



# 2020 NDC Highlights

as at October 2020

AMBITION	OVERVIEW	HIGHLIGHTS
	<p>15 NDC updates or communications have been submitted up to October, 2020:</p> <p>Marshall Islands Ecuador; Norway, Moldova, Singapore; Chile; New Zealand; Andorra; Rwanda; Jamaica; Switzerland; Japan; Suriname; Cuba, Viet Nam.</p>	<p>Ecuador ratified the Paris Agreement in July 2017 and its first official NDC was submitted in March 2019. For the purposes of the #NDCsWeWant Checklist analysis we consider the 2019 NDC an updated version of the 2015 INDC.</p> <p>New Zealand and Switzerland <i>formally submitted NDCs</i> are communications about national processes.</p> <p>Japan's updated NDC is a resubmission of their 2015 NDC.</p> <p>Developing countries have been clearly leading the way in this update round of submissions so far..</p>
<b>Mitigation</b>		
<p>Strengthened mitigation targets*</p>		<p>Japan and Singapore maintained the same target of their first NDCs, although Singapore converted their intensity target to absolute.</p> <p><i>*Strengthened mitigation targets do not mean they are aligned to a 1.5°C trajectory.</i></p>
<p>An economy-wide absolute 2030 target</p>	<p>10 NDCs: Marshall Islands, Suriname, Norway, Moldova, Japan, Singapore, Chile, Andorra, Rwanda, Viet Nam.</p>	<p>Developing countries are evolving towards economy-wide targets.</p> <p>Chile has advanced in moving from an intensity to an absolute economy-wide 2030 target.</p> <p>Jamaica and Cuba did not present economy-wide targets.</p>
<p>A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C</p>	<p>No country is aligned to 1.5°C. (Source: Climate Action Tracker)</p>	<p>5 countries provide a carbon budget: Moldova, Singapore, Chile, Andorra, Rwanda.</p>

NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy (LTS)	8 NDCs: Marshall Islands, Norway, Moldova, Japan, Singapore, Chile, Andorra, Rwanda.	Andorra, Moldova, Chile refer to a Net-Zero target by 2050.  New Zealand, Switzerland mention a commitment to Net-Zero in national legislation or developments in this direction  Chile, Moldova, Norway are advancing on their Long-Term Strategies.
<b>Adaptation</b>		
Clear adaptation objectives	11 NDCs: Marshall Islands, Ecuador, Suriname, Moldova, Singapore, Chile, Andorra, Rwanda, Jamaica, Viet Nam, Cuba.	Developing countries are taking the lead on including adaptation in their NDCs.  Norway and Japan don't mention adaptation measures.  New Zealand mentions the commitment to develop a National Adaptation Plan in 2020.  Viet Nam was the first (and so far only) country to address loss and damage in its updated NDC.
<b>Finance</b>		
Finance commitments and needs	11 NDCs: Marshall Islands, Ecuador, Suriname, Moldova, Singapore, Chile, Andorra, Rwanda, Jamaica, Viet Nam, Cuba	Developing countries are advancing on defining unconditional and conditional targets. Rwanda, Suriname and Ecuador provide details on which sectors need the most international support and which are priorities for domestic efforts.
		Overall, developed countries do not present information on international support.
Clear conditional targets	7 NDCs present conditional targets: Marshall Islands, Ecuador, Suriname, Moldova, Rwanda, Jamaica, Viet Nam	Although many countries present conditional targets, most of them are not clear, specific and actionable. Exceptions are Suriname and Rwanda. Viet Nam mentions the estimated cost of climate change adaptation in relation to its GDP.
Moving from conditional to unconditional targets	1 NDC: Chile	Chile was the only country so far that moved from conditional to unconditional targets.
<b>Fostering Systemic Change</b>		
Increased sectoral coverage	6 NDCs: Marshall Islands, Suriname, Andorra, Rwanda, Jamaica, Viet Nam	Increased sectoral coverage has been a key way of enhancing NDCs by developing countries.

