Mechanisms for tracking National Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Establishing Transparency Framework for the Republic of Serbia

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MAIN TOPICS

Introduction to NDC's Tracking

Types of NDC

Tracking in PA

Conditional support

Indicators

Steps to implement

Reporting progress towards NDC goals

MPGs

Reporting formats in SBSTA 50

NDC of Serbia

Target

Mitigation actions

Hands-on training

Exercises

Measures

Rules and roles

Questions and answers

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INTRODUCTION TO NDC'S TRACKING

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TYPES OF NDC'S TARGETS

- Absolute emission reductions
- Absolute emission limits
- Reduction relative to a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario
- Reduction of carbon or GHG intensity
- Implement ation of policies and measures
- Sectoral non-GHG targets.

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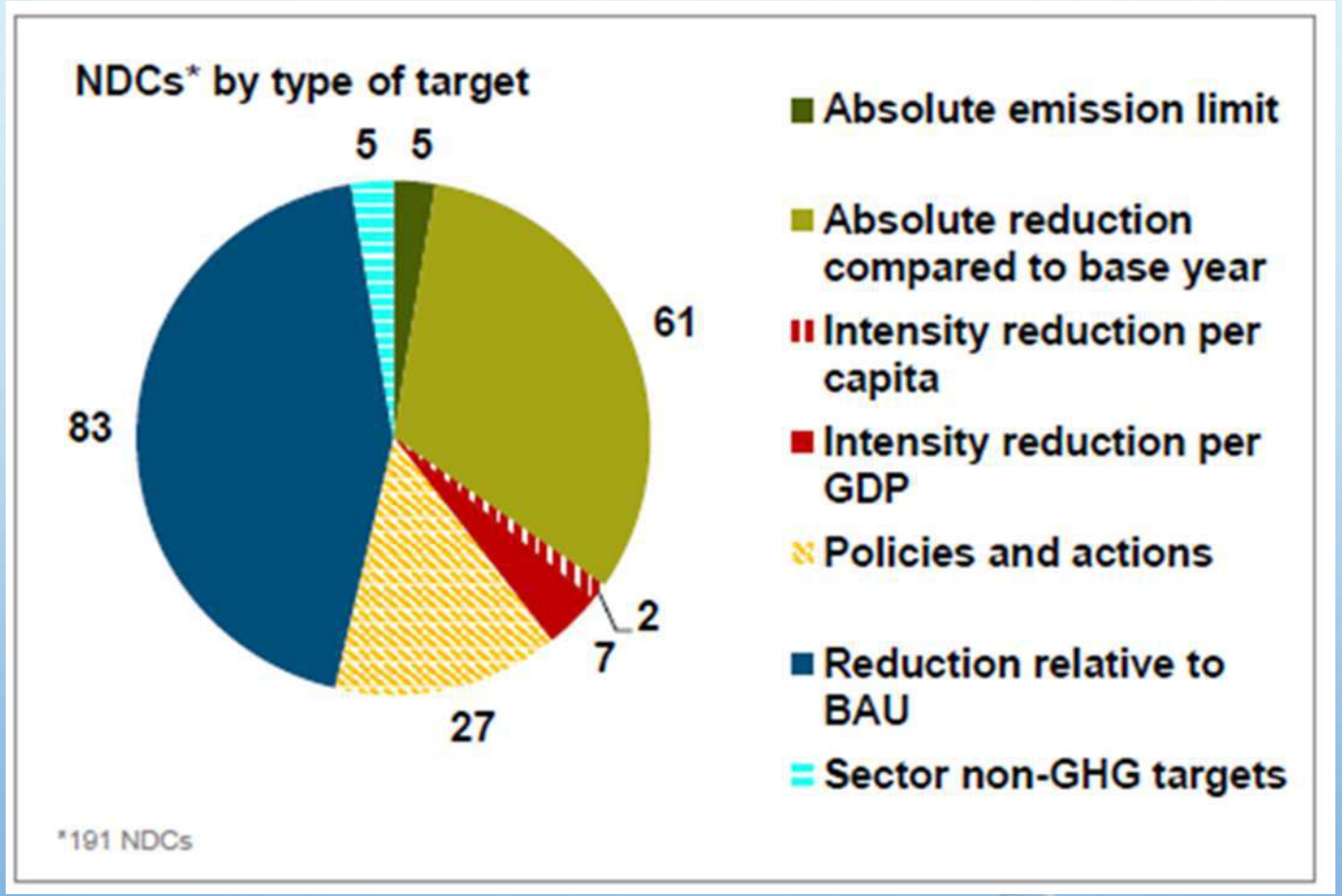
TYPES OF NDC'S TARGETS



