

NDC ambition in the context of Paris Agreement

Climate Protection in Developing Economies: Dilemmas and Policy

Digital Development Dialogue

Andreas Nieters, GIZ

About GIZ

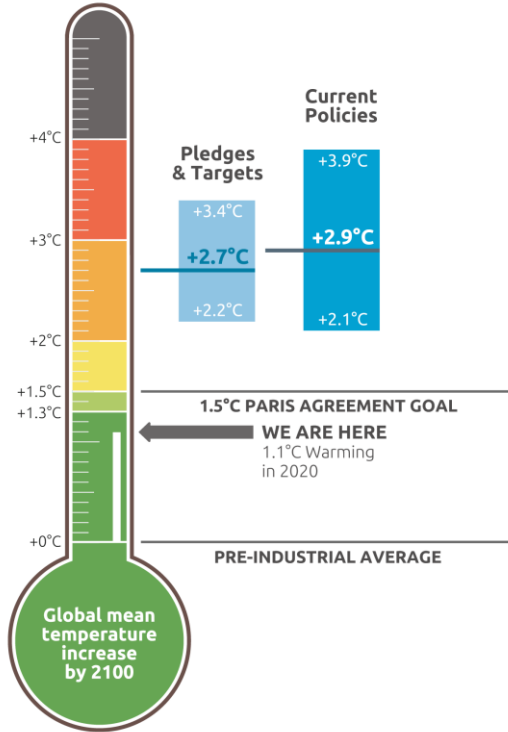


What we do together with our partners:

For our clients and commissioning parties we are working with our partners **on more than 1,500 ongoing projects** in about **120 countries**.

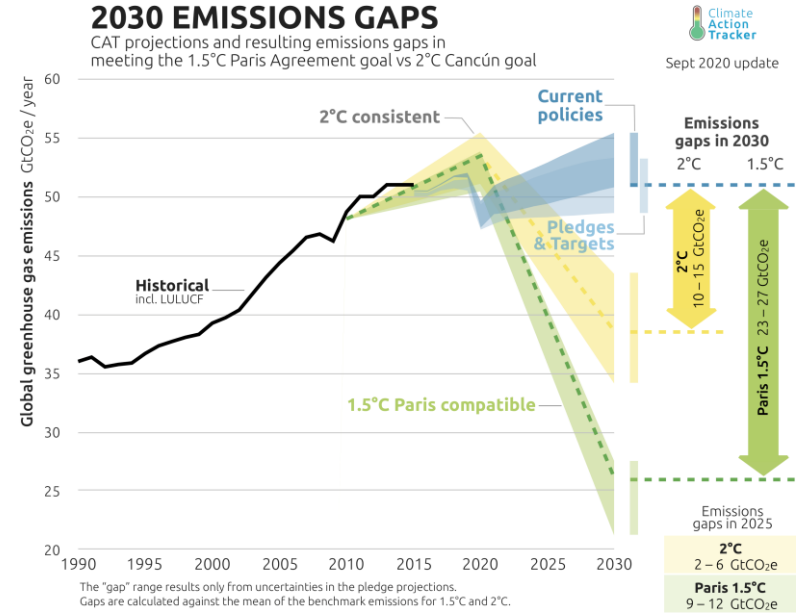
- ✓ 600 climate relevant projects
- ✓ Share of climate-relevant projects in the GIZ total portfolio: 40 %

Current ambition towards mitigation of Climate Change is far not enough



CAT warming projections
Global temperature increase by 2100

September 2020 Update



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countries have stated their intention to update an NDC by 2020, representing 1.9% of global emissions

