

## Presenter notes for

### **Module 1: Agriculture in the UNFCCC process and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**

This document will guide the presenter through Module 1 of the NDC4Ag training course. The presentation is suggested to last for one hour. The presentation should be delivered in an interactive way, with participants encouraged to ask questions and share experiences throughout the presentation. Be sure to leave some time at the end of questions and answers.

#### **SLIDE 2: LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

After attending this module's presentation, the participants are expected to:

1. Be familiar with the basic background of the UNFCCC, its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement
2. Understand the UNFCCC relation to creation of national climate change policies
3. Gain insight into how other policies/strategies relate to mainstreaming climate change concerns into national planning and budgeting
4. Understand the NDC formulation process
5. Be familiar with the NDC reporting requirements

#### **SLIDE 3: UNFCCC BACKGROUND**

The slide traces evolution of UNFCCC before 1992 and after highlighting key milestones to date. The key highlights are:

- Establishment of the establishment of the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) that collated the scientific evidence that led to the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992.
- Adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in **1992** during the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio, Brazil.
- Holding of the First Conference of the Parties (COP1) of the UNFCCC in Berlin in 1995.
- Adoption of the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC in 1997 that set binding greenhouse gas emission targets for developed countries, for the period 2008 - 2012.
- It was a requirement that successive KP commitment period to apply after 2012 be agreed upon at 5 years before the end of first commitment period thus COP15 in Copenhagen, Denmark in 2009 was critical. No agreement was adopted.
- After long protracted negotiations, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change was adopted at COP21 in **2015** in Paris, France. The Agreement was endorsed by all countries as it provides a framework for collective global response to address climate change. The agreement establishes Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to be communicated by all countries' every five years.
- Formulation of long-term strategies (LTS) and updating of existing NDCs by 2020.

#### **SLIDE 4: INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC)**

- It traces the establishment of IPCC in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) to: “provide the world with a clear scientific view on the current state of knowledge in climate change and its potential environmental and socio-economic impacts.”
- Since its establishment, the IPCC has published 11 reports. IPCC produces two types of reports: Assessment Reports (ARs) every 5-7 years (currently working on AR6 to be released in 2021-2022) and Special Reports such as the Special Report on 1.5°C global warming (2018); SR on Land and Climate Change (2019) and SR on Ocean and Cryosphere (2019).
- These reports cover topics such as the physical basis of climate change, adaptation and mitigation, and other more specific topics. The reports of the IPCC are composed by thousands of scientists who serve on a voluntary basis, and are reviewed by governments before publishing.

#### **SLIDE 5: UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)**

- The UNFCCC was adopted in 1992 during the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which was the first global conference of such a scale on the environment, organized in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and attended by more than 100 heads of state.
- The objective of the UNFCCC is “*stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system ... to ensure that food production is not threatened...*”

#### **SLIDE 6: KYOTO PROTOCOL TO THE UNFCCC**

- Adopted in 1997 in Kyoto, Japan
- The objective of the KP is to “*reduce the emission of gases that contribute to global warming in 41 countries and the European Union to 5.2 percent below 1990 levels during the first commitment period 2008–12.*”
- Target GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>).
- Flexible mechanisms: Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Joint Implementation (JI) and Emissions Trading (ET).
- Doha Amendments to KP - *second commitment period 2012-20 reduce their GHG emissions by at least 18% by 2020 below 1990 levels*” was adopted in 2012 in Doha, Qatar. Not in force as not ratified by requisite 144 countries.

#### **SLIDE 7: PARIS AGREEMENT**

- Adopted: in 2015 in Paris, France and in its preamble, it recognizes the priority to safeguard food security and end hunger.
- Objective: Collective global response that “*limit temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and work towards limiting temperature to 1.5°C*”; enhance

*adaptation and climate resilience; and make climate finance flows aligned to low emission, climate resilient development pathway.*

- All Countries submit long term strategy (LTS) by 2020; Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) every five years; and global stock take (GST) in 2023 and every five years thereafter.