Herold, A et al. (2018). Is it possible to track progress of the submitted nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement?

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TRACKING TARGETS

Annex I Parties under KP

Absolute emission reductions

GHG Inventory

New targets under PA

Several types

GHG Inventory is not enough

New indicators

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TRACKING TARGETS

Paris Agreement contains both global and individual Party goals

National efforts must be aggregated to monitor progress towards the Agreement's long-term goals

Development of a set of aggregable indicators

Minimum set of mandatory requirements for the information to ensure their comparability

Some flexibility to enable all Parties to report given the differentiated national circumstances

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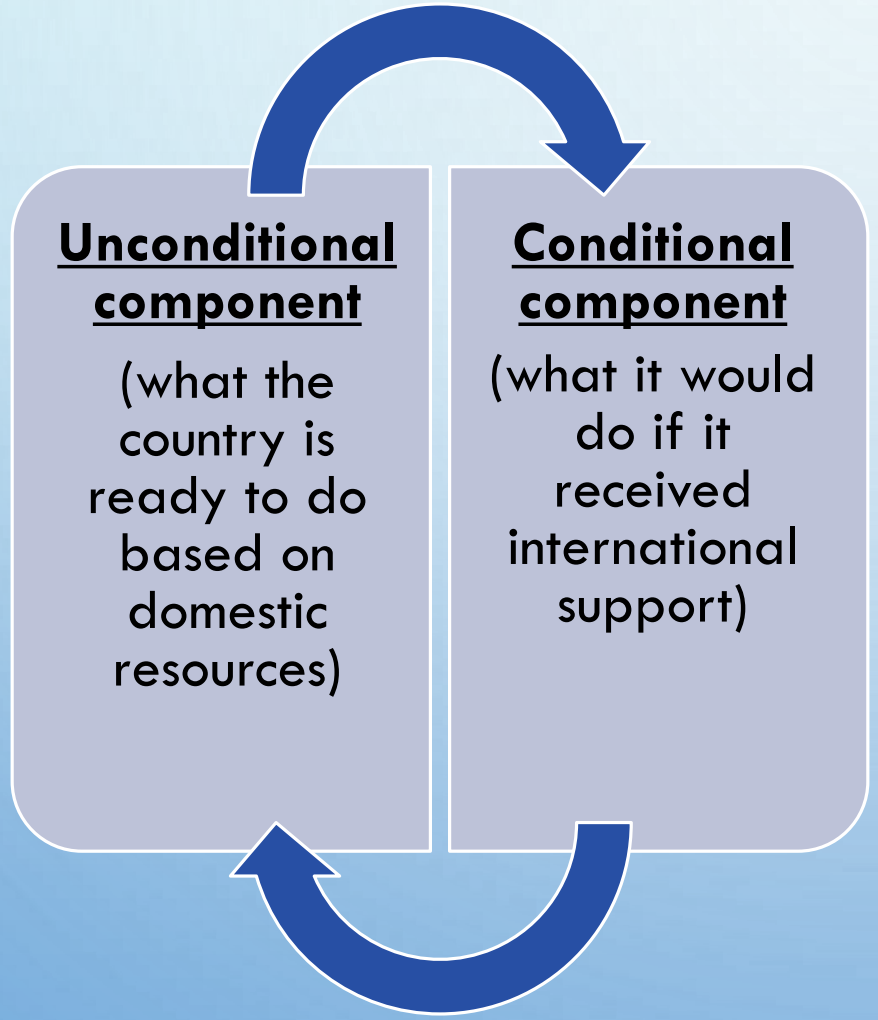
TACKLING WITH CONDITIONAL SUPPORT

