



# NDC CHECKLIST

## Argentina Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- ✔ NDC We Want
- ⓘ Short Way to Go
- ↘ Some Way to Go
- ✘ Long Way to Go
- ✘ NDC We Don't Want

		2016 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
<b>AMBITION</b>				
<b>MITIGATION</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Strengthened mitigation targets</b>	<p>Argentina shall not exceed a net emission of 483 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>eq) by the year 2030. The goal shall be achieved through several implementation means throughout the economy, focusing on energy sectors, agriculture, forests, transport, industry and waste. Argentina has also calculated the impact of conditional measures, which if jointly implemented could bring emissions to 369 million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq for 2030. If all conditional measures were implemented jointly to the unconditional ones, Argentina would reduce a total of 223 million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq with respect to the 2030 baseline scenario.</p>	<p>The Argentine Republic is committed to an absolute, economy wide and unconditional goal of not exceeding the net emission of 359 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) in 2030. By the same year, the Argentine population will be aware of the adverse effects of climate change and the corresponding adaptation measures and will have built capacities that allow them to respond in solidarity to the urgent challenge of protecting the planet.</p>	<p>Argentina has increased its mitigation ambition. The updated NDC informs that the new target means a reduction of 25,7% compared to the previous NDC submitted in 2016. According to CAT (2021), the Argentine NDC has improved from "critically insufficient" to "insufficient", improving its rating by two levels.</p>
<b>2</b>	<b>An economy-wide absolute 2030 target</b>	Economy-wide target	Economy-wide target	Both NDCs present economy-wide absolute targets. Sectoral targets are going to be determined through Sectorial Plans, but not presented to UNFCCC.

3	<p><b>A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C</b></p>	<p>Argentina shall not exceed a net emission of 483 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>eq) by the year 2030. Argentina has also calculated the impact of conditional measures, which if jointly implemented could bring emissions to 369 million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq for 2030.</p>	<p>The Argentine Republic is committed to an absolute, economy wide and unconditional goal of not exceeding the net emission of 359 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) in 2030.</p>	<p>Both NDCs present a carbon budget. According to CAT (2021), Argentina's target falls within the "Insufficient" category, meaning it is not consistent with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C limit. The position of Fundación Vida Silvestre/WWF, based on other research sources, is that Argentina's 2030 emissions should be within the range of 250-319 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e to be aligned with the 1.5C</p>
4	<p><b>NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy</b></p>	<p>Not mentioned</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that a Long-term Strategy with a carbon neutrality objective for 2050 will be presented in Glasgow.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that a Long-term Strategy with a carbon neutrality objective for 2050 will be presented in Glasgow. With the exception of some proposals on the development of the value chain of lithium batteries and electrification of public transport, current policies do not seem to be aligned with this commitment, such as: reinforcement of the policy to help the development of oil and natural gas; no promotion of renewable energy; no clear policies on energy efficiency.</p>

## ADAPTATION

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### Clear adaptation objectives

The NDC informs that, for the development of the National Adaptation Plan, a set of initial needs regarding adaptation were identified on the following areas: Investigation and development; Institutional strengthening and Awareness and education. Argentina has started to work on some of these needs such as the development of a virtual platform to visualize climate risks, a step between the diagnosis and the decision making process. With the objective of strengthening the information and knowledge systems, sectoral studies were carried out on impact, vulnerability and adaptation. In 2016 the following initiatives were identified as ground work for the development of the National Adaptation Plan: Generation of climate information, research and development; Vulnerability analysis, identification of climate risks and planning; Strengthening and widening of the early alert systems and monitoring networks; Integral land management; Vulnerability reduction; Identification and promotion of good practices and tools for adaptation; Institutional strengthening and capacity building; Education and communication.

The Adaptation Section of the updated NDC can be considered Argentina's Second Adaptation Communication. It establishes the following national objective for adaptation: *the Argentine population will be aware of the adverse effects of climate change and the corresponding adaptation measures and will have built capacities that allow them to respond in solidarity to the urgent challenge of protecting the planet.* The NDC also states that that adaptation capacity will be increased, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability in the different social, economic and environmental sectors. In order to address the territorial, socioeconomic and environmental vulnerabilities, 35 adaptation measures will be carried out in seven sectors: Transversal or related to capacity building; agriculture and cattle ranching; industry; tourism; health; transport and infrastructure; energy; biodiversity and ecosystems. The measures will prioritize communities and social groups in situations of vulnerability incorporating a gender and intergenerational equity approach. They also contribute to other international frameworks such as Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, CBD, UNCCD, Sendai Framework and Ramsar Convention for Wetlands Protection. Many of them have mitigation co-benefits. Under the 15 principles to guide implementation policies, the NDC mentions community-based adaptation and integrated climate risk management.