#### **SLIDE 8: SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE (SBSTA)**

- The SBSTA advises COP and Meeting of Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) on matters related to science and technology (assessments, methodologies, R&D etc.).
- Government representatives with a relevant expertise meet two times a year (May/June) and (November/December). The SBSTA can forward drafts decisions to the COP for their adoption.
- In 2011, the COP17 decided to unbundle agriculture from the Bali Action Plan Agenda item 1(b)(iv) that was dealing with cooperative approaches that covered bunker fuels and agriculture. The COP requested SBSTA to consider issues related to agriculture with a view of preparing a decision for adoption at COP18.
- After many years of negotiations, in 2017, the SBSTA prepared a draft decision for agriculture to be considered by both SBSTA and SBI. The decision was adopted at COP23 and named Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA).
- Currently KJWA is a joint SBSTA and SBI Agenda item.

#### **SLIDE 9: SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION (SBI)**

- The Subsidiary Body on Implementation is a body set up under the UNFCCC to deal with implementation. The SBI also serves the Paris Agreement.
- It assists in the preparation and implementation of COP and CMA decisions and Reports regularly to the COP/CMA on all its work.
- The SBI has responsibility for maintaining political momentum and ensuring transparency.
- Works with SBSTA on cross-cutting issues.
- In 2017, requested by the COP to jointly work with SBSTA on Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA).
- Currently KJWA is a joint SBSTA and SBI Agenda item.

#### **SLIDE 10: NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES**

- Under the UNFCCC both developed and developing countries are supposed to undertake national greenhouse gas inventory.

- The greenhouse gas inventories are done for a variety of reasons, including helps the country to know sources of greenhouse gases and prepare strategies and policies for emissions reductions and to track the progress of those policies; to establish compliance protocols among others.

#### **SLIDE 11: BUT WHERE IS AGRICULTURE IN ALL OF THIS?**

So far, the presentations have been dealing with international climate change regime in general, but now the next slides will focus on agriculture in the UNFCCC process. How is agriculture manifesting in the climate change agenda.

#### **SLIDE 12: HISTORY OF SBSTA AND AGRICULTURE**

- As per the invitation to parties and observers to submit on issues related to agriculture, in 2012, 53 submissions were received. Most of the submissions stressed the importance of agriculture for climate action.
- In 2012 at COP18 in Cancun, Mexico, Parties failed to agree on a decision on issues related to agriculture.
- In 2013, SBSTA requested for submissions and organized an in-session workshop on “the current state of scientific knowledge on how to enhance the adaptation of agriculture to climate change impacts while promoting rural development, sustainable development and productivity of agricultural systems and food security.”
- In 2014, SBSTA agreed to further discussions through in-session workshops on “Development of early warning systems and contingency plans in relation to extreme weather events and its effects such as desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion, and saline water intrusion;” and “Assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios at regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases;”.
- In 2016, another set of in-session workshops was organized on: “The identification of adaptation measures” and the second workshop was on “The identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies to enhance productivity in a sustainable manner, food security and resilience”. Participants discussed the effectiveness of different agricultural practices and technologies.
- In 2017, the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) was adopted (more info on next slide)

#### **SLIDE 13: UNFCCC DECISION ON AGRICULTURE**

- In 2017, the SBSTA prepared a draft decision that was adopted by COP23 in Bonn, Germany under the Fiji COP Presidency and that is how the decision was named Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture.
- The decision 4/CP.23 requested the SBSTA (science) and the SBI (implementation) to work together on KJWA for the period 2018-2020 and report progress to the COP at COP26.
- A KJWA Roadmap was agreed upon as to when each of the topics will be discussed in an in-session for the period 2018 – 2020. Parties and observers were invited to make submission on each topic ahead of the workshop. The topics as agreed:

- Modalities on implementation of the outcomes of the past workshops and KJWA topics (December 2018)
- Methods to assess adaptation, co-benefits and resilience (June 2019)
- Improved soil carbon and fertility (June 2019)
- Improved nutrient management (December 2019)
- Improved livestock systems (June 2020)
- Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in agriculture (June 2020)
- At COP26 in November 2021, Parties will determine on the next steps of KJWA since the roadmap will have come to an end.