What about Serbia?



new situation

not existing in the previous international commitments

represent a challenge for the accounting of progress towards countries' targets

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INDICATORS

Quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect the changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of a development actor

SMART

Specific

The indicator should accurately describe what is intended to be measured and should not include multiple measurements in one indicator.

Measurable

Regardless of who uses the indicator, consistent results should be obtained and tracked under the same conditions.

Attainable

Collecting data for the indicator should be simple, straightforward, and cost-effective.

Relevant

The indicator should be closely connected with each respective input, output or outcome.

Time-bound

The indicator should include a specific time frame

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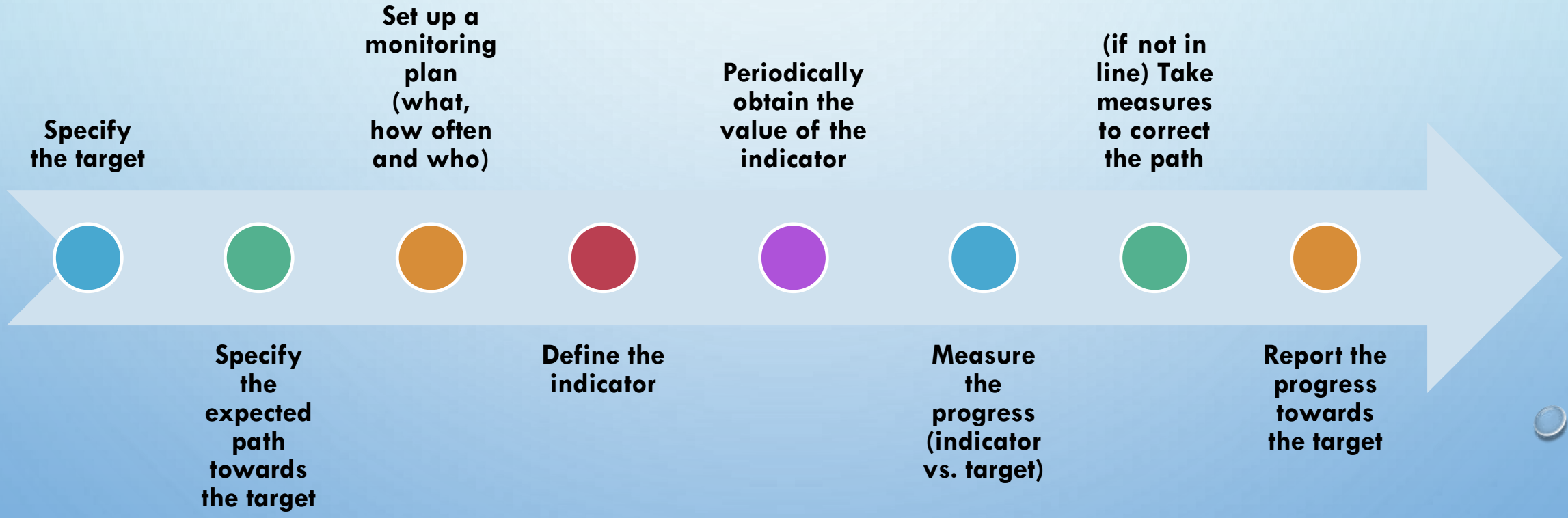
STEPS TO TRACK PROGRESS



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REPORTING PROGRESS

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MPGs GUIDELINES

National circumstances and institutional arrangements

- Country characteristics and effect in the NDC
- Institutional arrangements for tracking
- Monitoring, reporting and archiving arrangements

Describe their NDCs, including possible updates

- Description
- Target and target years
- Referent points (e.g. base year)
- Scope and coverage
- Cooperative approaches

