



Hands-on Training on Tracking NDC Mitigation Commitments under the Paris Agreement

Exercises with Indicators

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Identifying and compiling NDC indicators - Step by step approach

Step 1: Identify and assess NDC targets

 What to do: Identify mitigation and adaptation targets in NDC. List targets in a tabular format with relevant details

Step 2: Make targets SMART

 What to do: Clarify scope, units, reference/baseline levels. Involve stakeholders responsible for implementing measures

Step 3: Identify type of indicator suitable to track the target

What to do: Identify indicators for quantitative and qualitative targets. Implementation-related progress indicators beneficial at the national level. Parties might not include such information in their BTRs

Step 4: Identify data and methodology required

Identifying data and methodology. Determine what information is required, its availability, and quality. Check if adjustments to scope or units are necessary. Identify if calculations are needed and what methodologies to use

Step 5: Compiling, reporting data gaps

- Compiling and reporting. Assess integration of data collection with existing processes. Plan long-term improvements for data quality and availability.
- Document all relevant information for future compilation. Learn from national GHG inventory and statistical offices' processes



Target(s) and description

General description of the target(s),

- sectors,
- gases,
- categories and
- pools covered.

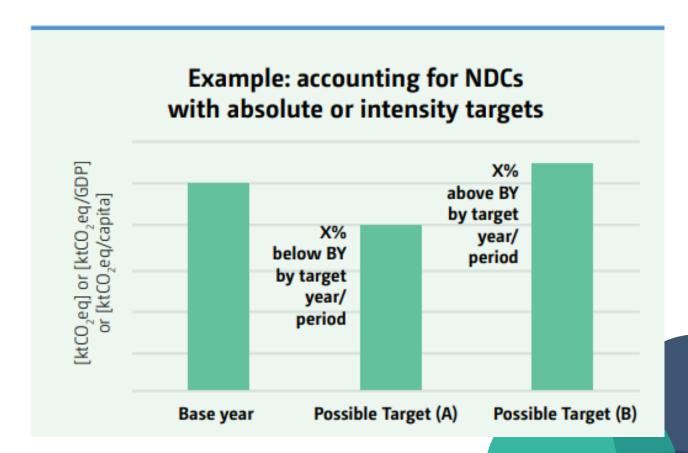
Paragraph 3(a–b)

Provide information on the gases (i.e. CO2, CH4, N2O, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, SF6 and/or NF3), sectors and categories covered using the IPCC category classification as defined in the CRTs

Target(s) type(s)

Types of targets	Description
1.Absolute	These targets may be economy-wide or sector-specific.
emission	• They can reflect a decrease in emissions compared with a base-year or period, or a limitation on emissions.
reduction or	 They can also take the form of a target for carbon
limitation	neutrality. • The PA specifies that
target relative	• Developed country Parties should undertake economy-
to a base	wide emission reduction targets
year.	 Developing country Parties are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or
	limitation targets.

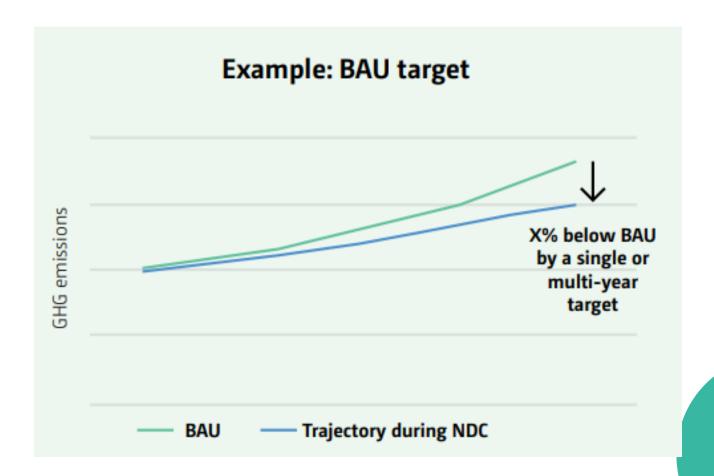
GHG emissions (t CO2 eq) with or without LULUCF, as appropriate, in base year/period, current year, and target year/period; emission reductions (t CO2 eq)



Target(s) type(s)

Types of targets	Description
2. Emission reduction target below a 'business as usual' level.	 This type of target involves a Party developing the 'business as usual' scenario – across the entire economy or for a single sector – and committing to limiting emissions to a level below that projected under that scenario. The target may reflect a single year or a budget over multiple years.