#### **SLIDE 14: NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS (NAPS)**

- The national adaptation plan (NAP) process was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, at COP18 held in Cancun, Mexico in 2010. Developing countries are encouraged to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans.
- The NAP process is embodied in Article 7 paragraph 9 of the Paris Agreement but the Agreement also establishes a Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) as a way of tracking collective aggregation of adaptation efforts.
- The NAP process is an opportunity for developing countries to address their medium and long-term adaptation needs, building on the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA), in the case of the Least Developed Countries.
- The NAPs are in particular for medium- and long-term adaptation needs, while the National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs) which focused on urgent and immediate adaptation needs.
- The agreed objectives of the national adaptation plan process are:
  - ✓ **To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change**, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
  - ✓ **To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation**, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.
- In preparing the NAPs, developing countries can receive funding and technical support from:
  - ✓ Global Environment Facility (GEF)
  - ✓ Green Climate Fund (GCF)
  - ✓ NAP Global Support Programme
- Agriculture is predominant in most of the NDCs as a sector that is most vulnerable and adaptation actions are required.
- The NAP Global Support Network was established in 2014 with the aim of enhancing national adaptation planning and action in developing countries, and help accelerate adaptation efforts around the world. To achieve this, the Network:
  - ✓ facilitates sustained South-South peer learning and exchange,
  - ✓ supports national-level action on NAP development and implementation, and
  - ✓ enhances bilateral support for adaptation and climate-sensitive sectors through donor coordination.

## SLIDE 15: NATIONALLY APPROPRIATE MITIGATION ACTIONS (NAMAS)

- The decision on NAMAs was adopted in 2012 at COP 18 held in Doha, Qatar.
- NAMAs refers to any action that reduces emissions in developing countries and is prepared under the umbrella of a national governmental initiative. They can be policies directed at transformational change within an economic sector, or actions across sectors for a broader national focus.
- NAMAs are supported and enabled by technology, financing, and capacity-building and are aimed at achieving a reduction in emissions relative to 'business as usual' emissions in 2020. NAMAs are defined in two contexts:
  - ✓ NAMAs at the national; and
  - ✓ Individual NAMAs that contribute towards meeting the objectives of NAMAs at the National Level
- NAMA registry online:
  - *depository of NAMAs seeking international support*
  - *facilitate the matching of finance, technology and capacity building for support*
- Agricultural NAMAs can be a pathway for green growth/low emissions development.
- NAMAs can be building blocks for implementation of NDCs.

## SLIDE 16: NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCS)/1

- The concept of intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) was adopted in 2013 at COP19 held in Warsaw, Poland.
- INDCs which were to be submitted by September 2015 were to reflect each country's pledge on ambition for reducing emissions, taking into account its domestic circumstances and capabilities as the countries were negotiating the Paris Agreement.
- With adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015 in Paris, France, NDCs became the key elements of the Agreement and all countries that signed and ratified the Agreement, their INDC became NDCs.
- The Paris Agreement in Article 4 requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts to contribute to global response to climate change through NDCs.
- Formulation is a bottom-up process in which countries contextualise and self-differentiate their targets and contributions based on their national circumstances and priorities. Countries can submit part of their NCSs as conditional, meaning that they require means of implementation (finance, technology transfer and capacity building).
- Successive NDCs to be more ambitious than the previous one (**no back sliding**).
- All countries strive to move towards economy-wide emission reduction [Art. 4.4, PA] hence link with the long-term strategy (LTS) [Art. 2.1(c) as read with Art. 4.19, PA].
- NDCs public registry maintained by the secretariat.