Information necessary to track progress

- Indicators for tracking progress
- Description of indicators
- Most recent value and comparison with expected path
- Accounting method

Mitigation policies and measures

- Information narrative and tabular by sector
- Information on adaptation actions or economic diversification plans
- Expected and achieved GHG mitigation
- Methodologies and assumptions (Annex BTR)

Summary of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

- If stand-alone NIR
- Summary of its GHG emissions and removals
- More recent year in tabular form

Projections of GHG emissions and removals

- Indicative of measure's future effect. Not to assess progress
- WEM (shall), WAM and WoM (may)
- Begin: most recent GHGI year. End: 15 years (next 0/5 year)
- Projections of key indicators

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NDC'S REPORTING INFORMATION

Information on **target(s), baselines and indicators**

- Key parameters, assumptions, definitions, data sources and models used;
- IPCC guidelines and metrics used;
- Approaches (if relevant) for natural disturbances, HWPs and effects of age-class structure in forests;
- Methodologies used to estimate mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans;
- Methodologies associated with any cooperative approach;
- Methodologies used to track progress of measures;
- Conditions and assumptions relevant to the achievement of its NDC under Article 4;
- Relation of each indicator with the NDC;
- Consistency in methodologies with most recent NIR;
- How double counting of net GHG emission reductions has been avoided

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STRUCTURED SUMMARY INFORMATION

- Indicators:
  - Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s), or starting point(s);
  - Information for previous reporting years;
  - Most recent information identified.
- Information on GHG emissions and removals consistent with the coverage of its NDC;
- Contribution from the LULUCF sector;
- Additional information for Parties that participates in cooperative approaches;
- Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans:
  - Sectors and activities associated with the response and consequence measures;
  - Challenges in and barriers to addressing the consequences, as well as actions to address them.

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MEASURE'S REPORTING FORMAT (SBSTA 50)

Information shall be provided, to the extent possible (para. 82(a–i) of MPGs)	Name
	Description
	Objectives
	Type of instrument
	Status
	Sector(s) affected
	Gases affected
	Start year of implementation
	Implementing entity or entities
Information may be provided (para. 83(a–c) of MPGs)	Costs
	Non-GHG mitigation co-benefits
	Information on interactions of mitigation actions
Information shall be provided, to the extent possible. Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities are encouraged to report such information (para. 85 of MPGs)	Estimates of expected and achieved GHG emission reductions (not cumulative in kt CO2 eq)
	Target year(s) or period(s)
	Other year(s)
	Target year(s) or period(s)

Methodologies and assumptions in an Annex of the BTR

NDC OF SERBIA

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SERBIA'S NDC

Absolute emission reductions

9.8% of GHG emissions reduction

Base-year:
1990

Scope:
All sectors

Gases:
CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6

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TRACKING SERBIA'S TARGET

1. Specify the target (already done in the NDC);
2. Specify the expected path towards the target by identifying a target reduction for the years 2020 to 2030;
3. Set up a monitoring plan stablishing how often and who will be responsible to check the progress;
4. Define the indicator (net emissions in the GHG Inventory);
5. Annually obtain the value of the indicator (from SEPA);
6. Measure the progress comparing the indicator with the path towards the target;
7. (if not in line) Identify the reasons of the lower progress by analysing the progress of the individual mitigation actions and take the appropriate measures to correct the path;
8. Report the progress towards the target as required in the future reporting guidelines, as well as any corrective measure, if needed.

