

**IMPLEMENTATION,
MONITORING
AND REPORTING
PROGRESS ON
NDCS:**

**TOWARDS
EFFECTIVE
CLIMATE
ACTION**

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The Andes Resilient to Climate Change project is a regional initiative promoted by the Climate, Disaster Risk Reduction and Environment Section of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), from the Lima Regional Hub, and implemented by the HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation - Avina Foundation consortium in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia.

**IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND
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MONITORING AND REPORTING ON COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCS) TARGETS REMAINS A CHALLENGE FOR BOLIVIA, ECUADOR, AND PERU. OUR REGIONAL EX-PERIENCE CONFIRMS THIS. FOR THIS REASON, THE ANDES RESILIENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE PRO-JECT SUPPORTED INITIATIVES WITH BOTH NATIONAL AND LOCAL APPROACHES IN THE AGRICULTURE AND WATER SECTORS, GIVING RISE TO THREE CASE STUDIES THAT ILLUSTRATE DIFFERENT WAYS OF ADDRESSING THIS CHALLENGE.



ABOUT ANDES RESILIENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

It is a regional project that seeks to strengthen the resilience of family farming families, especially women and young people living in the Andes of Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador; so that they can adapt to the risks of an increasingly hostile climate context.

In 2024, it begins its second phase, based on the achievements and lessons learned previously. From support in the formulation

of public policies, the recovery of ancestral knowledge, the scaling up of good adaptation practices and risk management in the perspective of resilient Andean family farming. With this, it contributes to improving production, entrepreneurship, water and food security, valuing the role of communities as guardians of the territory and the knowledge that sustains Andean life.

HOW DO WE WORK?

The project has a systemic approach and a facilitating role. It cooperates with public entities responsible for climate, agricultural, economic and social inclusion, and development planning policies, to generate an enabling environment for public services that strengthen the climate resilience of Andean Family Farming (AFA). In addition, it promotes alliances with the private sector, microfinance and solidarity banking actors, to develop financial products with criteria for adaptation to climate change.

It contributes with technical assistance, knowledge generation, innovation in services and strengthening climate management and governance. It also supports the measurement and progress in adaptation, in accordance with the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS - NDC

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are a set of indicators that show the effort that countries are making to meet the goal of the Paris Agreement on climate change, which has as its main goal to keep the global temperature of the planet below 2 °C and as close to 1.5 °C as possible by 2100.

Therefore, these efforts involve goals in the reduction of country-emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) (mitigation) and adaptation objectives, which allow nations to adapt to the impacts, current and future,

generated by climate change. Consequently, the NDCs form a roadmap for countries' actions against climate change. They also indicate the support required for the achievement of the same.

At the country level, NDCs become an important input for the planning of the activities of the sectors involved, in addition to mainstreaming climate change in the regular country-planning process, both at the national and local levels.



HOW DO WE WORK?: CONCRETE INITIATIVES

Andes Resilientes supports the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador. This support was given in concert with country counterparts and focused on bringing the implementation of the NDCs to the national, subnational and local scales for the water, agriculture and energy sectors. However, in order to be able to support countries more effectively, it was decided that support needed to be differentiated, in order to respond efficiently to their own requirements and needs. That is why Peru and Ecuador worked to take the actions of the NDCs to the subnational and local scales. While in Bolivia, support was directed towards the development of climate indicators that would allow strategic sectors to carry out evaluation and reporting with a metric approach towards mitigation and adaptation objectives, or in terms of co-benefits.



FIG. 1. RESILIENT ANDES SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NDCS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE ANDEAN REGION.

PROGRESS IN NDC IMPLEMENTATION: MONITORING AND REPORTING, A REGIONAL CHALLENGE

In Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, the targets of the NDCs, in their **adaptation** component, prioritize measures related **to agriculture, food security and water**; key sectors or systems that face, on the front line, the impacts of climate change in these countries, and in a transversal way, the most vulnerable populations in the Andean region.

Andes Resilientes supported the implementation of the NDCs in the Water, Agriculture, and Energy sectors. This is because the development of the climate change issue has differentiated advances

and realities between the three countries, and even between the regions within the same country. Therefore, no "magic recipe" was developed that can be applied and implemented in all states, but rather guidelines that help achieve the implementation and achievement of the NDC targets for the sectors in question.

Our contribution had a "bottom-up" approach, and that is visible in two main lines. The first is to **support specific sectors, priority and vulnerable regions in the Andean region**, so that they can implement the measures

and achieve the goals of the NDC from their regions and/or sectors. And the second line, which focuses on **climate indicators and metrics** that allow adequate monitoring and reporting of the implementation and/or achievement of the NDC goals (Fig. 1). The latter is of high relevance, because it allows monitoring, follow-up and reporting of the progress of the goals, through their indicators. In Peru and Ecuador, a series of adaptation measures have been defined, which have specific monitoring indicators. Whereas, in the Bolivian context, these indicators do not exist or do not respond to climate metrics.