## **SLIDE 17: NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCS)/2**

- The NDCs put countries under public scrutiny to implement their climate actions, and increase their emission reduction ambitions every time.
- The NDCs allow the COP and international community to track the commitments of countries in relation to the PA's temperature goal target (of well below 2°C moving towards 1.5°C).
- Countries are at liberty to adjust their NDCs anytime to raise ambition but no back sliding.
- Countries can submit part of their NDCs as conditional, meaning that they will only implement them if they are supported by:
  - ✓ Means of implementation (finance, technology transfer and capacity building);
  - ✓ Use of market and non-market approaches embodied under Art 6 of the Paris Agreement.
- Agriculture is featuring in many NDCs in terms of both adaptation and mitigation actions.

## **SLIDE 18: KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF NDCS**

- Well-designed NDCs signal to the world that the country is doing its part to combat climate change and limit future climate risks.
- The NDCs should be arrived at through a transparent process in order to build trust and accountability with domestic and international stakeholders.
- A good INDC should be ambitious, leading to transformation in carbon-intensive sectors and industry based on national GHG inventories. Articulate how the country is integrating climate change into other national priorities, such as sustainable development and poverty reduction, and send signals to the private sector to contribute to these efforts.
- The NDCs should be systematic, transparent with clarity on assumptions, so that stakeholders can track progress and ensure countries meet their stated goals. Clearly communicated so domestic and international stakeholders can anticipate how these actions will contribute to global emissions reductions and climate resilience in the future.
- The NDCs should be equitable so that each country does its fair share to address climate change.

## **SLIDE 19: NDCS AND GLOBAL STOCKTAKE**

- The NDCs provide a clear roadmap on all the efforts that each country will be making to contribute to the global response to achieving the temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement and upon which the global stocktake (GST) could be conducted.
- The GST which is to be conducted every five years starting in 2023 will be able to establish whether the NDCs as submitted by countries are on target or they would need to raise the ambition.
- The GST report informed by the IPCC reports will determine the ambition gap and guide countries in preparing their successive NDCs. For example, IPCC AR6 together with 2023 GST report will inform the successive NDCs that will be formulated in 2025 NDCs cycle that will be implemented starting 2031.

## SLIDE 20: 2020 NDC TRACKER

- From the website climate watch data (dot) org, we can see a map of the countries that have submitted a 2020 NDC, have stated their intention to update an NDC by 2020, or have stated their intention to enhance ambition or action in an NDC by 2020. This data is accurate as of July 17, 2020.

## SLIDE 21: AGRICULTURE IN THE FIRST SUBMITTED NDCS

- CCAFS analyzed the [I]NDCs that had been submitted by early 2017 to see where agriculture appeared in each one. This map shows countries that include both mitigation and adaptation targets in agriculture (dark blue), where agriculture is only included in adaptation priorities (light blue), where GHG reduction targets specifically include agriculture (dark orange), where there's an economy-wide targeted reduction in GHG (light orange) and where agriculture is not mentioned in the [I]NDC (white).
  - ✓ 103 [I]NDCs include agricultural mitigation in their plans, and that of the 113 countries that include adaptation, almost all (102) include agriculture as a priority.
  - ✓ Mitigation measures mentioned included reducing emissions from livestock, croplands and grasslands; examples of adaptation measures in livestock, crops and fisheries.
  - ✓ Some Parties also specify sub-sectors such as livestock (70), fisheries (71) and agricultural water management (83). Given that fisheries and water management are largely adaptation issues and given that it is 102 Parties that reference agricultural adaptation, these sub-sectors are well represented in the [I]NDCs.
  - ✓ Forestry is exceptionally well represented (153 Parties) because it is central to mitigation actions in the UNFCCC.