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TRACKING SERBIA'S TARGET

Overall target	GHG Inventory
Particular targets	Mitigation actions monitoring systems
Monitoring MoEP	• Easy to maintain. • Able to detect deviations from the expected path
Monitoring line ministry	• Detailed, need more resources to maintain. • Able to identify directly the progress and barriers to the adequate development

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MITIGATION MEASURES IN THE 2ND BUR

Energy & IPPU

1. Implementation of the emissions trading system (and implementation of equivalent measures)
2. Increasing the use of RES in electricity production
3. Improving energy efficiency and increasing use of CHP and RES in district heating systems
4. CO2 tax and excise duties on energy
5. Improving energy efficiency in industry
6. Increasing use of RES in the industry
7. Improving thermal integrity of households
8. Energy efficiency, improvement of heating and cooling infrastructure and promotion of use of RES in households
9. Improving energy efficiency and use of RES in the Tertiary sector
10. Improving thermal integrity in the Tertiary sector
11. Renewal of the passenger fleet and promotion of sustainable passenger transport
12. Renewal of the freight fleet and promotion of sustainable freight transport
13. Implementation of the F-gas regulation and MAC directive

AFOLU

14. Winter cover crops
15. Increased legume share in fodder area
16. Breeding for higher milk yields
17. Afforestation
18. Close to Nature Forest Management and Climate Smart Approach to Forestry
19. Conversion of coppice to high forest
20. Short Rotation Plantations
21. Regeneration of over mature stands

Other

22. Definition of guidelines for the reduction of negative biotic and abiotic factors
23. Research, training and awareness raising programme for the enhancement of the carbon sink and of the resilience of the Serbian forest to climate change
24. National plan for climate change education, training for new skills and awareness raising

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EXAMPLE OF MEASURE: SHORT ROTATION PLANTATIONS

TYPE OF MEASURE: REGULATORY, INCENTIVES, EDUCATIONAL-INFORMATIONAL

MAIN GHG GASES AFFECTED: CO_2

EXPECTED INCREASE IN CARBON SEQUESTRATION BY 2030: 654,9 KT CO_2

SECTORS AFFECTED: NON-ETS, LAND USE LAND USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY (LULUCF)

IMPLEMENTING ENTITY: MINISTRY FOR AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND WATER MANAGEMENT, RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS, DIRECTORATE FOR AGRARIAN PAYMENTS, ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FOREST MANAGEMENT, PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS

ACTIVITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE: ESTABLISHMENT OF ADDITIONAL 1.500 HECTARES OF FOREST ANNUALLY USING POPLARS AND WILLOWS AS THE MAIN TREE SPECIES (START 2021)

COSTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURE: THE ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS MEASURE ARE 18MIO EUR (2021-2030)

FINANCING OF THE MEASURE: THE INCENTIVE REQUIRED FOR THIS MEASURE AMOUNTS TO 5,4MIO EUR (BFF, REPLENISHED WITH INNOVATIVE SOURCES OF FINANCING SUCH AS ETS REVENUES)