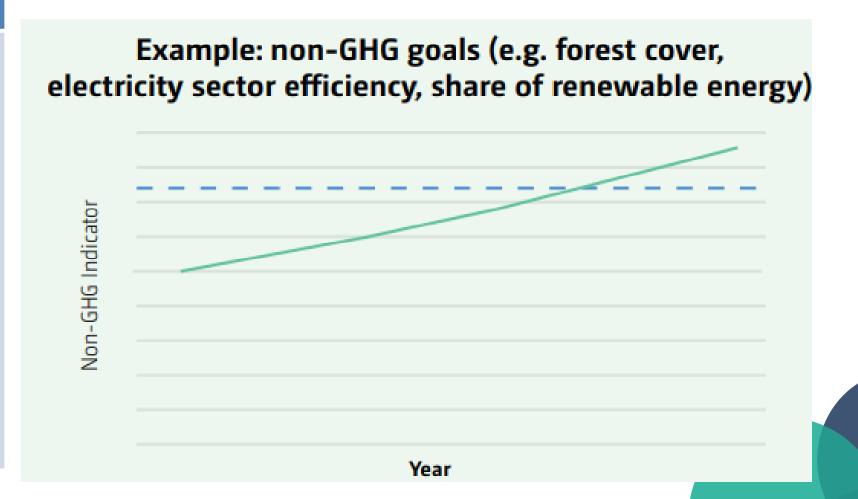
GHG emissions (t CO2 eq) for 'business as usual' scenario (if different from the reference level) with or without LULUCF, as appropriate; values for drivers of 'business as usual' scenario (e.g., GDP, population, fuel demand); current emissions below 'business as usual' level



Target(s) type(s)

Types of targets	Description
3. Intensity target.	These targets are typically framed as limiting emissions to a predefined amount of GHG emissions (or carbon or energy) per unit of output (e.g. per GDP unit or per capita).

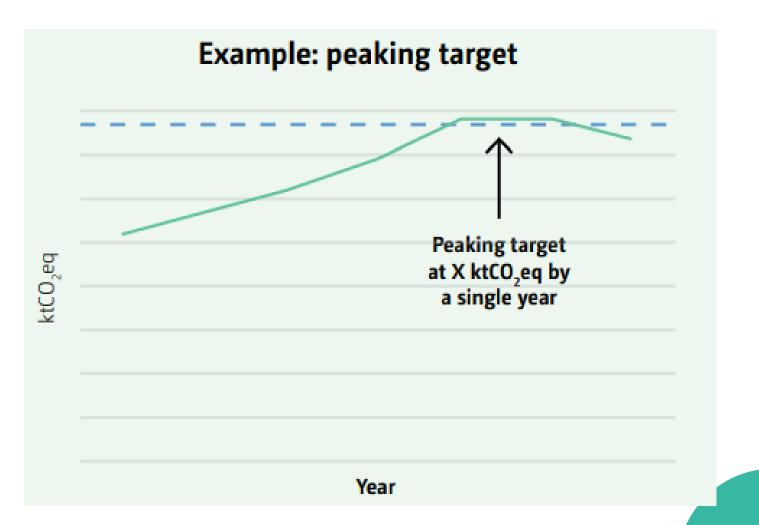
Base, current or target year/period GHG emissions; base, current or target year/period drivers (e.g. GDP, population, energy consumption



Target(s) type(s)

Types of targets	Description
4. Peaking target.	 A peaking target allows a Party to emit increasing amounts of GHG emissions for a specified period and then peak either at a certain level of emissions or in a certain year. The country may define what a 'peak' is and how it differs from inter-annual variation.