Quantitative Sectoral targets	13 NDC updates present quantitative sectoral targets: Marshall Islands, Ecuador, Suriname, Norway, Moldova, Japan, Singapore, Chile, Andorra, Rwanda, Jamaica, Viet Nam, Cuba	Chile, Andorra and Norway present information on quantitative sectoral targets for the first time in their 2020 NDCs
Key structural sectors included	11 NDCs: Marshall Islands, Ecuador, Suriname, Norway, Singapore, Chile, Andorra, Rwanda, Jamaica, Viet Nam, Cuba	8 countries address education and training, health and public awareness in their NDCs: Chile, Viet Nam, Marshall Islands, Andorra, Jamaica, Rwanda, Moldova, Suriname
Social and just transition policies	5 NDCs present social and just transition policies in their updates: Suriname, Norway, Singapore, Viet Nam, Moldova	4 countries mention Just Transition policies: Moldova, Suriname, Singapore and Chile. The Chilean NDC presents a Just Transition and Sustainable Development pillar that introduces a socioeconomic perspective to the NDC.
Cross-sectoral approaches	13 NDCs* present cross-sectoral approaches: Marshall Islands, Ecuador, Suriname, Norway, Moldova, Japan, Singapore, Chile, Andorra, Rwanda, Jamaica, Cuba, Viet Nam  <i>*All NDCs presented so far (New Zealand and Switzerland not included)</i>	The main cross-sectoral approaches mentioned are decarbonization pathways, development of carbon markets and taxes, as well as co-benefits between adaptation and mitigation actions.  Chile innovates on considering circular economy, LULUCF and ecosystems (with a focus on Oceans) under an integration component (mitigation and adaptation).

## Inclusiveness & Participation

Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design	10 NDCs: Marshall Islands, Ecuador, Suriname, Moldova, Singapore, Chile, Andorra, Rwanda, Jamaica, Viet Nam	Developing nations are leading on this front. Norway and Japan have not conducted participatory processes to inform their NDC updates.
Disclosure of information	4 NDCs: Suriname, Moldova, Singapore, Chile	Suriname and Chile provide good examples because they provide details of public consultations with civil society and non-state actors.
Reporting back on process	2 NDCs: Suriname, Moldova	Suriname, Moldova informed that the final version of their NDCs incorporate the feedback received from stakeholders through consultation processes.

## Contribution to Sustainable Development

<p>Linkages with SDGs</p>	<p>9 NDCs: Marshall Islands, Ecuador, Suriname, Moldova, Chile, Andorra, Rwanda, Jamaica, Viet Nam</p>	<p>Chile's updated NDC provides a model of clear linkages with SDGs for each mitigation and adaptation target established.</p>
<p>Measurable Nature-based Solutions (NBS)</p>	<p>Of the 11 NDCs that mention NBS, 8 provide measurable indicators: Chile, Ecuador, Suriname, Jamaica, Viet Nam, Japan, Singapore, Cuba. 3 NDCs mention NBS without indicators: Rwanda, Andorra and Moldova.</p>	<p>6 NDCs mention Nature-based Solutions for both mitigation and adaptation: Andorra, Suriname, Moldova, Chile, Jamaica and Viet Nam) 3 focus on adaptation: Singapore, Moldova and Rwanda.</p> <p>Japan mentions a LULUCF target for mitigation with no further clarity on social and biodiversity benefits.</p> <p>There is a clear focus on land and forests. REDD+ is mentioned by Viet Nam, Chile, Ecuador, Jamaica and Suriname; restoration by Ecuador, reforestation by Moldova, Jamaica and Cuba and afforestation by Moldova and Chile (social and environmental benefits are unclear).</p> <p>Mangrove conservation is mentioned by Suriname, Singapore, Cuba.</p> <p>Chile mentions a detailed plan for Oceans.</p>

## Tracking Progress

<p>A transparent national system to track implementation</p>	<p>6 NDCs mention existing or planned systems: Moldova, Andorra, Rwanda, Ecuador, Chile, Viet Nam.</p>	<p>Overall, tracking progress is one of the components countries need to put more efforts into.</p> <p>Rwanda, Andorra, Moldova, Ecuador and Viet Nam are advancing in putting such systems in place.</p> <p>Chile commits to the creation of a system to track the NDC's synergy with the SDGs, just transition policies, water security, gender equality and equity, cost-efficiency, Nature-based Solutions, types of knowledge and active engagement from civil society.</p>
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