TARGET VALUE FOR 2030: CUMULATIVELY 15.000 HA

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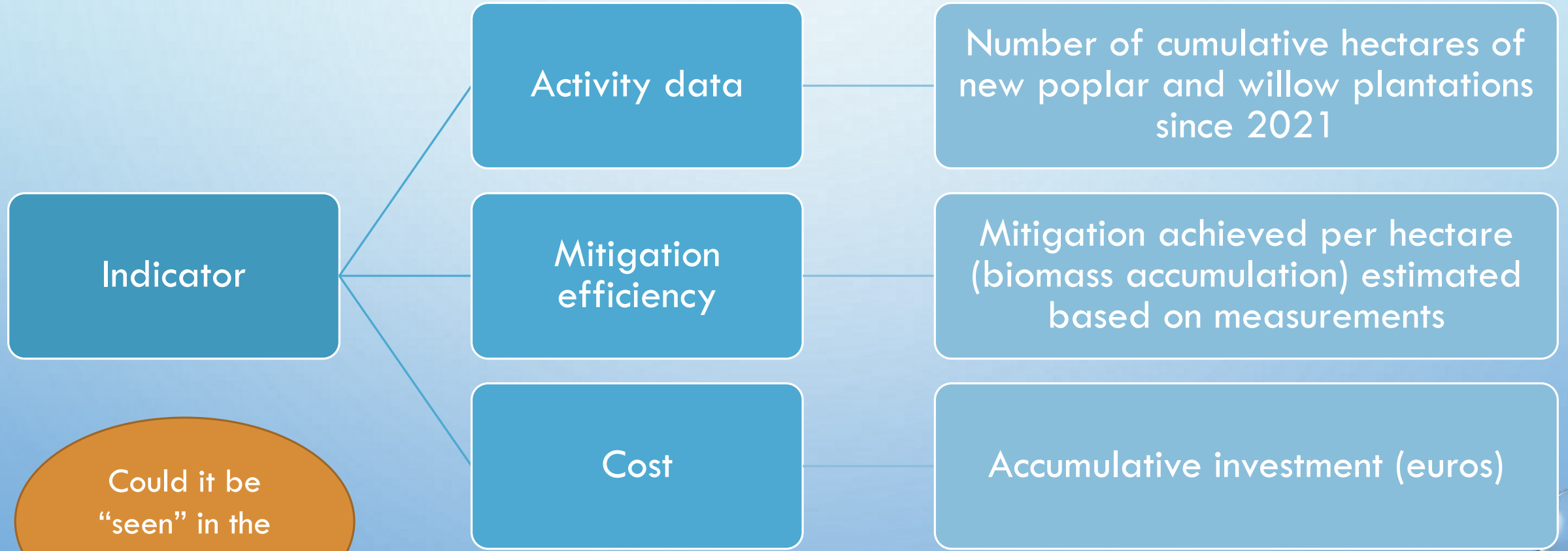
EXAMPLE OF MEASURE: SHORT ROTATION PLANTATIONS



Could it be "seen" in the GHGI?

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EXAMPLE OF MEASURE: SHORT ROTATION PLANTATIONS

Activity	Cost	Mitigation	Possible problem
New area planted as expected	Cost per hectare as expected	Measurement shows that the trees are not growing as much as expected	Even though the area of new plantation is achieved, the final mitigation will be smaller.
New area planted as expected	Cost per hectare are higher than expected	Capture of C per hectare is as expected	The budget will not allow to reach the expected area of plantation not allowing to reach mitigation target.
New plantation area is smaller than expected	Cost per hectare as expected	Capture of C per hectare is as expected	If the annual planted area does not increase in the following years, the mitigation target would not be reached.

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HANDS-ON TRAINING

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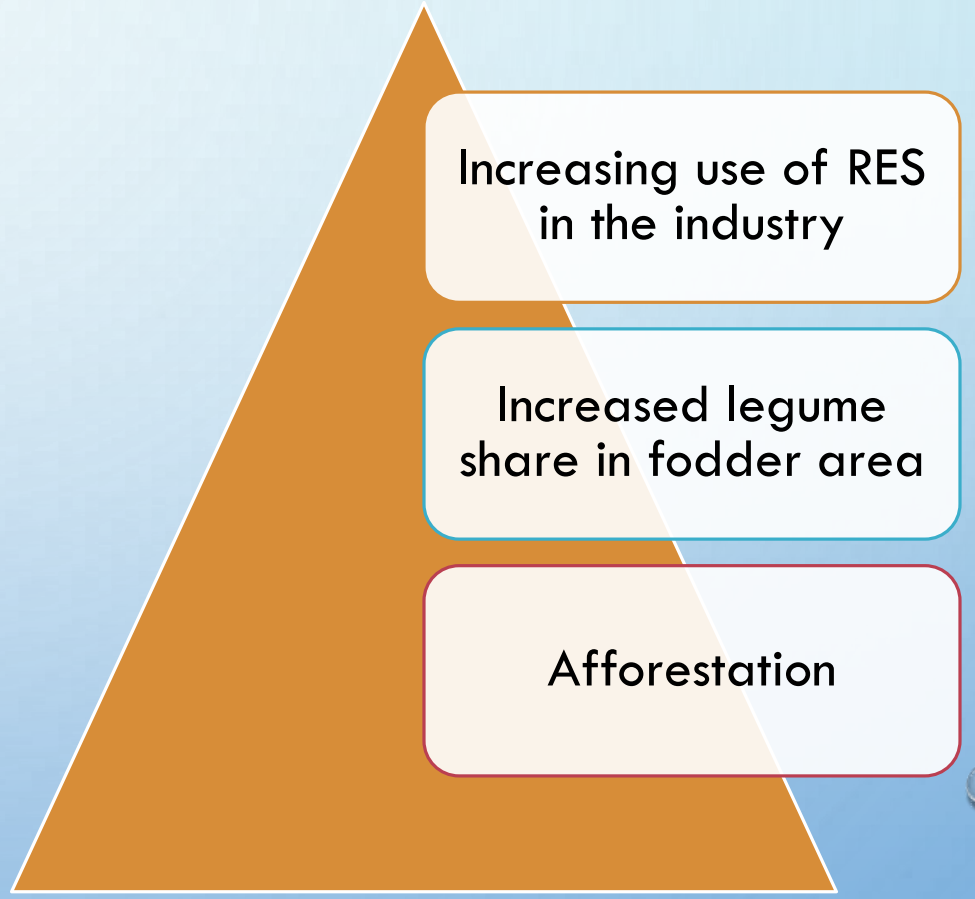
HANDS-ON TRAINING



