedures, guidelines (MPGs)

16

Reporting

All parties (shall)

☐ GHG Inventory Report

☐ **Progress made in implementing & achieving NDC**

All parties

(should, as appropriate)

☐ CC impacts & adaptation

Developed country parties (shall), **other parties provided support** (should)

☐ MOI provided to developing countries

Developing country parties (should)

☐ MOI needed & received

Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) by 2024

☐ Identify the **indicator(s)** to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC

☐ Info for each selected indicator for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and to be updated

☐ Most recent info for each selected indicator for each reporting year

☐ (first NDC) clearly indicate and report its accounting approach

Sharing of views

☐ **Common Reporting Format (CRF)** for GHG Inventory

☐ **Common Tabular Format (CTF)** for progress tracking

Technical Expert Review

All parties (shall)

☐ Technical expert review (TER) of info submitted under 7.3

Developed country parties (shall)

☐ TER of info submitted under 13.9

Multilateral Facilitative Considerations

All parties (shall)

☐ Multilateral facilitative consideration of progress w/ respect to efforts under Art 9 & implementation/achievement of its NDC

Focus of this Dialogue: How to design (domestic) national systems to track progress of NDC implementation?

3. Mitigation Effort in the Initial NDCs in the Region

Country	Reference Yr	Target Yr	Nature	Mitigation Target
Singapore	2005	2030	Unconditional	<input type="checkbox"/> 36% reduction of GHG emission intensity of GDP <input type="checkbox"/> Aiming at emission peaking
Indonesia	BAU based on historical trajectory (2000-2010)	2030	Conditional	<input type="checkbox"/> 29% emission reduction below BAU
			Unconditional	<input type="checkbox"/> 41% emission reduction below BAU
Malaysia	2005	2030	Conditional	<input type="checkbox"/> 35% reduction of GHG emissions intensity of GDP
			Unconditional	<input type="checkbox"/> 45% reduction of GHG emissions intensity of GDP
Brunei	—	2035	(unconditional)	<input type="checkbox"/> 63% reduction of total energy consumption below BAU , 10% RE share of energy mix <input type="checkbox"/> 40% reduction of CO2 from morning hour vehicle use <input type="checkbox"/> 55% forest cover
Philippines	—	2030	Conditional	<input type="checkbox"/> 70% emission reduction below BAU
Thailand	2005	2030 (555 MtCO ₂ eq)	Unconditional	<input type="checkbox"/> 20% emission reduction below BAU
			Conditional	<input type="checkbox"/> 25% emission reduction below BAU
Viet Nam	2010 (247 MtCO ₂ eq)	2030 (787MtCO ₂ eq)	Unconditional	<input type="checkbox"/> 8% emission reduction below BAU
			Conditional	<input type="checkbox"/> 25% emission reduction below BAU
Cambodia	—	2030 (11600 Gg)	Conditional	<input type="checkbox"/> 3100 GgCO ₂ reduction below BAU in Energy/Manufacturing/Transport/Other <input type="checkbox"/> 60% forest cover (4.7 tCO ₂ eq/ha/year)
Lao PDR	—	2015 – 30	—	<input type="checkbox"/> 2020 Forest Strategy (70% forest cover) <input type="checkbox"/> RE (30% of energy consumption, 10% transport fuel demand by biofuels by 2025) <input type="checkbox"/> Rural electrification program (90% electrified by 2020) <input type="checkbox"/> Transport NAMAs (road network, public transport) <input type="checkbox"/> Large-scale hydro (5,500 MW by 2020, +20,000 MW beyond) <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Action Plan
Myanmar	—	2030	—	<input type="checkbox"/> National permanent forest estate target (30% Reserved Forest, 10% Protected Area) <input type="checkbox"/> RE (9.4 GW additional installed capacity from hydro, 30% RE for rural electrification) <input type="checkbox"/> EE (20% power saving by industries) <input type="checkbox"/> 260,000 cooking stoves (2016-2031)

- **Wide spectrum of target setting (from economy-wide ER targets to sectoral initiatives)**
- **Some countries undergoing the update process**

4. Common Denominators for Tracking Progress of NDCs Implementation

□ **Setting Administrative Guidance** in the form of domestic legal/policy framework