## SLIDE 22: AGRICULTURE IN FIRST SUBMITTED NDCS - ADAPTATION PRIORITIES

- Inclusion of adaptation in NDCs is voluntary. Most Parties from developing countries (134 countries) did so, and 126 of those countries listed agriculture as a priority for adaptation. All of these countries are shown in blue on the slide.
- Twenty-nine countries mention climate-smart agriculture (CSA), which sees productivity, adaptation and mitigation objectives as closely linked (but does recognise trade-offs).
- Twenty countries mention agro-ecological approaches or similar approaches which embrace food security and social and environmental concerns.
- Nine countries reference both CSA and agro-ecological approaches, thus recognising many similarities in these approaches.
- The top-5 adaption measures in agriculture that were mentioned by most countries are:
  - ✓ Livestock management,
  - ✓ Crop management,
  - ✓ fisheries and aquaculture management,
  - ✓ Irrigation management and water management.

- ✓ Others were knowledge transfer (e.g. extension), agricultural diversification and soil and land management.

#### **SLIDE 23: AGRICULTURE IN SUBMITTED NDCS - MITIGATION TARGETS**

- Most countries have set mitigation targets:
  - ✓ A total of 104 countries (in red) included agriculture as one of the sectors in which they intended to make emission reductions towards their targets;
  - ✓ 70 developing countries; and
  - ✓ 15 countries in lighter red made economy-wide mitigation targets.

#### **SLIDE 24: HIGHLIGHTS OF AGRICULTURE IN SUBMITTED NDCS**

- Agriculture is a priority of many countries in both adaptation and mitigation priorities.
- Richards et al. 2016 analysis shows that the vast majority of Parties recognise the significant role of agriculture in supporting a secure sustainable development pathway. In fact, agriculture and/or its sub-sectors are discussed in 80% of the INDCs, while forestry is included in 95% of the submissions
- Developed countries focus primarily on mitigation while developing countries' focus is adaptation and adaptation co-benefits. At least 160 submissions analysed, 102 include targets related to agricultural adaptation, 103 to agricultural mitigation, and 128 to other land use.
- Although social equality, human rights and food security form part of the Paris Agreement, implementation was left to countries to apply them based on national circumstances. However, analysis of the NDCs, they have not received much prominence something that will need to be addressed when submitting successive NDCs.

#### **SLIDE 25: NDC TARGETS AND AMBITIONS**

- Setting targets and ambitions is up to each party. In general, developed countries have more information on historical bases to use as a baseline and they often have detailed information on GHG types, while developing countries do not have historical data and estimate their targets based on projected Business as usual emissions.

#### **SLIDE 26: NDC TARGETS AND AMBITIONS: QUANTIFICATION OF MITIGATION TARGETS**

- Targets are established considering base year emissions with respect to a target year or considering specific year in a baseline scenario (projected emissions) with respect to a target year.

#### **SLIDE 27: "NDC TARGETS AND AMBITIONS: TYPES OF TARGETS**

- The NDC Explorer is an online tool to analyse and compare both countries' NDCs. It is based solely on information in these documents.

- As showed in the map some countries did not submit targets in their NDCs, others used BAU to establish their targets, absolute targets, intensity target, peaking target, policy and actions and adaptation and mitigation co-benefits.