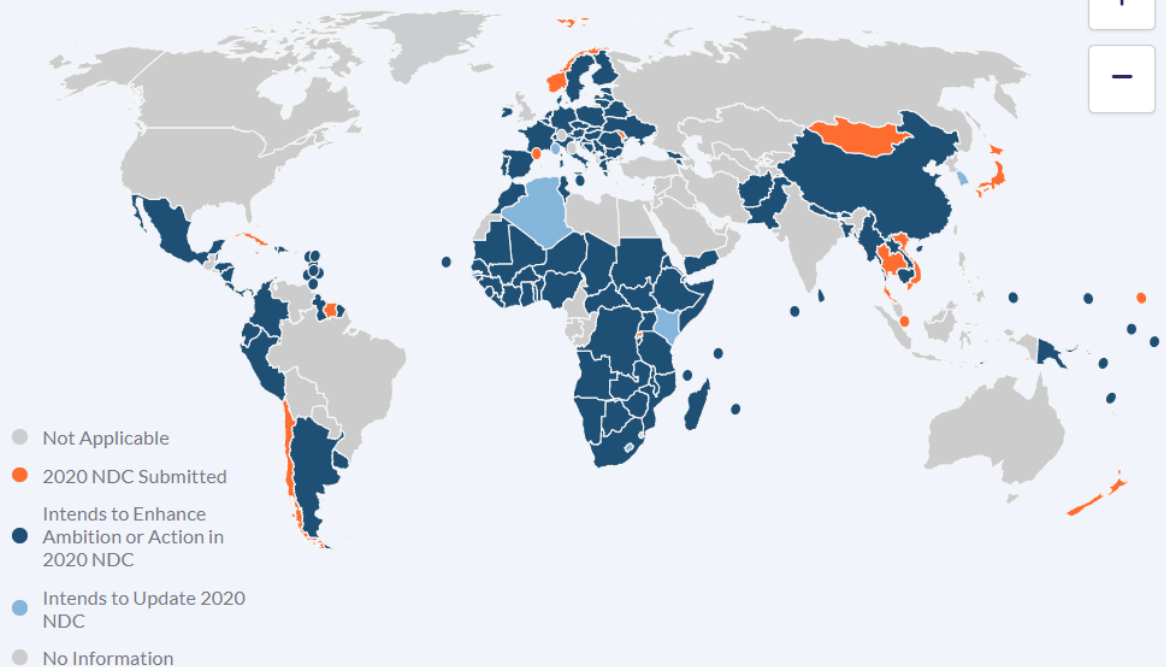
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countries have stated their intention to enhance ambition or action in an NDC by 2020 (including the European Union), representing 44.8% of global emissions

15

countries have submitted a 2020 NDC, representing 4.6% of global emissions

Where are countries standing today?



Our guiding questions regarding NDC Ambition

1. What is the **current NDC situation in your country**? How are your relevant sectors, subnational levels handled/not handled in existing NDCs and how were sectoral/ subnational actors involved (or not) in the further development of the NDCs?
2. What are the **main barriers** in your country (political, technical, financial, etc.)
3. How can **NDC ambition in your specific sector and/or subregion be enhanced** or increased through GIZ assessment?
4. How is your **NDC ambition linked to Long Term Strategies** and international Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),
5. How can **sectoral and/or subnational actors better contribute** to the NDC enhancement process and therefore to a more ambitious NDC update (capacity building)?
6. How can your NDC ambition concept/approach contribute to **'building back better or greener'** in the post-coronavirus recovery phase?

Green Recovery: Background and Definition

General impacts of Covid 19 Pandemia

- Economic recession
- Government crises and state bankruptcies
- Rising unemployment, inequalities, poverty

Impacts on environment and climate

- Deregulation and increased illegal activities
- Increased waste generation
- Stagnating expansion of renewable energies
- Declining use of public transport vs. cars

GIZ Definition of Green Recovery

- measures which help to cope with the **immediate** social, economic, ecological and political **consequences of the Corona crisis**
- set the course for **structural reforms and a transformative change towards sustainability, resilience and climate neutrality** [...].

BMU, April 2020: “[...] The transition to a climate-neutral economy, the protection of biodiversity and the transformation of agri-food systems have the potential to rapidly deliver jobs, growth and improve the way of life of all citizens worldwide, and to contribute to building more resilient societies.”

Costa Rica – climate Champion

- Costa Rica's economy has slowed down as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic which, in turn, has driven projected greenhouse emissions downwards.
- In 2019, Costa Rica outlined its pathway towards net-zero emissions by 2050 in a new plan: **the National Decarbonisation Plan 2018-2050**.
- The National Decarbonisation Plan includes strategies for all sectors of the economy.
 - electrifying the public transport system,
 - energy efficiency measures in the industry,
 - transport (incl. freight),
 - buildings sector,
 - improve farming practices,
 - measures in the waste and agriculture sectors.



Costa Rica – GIZ supports decarbonization plan implementation

- The objective of GIZ project (5 years, 10 mi Euro):
 - Costa Rica implements its ambitious national climate targets in selected sectors and actively contributes to regional and international dissemination of good climate policy approaches.
- This will be achieved through the following outputs:
 - Output 1: support **climate-smart governance** and strengthening of institutional capacity for integrated climate change strategies and policies - including civil society actors.
 - Output 2: **support financing modalities** with the private, insurance and banking sectors, attracting foreign direct investment for priority transformation processes, and linking green fiscal reform and climate incubators, as well as developing monitoring mechanisms.
 - Output 3: strengthen **collaboration on climate action at the local** level with actors from the municipal and private sectors.
 - Output 4: creation of an “**innovative NDC Hub**” to disseminate lessons learned on regional level (south-south cooperation)





Thank you!

Questions?

Andreas Nieters, GIZ