GHG emissions (t CO2 eq) in all years leading to the target year, with or without LULUCF



Target(s) type(s)

Types of targets	Description
5. Policies and actions.	The party does not necessarily commit to an emission-based target but rather to implementing one or a series of policies and actions designed to address climate change given the national circumstances • A low carbon development strategy for urban planning or renewable energy legislation
6. Other.	Other targets in NDCs communicated by Parties to date, which in some cases overlap with the ones identified above, include • tracking the mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and non-GHG targets • e.g. the share of renewables in the energy sector, • an increase in forest land area or a specified measure of energy efficiency).

Status of implementation of policies and measures
(e.g. planned, adopted, implementing); description of
what would have happened in the country without
the policy; emission quantification of the policy
impacts; number of policies and measures
implemented; financial, technological, and/ or
capacity-building support received for implementing
policies and measures

Description of current adaptation actions with mitigation co-benefits; quantification of mitigation co-benefits

Target(s) type(s) Summarized

The reported information shall include, as applicable, a description of the target explaining the nature of the target

 Economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, 	expressed as an emission reduction from the level in a specified base year;
Emission peaking targets	, expressed as a maximum level of emissions in a specified year where subsequent emissions are expected to decline continuously;
 Targets based on carbon budget approaches, 	expressed as a total amount of emissions that can be emitted over a given period;
Emission intensity reduction targets,	expressed as emissions per unit of GDP (or other unit);
 Targets of emission reductions below a projected baseline, 	expressed in relation to a 'business as usual' scenario;
 Mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions or economic diversification plans, policies and measures, 	expressed as emission reductions associated with other actions;
 Other targets, for example, emission reductions 	associated with low-emission development strategies, plans or actions, in line with national circumstances.



Exercises with Indicators using an African Country's NDC:

Step 1: Identify and assess NDC targets

For the following target extracted from the NDC of an African Country, apply the SMART approach:

1) A country aims to reduce overall GHG emissions by 40% in 2030 compared to the business as usual (BAU) scenario of around 6,900 ktCO2 eq (including LULUCF) in 2030





Exercises with Indicators using an African Country's NDC:

2) Production of 60% of energy needs from green sources by 2030

3) Increase in energy efficiency by 10% based on the 2019 figures

4) The diversion of 70% of waste from the landfill by 2030 including through composting plants, sorting units, biogas plants and waste to energy plants.



Step 1: Identify and assess GHG related NDC targets

NDC target type	Target	Scope	Target value	Target unit	Target timeframe	Value in reference / Base period / BAU
 Absolute emission reduction limitation target relative to a base year/ Emission reduction target below a BAU level/ Fixed-level target 						



Step 2: Make targets SMART

GHG traget/non GHG/adaptation?

Target?

Type of the Target:

An African country aims to reduce overall GHG emissions by 40% in 2030 compared to the business as usual (BAU) scenario of around 6,900 ktCO2 eq (including LULUCF) in 2030

Is it SMART?

Specific	Measurable	Ambitious	Relevant	Time-bound
Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No

Reformulate target



Step 2: Make or verify targets are SMART

Target:

What to do: Assess if target is SMART:

Feature:	Yes/No	Observations:
Specific	Yes	
Measurable	Yes	
Ambitious	Yes	
Relevant	Yes	
Time-bound	Yes	





Exercises with Indicators: Step 2: Make or verify targets are SMART

What to do: Assess if target is SMART:

Feature:	V	Observations:
Specific		
Measurable		
Ambitious		
Relevant		
Time-bound		



Step 2: Get the Target SMART

Target?					
	Specific	Measurable	Ambitious	Relevant	Time-bound
Is it SMART?	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
Reformulate target					





Step 3: Identify suitable Indicator

What to do: Ident	fy mitigation	indicators to	use for track	cing
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– Indicator:
– Sector:
– Unit:
Is there additional data needed to assess the indicator?: GDP, population, baseline
– Additional data needed:
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Step4: Identify data and methodology required

What to do: Identify data and methodology required

	Questions	Comments/Answers
1	What info is required for the indicators	
2	Where can I find this info	
3	For which year info is available	
4	What is the quality of the data	
5	Is the info already available	
6	Is a calculation necessary	





Step 5: Identify data gaps

• What to do: Identify data gaps

Type of data gap	How to overcome the problem	What to report in the BTR
Relevant input data not available		
Relevant input data partially not available		
Data collection not started yet		
Other data gaps identified:		
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Thank you for your attention!

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