The updated NDC advances on the adaptation component by establishing a national objective and 35 priority measures in seven sectors, with gender, diversity and intergenerational equity considerations and that contribute to other international frameworks. However, the National Adaptation Plan mentioned in the 2016 NDC is still under development.

FINANCE				
6	<b>Finance Commitments</b>	No details on finance commitments are provided. The NDC only mentions that the conditional targets are contingent upon international funding, transfer of technology and technical support.	The updated NDC mentions the creation of a Working Group on Sustainable Finance and an International Finance Unit. The first is supposed to design frameworks to align finance flows with Agenda 2030 and climate action, as well as positions on art. 6. The second will evaluate, prioritize and follow projects presented to international funds and multilateral and bilateral agencies. Projects for the GCF are also envisaged. The Ministry of Economy and Public Finance is working to identify and earmark activities and programs for adaptation and mitigation in the national budget. Connecting all these instruments and initiatives, Argentina will elaborate its long-term climate finance strategy based on the correct identification of needs and priorities.	The updated NDC does not elaborate on the national budget for climate change or international support needed. It does, however, present new structures established and steps taken for the elaboration of a long-term climate finance strategy. The Government has announced several times that the Finance strategy and future requirements are going to be developed simultaneously with sectoral plans.
7	<b>Clear conditional targets</b>	Argentina has calculated the impact of conditional measures, which if jointly implemented could bring emissions to 369 million tCO <sub>2</sub> eq for 2030. No further details are provided on measures to be implemented conditionally or amount of support needed.	Although the implementation of this NDC is not contingent on international cooperation, the Argentine Republic understands that the support of developed countries in the fulfillment of its national ambition will bring about significant benefits globally. An initial analysis of needs and their priority order has been included in this Second NDC.	The updated NDC states clearly that the target is unconditional, therefore not contingent on international support. But it does also welcome the support of developed countries.
8	<b>Moving from conditional to unconditional targets</b>	Not mentioned	Not contingent on international cooperation.	Argentina has moved from having conditional targets to an unconditional target, although the NDC highlights that international support would be welcome.
FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE				
9	<b>Increased sectoral coverage</b>	Not mentioned	The NDC has economy-wide coverage.	The NDC has economy-wide coverage.
10	<b>Quantitative Sectoral targets</b>	The NDC states that the target shall be achieved through several implementation means throughout the economy, focusing on energy sectors, agriculture, forests, transport, industry and waste. However, it does not elaborate on measures or targets for those sectors.	The NDC presents a Vision 2030 that highlights measures for the following sectors: Energy; Transport; Agriculture, Cattle Ranching, Fishing and Forests, Infrastructure, Waste.	The NDC presents a Vision 2030 that highlights measures for key sectors. However, no quantitative sectoral targets are presented. Sectoral plans will be developed in 2021.
11	<b>Key structural sectors included</b>	Education and awareness are mentioned in the Adaptation component.	Under its 15 principles, the NDC includes health; innovation, science and technology; environmental education; energy security and food security.	The NDC includes key structural sectors among its 15 principles.

12	<b>Just transition policies</b>	Not mentioned	Among the 15 principles that guide the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluating of all national adaptation and mitigation actions are the following: Human rights; Just transition; Equity; Gender; and Interculturality. Work and Just Transition are also an element of the Vision 2030 presented in the NDC.	The updated NDC contemplates social issues as its guiding principles, with a special focus on just transition.
13	<b>Cross-sectoral approaches</b>	Not mentioned	Under the 2030 Vision, the NDC mentions Economy and Sustainable Finance, Productive Development and External Relations. On market mechanisms, Argentina highlights that there is intrinsic value in natural resources and ecosystem services that cannot be exclusively captured through them and that they should not deepen the inequity in the distribution of efforts to fight climate change.	The NDC does not present details on cross-sectoral approaches, but it does present a high-level vision on enabling conditions that apply to all sectors under the Vision 2030.
<b>INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION</b>				
14	<b>Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design</b>	Not mentioned. The NDC informs that The Cabinet agreed to present the result of the work carried out throughout the year as a revised contribution, without interrupting the pending tasks to continue increasing the ambition and improving the inventory and monitoring systems, to be presented in the future under the form of a new NDC.	The NDC informs that articulation and participation were central in the process of preparing this Second NDC. The document is the result of the joint work of 15 working groups of the national public administration, roundtables of federal articulation and working meetings with different sectors of society. Under the coordination of the National Cabinet of Climate Change (GNCC), this approach allowed to achieve the necessary consensus for the construction of a collective vision of the Argentine Republic by 2030.	The updated NDC counted with a broad participatory and inclusive process.
15	<b>Disclosure of information</b>	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	The NDC does not present details on how information was disclosed to stakeholders.
16	<b>Reporting back on process</b>	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	The NDC does not present details on how feedback from stakeholders was incorporated.