CASE STUDIES IN BOLIVIA, ECUADOR AND PERU ON MONITORING AND REPORTING OF NDCS

REPORT OF THE CLIMATE METRICS NDC EN BOLIVIA, APPLYING A SECTORAL VISION

Andes Resilientes supported the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the identification of climate indicators and metrics for the 2021-2030 NDC targets in the water, agriculture and energy sectors. Likewise, work was done on the formulation of the monitoring and reporting systems of the NDC goals and the governance required for them (Fig. 2).

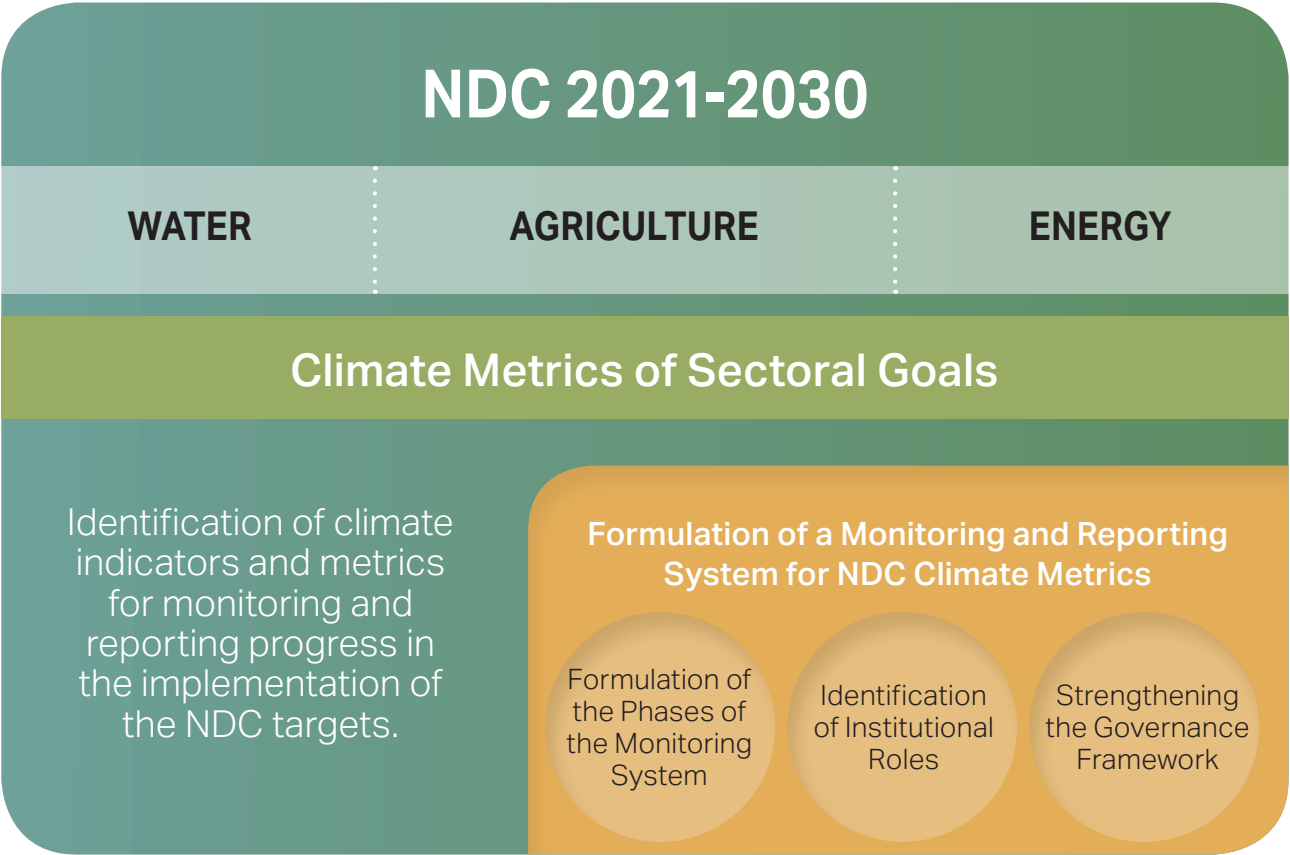


FIG. 2. SUPPORT OF RESILIENT ANDES – PHASE I ACTIVITIES TO BOLIVIA'S NDCS



ROADMAP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MONITORING AND REPORTING SYSTEM OF THE NDC GOALS UPDATED, TOGETHER WITH ITS GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK.