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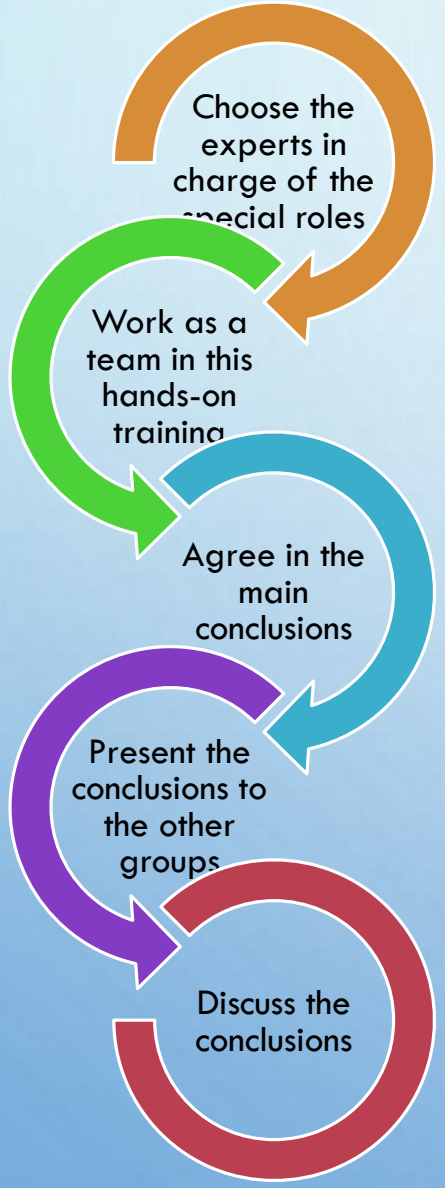
RULES FOR THE WG



- BEFORE STARTING, ONE VOLUNTARY WILL SUMMARIZE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE EXERCISE, AS WELL AS THE STEPS AND MATERIALS TO BE USED.
- 3 ATTENDANTS WILL ASSUME SPECIAL ROLES IN THE GROUP:
  - **FACILITATOR**: ENSURES THAT THE DISCUSSION IS FOCUSSED IN THE OBJECTIVES, THAT ALL PEOPLE ARE PARTICIPATING AND THAT ALL OPINIONS ARE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION
  - **TIME KEEPER**: MONITOR THE USED AND REMAINING TIME. HE/SHE SHALL ALERT THE GROUP IF THEY ARE BEHIND SCHEDULE
  - **SPEAKER**: IN CHARGE OF PRESENT TO THE WORKSHOP THE MAIN CONCLUSION OF HIS/HER GROUP
- PLEASE, FEEL FREE TO CONTACT ME FOR ANY QUESTION.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!