## SLIDE 28: NDC TARGETS AND AMBITIONS: TYPES OF TARGETS

- NDC types:
  - ✓ GHG targets refer to contributions framed as targeted outcomes in GHG terms (including: base year target, fixed level target, baseline scenario target, intensity target, and trajectory target).
  - ✓ Non-GHG targets refer to contributions that are framed in terms of specific, quantifiable, desired outcomes in energy efficiency, renewable energy, forestry or other sectors, and that are not expressed in terms of GHG emissions or emission reductions.
  - ✓ Actions refer to contributions that include intent to implement specific means of achieving GHG reductions, such as policies and projects.
- GHG target type:
  - ✓ GHG targets refer to desired outcomes framed in GHG terms, including five types: base year target, fixed level target, baseline scenario target, intensity target, and trajectory target.
    - *Base year target*: A commitment to reduce, or control the increase of, emissions by a specified quantity relative to a base year.
    - *Fixed level target*: A commitment to reduce, or control the increase of, emissions to an absolute emissions level in a target year. One type of fixed-level goal is a carbon neutrality goal, which is designed to reach zero net emissions by a certain date.
    - *Baseline scenario target*: A commitment to reduce emissions by a specified quantity relative to a projected emissions baseline scenario. A baseline scenario is a reference case that represents future events or conditions most likely to occur in the absence of activities taken to meet the mitigation goal.
    - *Intensity target*: A commitment to reduce emissions intensity (emissions per unit of another variable, typically GDP) by a specified quantity relative to a historical base year.
    - *Trajectory target*: A commitment to reduce, or control the increase of, emissions to specified emissions quantities in multiple target years or periods over a long time period (such as targets for 2020, 2030, and 2040 over the period 2020-2050).
- Non-GHG target type:
  - ✓ Non-GHG targets refer to contributions that are framed in terms of specific, quantifiable, desired outcomes in energy efficiency, renewable energy, forestry or other sectors or technologies, and that are not expressed in terms of GHG emissions or emission reductions. Types include Renewable energy target, Energy efficiency target, Forestry target, and Other target.

- *Base year(s)/period*: Base year refers to a specific year of historical data against which the emissions are compared over time. Base period refers to an average of multiple years of historical data against which the emissions are compared over time.
- *Target year(s)/period*: Target year/period refers to the year or a period of several consecutive years by when or over which the goal is to be achieved.
- *Long term target*: Whether the INDC includes long-term target, and the target year if included. Sectors covered: If the target covers All (excluding or including LULUCF) or Partial sectors.
- Greenhouse gases covered: The greenhouse gas coverage view displays whether the INDC covers:
  - ✓ Seven Kyoto gases: Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>), which was added to the ‘basket’ of greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol in the first commitment period per [Decision 4/CMP.7](#).
  - ✓ Six Kyoto gases: Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)
  - ✓ Partial gases: Fewer than six Kyoto gases.
  - ✓ International market mechanisms: Planned use of international market mechanisms: Whether (Yes or No) the party plans to use international market mechanisms.
- The legend items might be changed to accommodate new NDCs submitted.

#### **SLIDE 29: NDC TARGETS AND AMBITIONS: SOME EXAMPLES**

- Examples of 3 developing countries:
  - ✓ Latin America - Colombia (20% emission reduction by 2030)
  - ✓ Africa – Kenya (30% emission reduction by 2030)
  - ✓ Asia - Vietnam (8% emission reduction by 2030)

#### **SLIDE 30: THE ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK**

- Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties’ different capacities and builds upon collective experience.
- Transparency is crucial to the success of the Agreement: in terms of:
  - ✓ actions undertaken by all countries (to inform GST),
  - ✓ support needed and received (finance, technology transfer and capacity building) by developing countries.
- Provision of Information, technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.
  - ✓ Developed countries to provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties. This

information shall undergo a technical expert review. In addition, each Party shall participate in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.

- ✓ Developing countries to provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.
- The enhanced transparency framework allows:
  - ✓ Progress follow-up towards both individual goals and targets committed by national parties and global targets in the Paris agreement. It takes into account differences in terms of capacity among developing countries, providing flexibility with regards to scope, frequency and level of detail of the information reported;
  - ✓ create trust in the achievement of parties' commitments;
  - ✓ identify climate change information and policy gaps; and
  - ✓ inform on climate actions.
- Adaptation it is optional to report NDC progress. However, developing countries are encouraged to prepare and submit Adaptation Communication.

### **SLIDE 31: KEY MESSAGES**

1. Paris agreement provides a global framework for collective global response to the challenge posed by climate change through NDCs.
2. Agriculture is key for both adaptation and mitigation of climate change and food security in which means of implementation (finance, technology transfer and capacity building) is required.
3. Research and technical support is crucial for formulation and implementation of NDCs and to establish a robust M&E and MRV frameworks in which capacity building is essential.

### **SLIDE 32: FURTHER RESOURCES**

- The images are all hyperlinked to the resource online.

Thank you for your attention. Any questions or comments?