NDC Progress indicators

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Types of NDC targets

GHG-related	Non-GHG related
Absolute emission reduction or limitation target relative to a base year	Sectoral non-greenhouse gas targets (e.g. energy efficiency, forest cover)
Emission reduction target below a BAU level	Mitigation actions (e.g. shifting to public transport
Fixed-level target	
Trajectory target	
Intensity target	









Why indicators?

65. Each Party **shall** identify the **indicator(s)** that it has **selected to track progress** towards the **implementation and achievement** of its NDC under Article 4. Indicators **shall be relevant** to a Party's NDC under Article 4, and may be either qualitative or quantitative.

In using indicators, the ETF accomodates the diversity of NDCs









Reporting on indicators in Biennial Transparency Reports - Mitigation

The following information shall be reported in 'common tabular formats' (CTF):

- Description of selected indicators
- Definitions needed to understand each indicator
- Methodology or accounting approach used to generate the information for each indicator
- Indicator values in the base year and in each year of the NDC period
- Projections of key indicators











Knowledge product

- What to expect?
 - Background information
 - Practical examples











The SMART concept

Figure 4: The SMART concept

Specific

The indicator is clearly defined, so there cannot be different interpretations on what it is

about or whether a

target has been

achieved or not.

M

Measurable

The indicator value can be measured either quantitatively or qualitatively.

Α

Ambitious

Achieving the target requires ambitious action. R

Relevant

The indicator relates to a relevant impact of a climate action.

T

Time-bound

The indicator relates to a point in time or timeframe when or during which the target value must be reached.

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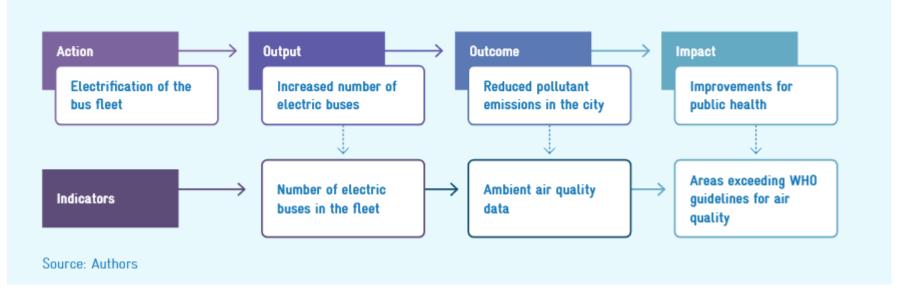






Identifying Indicators using the Intervention Logic Chain

Figure 6: Illustrative mitigation example of the intervention logic chain in relation to public transport





on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag







Identifying and compiling NDC indicators

Figure 8: Step by step process - Identifying and compiling progress indicators for NDC targets

Step 1 Identify and assess NDC targets Step 2 Make targets SMART Step 3
Identify type of indicator suitable to track the target

Step 4
Identify data
and methodology
required

Step 5
Compile, report,
document,
archive

Source: Authors









Example tables for reporting on indicators in Biennial Transparency Reports

CTF Table 1: Description of selected indicators

Indicator(s) selected to track progress	Description
Net GHG emissions and removals in CO ₂ eq	
Information for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), as appropriate	The reference level in the base year (1990) is 12,345 kt CO ₂ eq.
Updates in accordance with any recalculation of the GHG inventory, as appropriate	The reference level has been recalculated from 12,321 kt CO2eq in the previous national inventory to 12,345 kt $\rm CO_2eq$ in the national inventory which is submitted together with this BTR.
Relation to NDC	The indicator is defined in the same metric and unit as the target of the NDC.













Example tables for reporting on indicators in Biennial Transparency Reports

CTF Table 2: Definitions needed for understanding

Definitions^a

Definition needed to understand each indicator:

Indicator 'Net GHG emissions and removals':

Net GHG emissions and removals correspond to the annual totals reported in CO₂ equivalents in the latest national GHG inventory. The totals comprise all sectors and gases listed in the CTF table entitled 'Reporting format for the description of a Party's nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates'.









Reporting on indicators in Biennial Transparency Reports - Adaptation

The following information should be reported in the chapter on climate change impacts and adaptation:

- Assessment of and indicators for:
 - (i) How adaptation increased resilience and reduced impacts;
 - (ii) When adaptation is not sufficient to avert impacts;
 - (iii) How effective implemented adaptation measures are.

Other information on indicators for adaptation may also be reported in the BTR.











Mentimeter