17	<b>Participatory Climate governance structures</b>	<p>The Environment and Sustainable Development Ministry was created in December 2015, strengthening the institutional structure for climate change governance, with a Secretary, an Under-Secretary and a National Direction with specific competence on the issue. Starting on March 2016, the National Cabinet of Climate Change became fully functional (Decree 891/2016), grouping 12 ministries. This decision allowed having an instance of participation, review and high-level political validation to agree on measures over which the reviewed NDC was built upon. The cabinet coordinates its work in thematic sectorial meetings (energy, agriculture and forests, waste, transport and industry) as well as in transversal meetings (awareness and education, adaptation and finance). It also includes a formal instance of participation for the provinces through COFEMA and non-governmental organisms (NGOs), work associations, private, academic and scientific sectors and municipalities through the Extended Table of the National Cabinet of Climate Change.</p>	<p>Argentina has approved a Climate Law on December 2019, that reaffirms and regulates its international commitments. The law establishes the National Climate Change Cabinet as the national governance body to coordinate and agree on the design of adaptation and mitigation policies. The National Climate Change Cabinet has five bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Meeting of Ministers;</li> <li>-Focal Points Table (composed by members of the public administration);</li> <li>-Provincial Articulation Table (composed by representatives of the Federal and subnational governments); an Amplified Table (composed by civil society, academia, youth, social movements, indigenous communities, legislative, executive and judiciary branches). This body is complemented by a virtual Mechanism for Citizen Participation, open to all citizens.</li> <li>-Advisory Council, with a permanent consultative character (includes all the above plus the private sector).</li> </ul>	<p>Argentina counts with a governance framework that allows for public participation. All these bodies are currently functioning, except the Advisory Council, that has still to be formed.</p>
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## CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	<b>Linkages with SDGs</b>	Not mentioned	<p>One of the 15 principles for guiding the implementation of the NDC is the United Nations 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals. They should serve as a guide to plan and implement actions. The design of such actions will analyse and take into account its sustainable development, social, economic and environmental dimensions, as well as their institutional implications.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions Agenda 2030 and SDGs as guiding principles for its implementation. However, no details are provided on specific SDGs.</p>
19	<b>Measurable Nature-based Solutions</b>	Not mentioned	<p>One of the 15 guiding principles for the NDC is Ecosystem-based adaptation. Argentina acknowledges its importance and promotes its inclusion as key for the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems to enhance and maintain their capacity to absorb and store carbon and reduce the vulnerability and enhance resilience of those ecosystems and the communities that depend upon them.</p>	<p>The NDC acknowledges Nature-based Solutions mainly through Ecosystem-based adaptation. However, it does not present any kind of targets or metrics for assessing their contribution.</p>

# TRACKING PROGRESS

20	<b>A transparent national system to track implementation</b>	<p>A national system is not presented in the NDC. Argentina identifies the need for technology transfer to accurately measure and monitor the reductions and captures obtained. Monitoring networks are envisaged under the adaptation component.</p>	<p>The NDC commits to the continued improvement of the National Climate Change Information System, established by the Climate Change Law. It also highlights the importance of scientific evidence and robust data to support climate policy instruments and provide transparency. It states that, for adaptation, the instrument to track progress will be the National Climate Change Plan, through its monitoring and evaluation system. This system should cover the national territory, with general indicators for the subnational level.</p>	<p>The NDC presents plans for an M&amp;E system focused on adaptation. Tracking implementation is a crucial aspect. It is not yet clear how it is going to happen and which will be the instruments to enable this task.</p>
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WWF checklist for Argentina's 2020 NDC assessment	
■	Mitigation
■	Adaptation
■	Finance
■	Fostering system change
■	Inclusiveness and Participation
■	Contribution to Sustainable Development
■	Tracking progress
Argentina's rating grade after assessment: <span style="background-color: #FFD700; padding: 2px;">⚠ Short Way to Go</span>	

## For more information

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