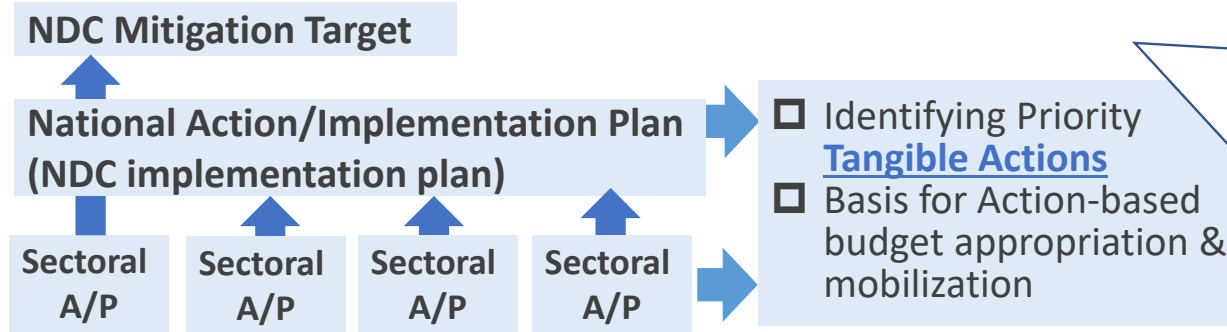
National -level

□ Guidance for overarching implementation **modality (including progress tracking)** applicable to all related sectors

Sectoral -level

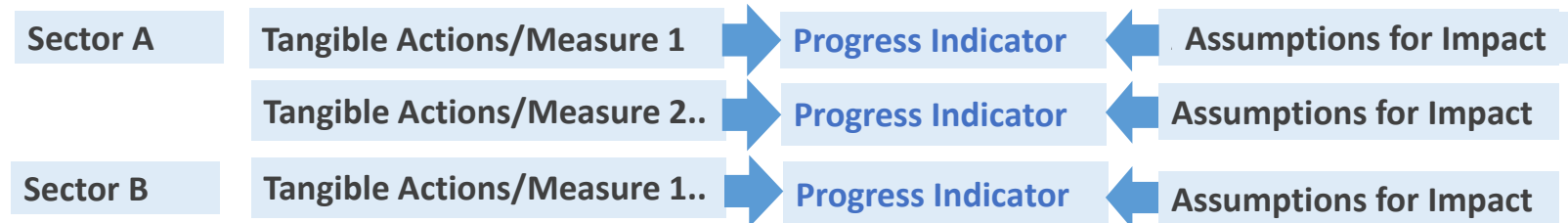
□ Operational guidance & sector-specific GLs to enable tracking

□ **Setting Institutional Arrangement & Modality** to track progress under **national & sectoral NDC implementation plans**



Advantage: This builds on NAMA experiences & effort e.g.
 ● Thailand NAMA target tracking
 ● Indonesia MER for national A/P (RAN-GRK/RAD-GRK)

□ **Developing MRV modality & Indicators** for progress tracking



5. Challenges for National System to Track Progress of NDC Implementation

1. DESIGN Challenges

Orientation towards Impact/Results

- ❑ Traditional input-based evaluation (e.g. amount of resource injected/disbursed, description of activities) to measuring & reporting **impact/results** for each mitigation action/measure under NDC

Trackable Progress Indicators

- ❑ Defining **progress indicators** to accommodate sector-specific nature of actions (data requirements, institutional arrangement) & underlying assumptions
- ❑ Treatment of **qualitative actions** (e.g. development of plans, CB, outreach)

Harmonization w/existing system (reporting, M&E)

- ❑ **Harmonization** with
 - Existing M&E requirements by supporting sectoral laws, policies, programmes
 - Reporting format
 - Databases (if reporting and data storage are digitized)

2. OPERATIONAL Challenges

Cost VS Efficiency

- ❑ How to balance **stringency** for NDC tracking purpose vs operational efficiency
 - Methodological approach (data requirement & time)
 - Mode for evaluation/verification (e.g. appropriate space for technical backstopping, HL endorsement, 3rd party evaluation)

Sustainability & Incentives

- ❑ **Resources(budget)** to operationalize the **cycle** of progress tracking
- ❑ Fiscal/non-fiscal **incentives** for those who engage? (e.g. additional support from the government in case of delayed actions)
- ❑ How to maintain institutional memory & enhance domestic capacity pool

Framing Questions

Country Experiences

1. How far are the designing national framework to track implementation and achievement of NDC **PROGRESSING** in ASEAN countries, including **INDICATORS** development?
2. What **PRACTICAL CHALLENGES** encountered, and any **EARLY LESSONS** drawn to make such tracking system work in specific country context?

DP's Experiences

3. How do development partners **ENGAGE** in supporting designing and implementing NDC tracking system in the region?
4. What are the key **TAKE-AWAYS**, and what **CAPACITIES** need to be built further ensure operational sustainability?

Capturing Private Sector

5. What are the **EARLY LESSONS** drawn from the regional study to capture private sector effort to reduce GHGs?