Bolivia, like many other developing countries, formulated the goals of its NDC 2021-2030 based on the country's current and planned development plans. This resulted in the definition of sectoral goals of the NDC, which did not include clear climate indicators that would allow for adequate monitoring and reporting of their progress.

Faced with this situation, Andes Resilientes supported the identification of climate indicators and metrics of the NDC targets, for the water, agriculture and energy sectors, with an approach and structure that will facilitate reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (MTR) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

It also supported the formulation of a monitoring and reporting system for the climate metrics of the NDC targets. This was discussed and agreed upon in the aforementioned sectoral tables and the APMT. Subsequently, a proposal for a Governance Framework was generated for the implementation and operation of the monitoring system.

INNOVATIVE AND TRANSFORMATIVE ACTION

The main innovation of this support has been the process of **identifying the climate indicators and metrics** of the sectoral goals of Bolivia's NDC 2021-2030. This process was developed with the sectoral tables and following the IPCC methodologies for GHG emissions and adaptation to climate change, which in turn respond to the monitoring and reporting requirements under the UNFCCC MTR. This process allowed for capacity building, and discussion with different sectors, on the achievement of NDC targets and measures in climate terms.

The second major innovation was the methodological process, followed by the formulation of the monitoring system and the reporting of climate indicators and metrics. This was intensely discussed with all the actors involved in monitoring and reporting; with which roles, responsibilities, weaknesses and development of enabling frameworks for this process were discussed. Finally, the discussion made visible the need to strengthen the processes of governance and inter-institutional and intersectoral coordination, due to the complexity of information required for the estimation of climate indicators.

RESULTS

The main results of Andes Resilientes' support in the first phase were:

- ▶ Guidance manual for the monitoring and reporting of climate indicators of Bolivia's updated NDC targets in the Energy, Water and Agriculture sectors, under the Enhanced Transparency Framework. It is being used by the sectoral tables and representatives of the sectors indicated for the update of the NDCs.
- ▶ Governance Framework required for the monitoring of climate indicators of Bolivia's NDC targets, for the Water, Energy and Agriculture sectors. This Governance Framework has been implemented by the Plurinational State, through the coordination of the APMT and the Ministry of Development Planning.

These results are allowing Bolivia's metrics and monitoring system to be redefined. The latter has been discussed by the sectoral tables at the beginning of the formulation of the country's NDC 3.0.

REPLICABILITY AND SCALABILITY

Replicability is high, especially for all those countries that have focused on the formulation and reporting of their NDC targets, under the structure of state planning. Which does not precisely follow the logic of climate indicators and metrics. It is also useful for those countries where the process of mainstreaming climate change has not been properly integrated into development planning. Therefore, its replicability is global.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The main impact focuses on **the urgent need for an analysis that is consistent with climate metrics, within the national, sectoral and local planning processes.** Although the support was adjusted to the Bolivian context, the important thing was the methodological process developed, which came to identify measurable climate indicators and metrics, both at the level of adaptation and mitigation.

The primary identification in adaptation and its co-benefit in mitigation or vice versa, were fundamental to eliminate assumptions assumed in the country. For example, that the water sector only contributes to adaptation to climate change and not to mitigation. The same was true for the energy sector, as actors saw their actions as contributing only to mitigation and not adaptation.

Therefore, it is necessary to carry out a **methodological process of comprehensive analysis of the NDC targets, highlighting their contributions and metrics in both adaptation and mitigation.** The latter is of great relevance for the design of a monitoring system that allows evaluating and reporting the progress achieved in the implementation of each of them. Therefore, the methodological process is of high relevance for other countries in the region, and also at the global level.

Finally, it is important to note that having climate metrics that can be quantitative and measurable is an important contribution to the global discussion on the characteristics of the future indicators that need to be defined for the global adaptation goal.



FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF WATER HERITAGE IN ECUADOR

The support provided by Andes Resilientes in the implementation of Ecuador's NDCs focused on supporting the sector's adaptation objective "Water Heritage", which states that: *"the National Strategic Water System must be strengthened as a mechanism for coordination and sectoral interaction to increase the adaptive capacity of the water sector in the territory."* This objective proposes a series of adaptation measures that include the *"incorporation*

of climate change criteria in national and sectoral strategies and plans for the water sector" and *"generation and establishment of mechanisms for the conservation of water sources and implementation of their management plans to ensure, in the future, water in quantity and quality"*. From this, it was possible to constitute a new Water Protection Area and was supported by the participatory process of formulating Technical Plans for the Management of Water Protection Areas (Fig.3).

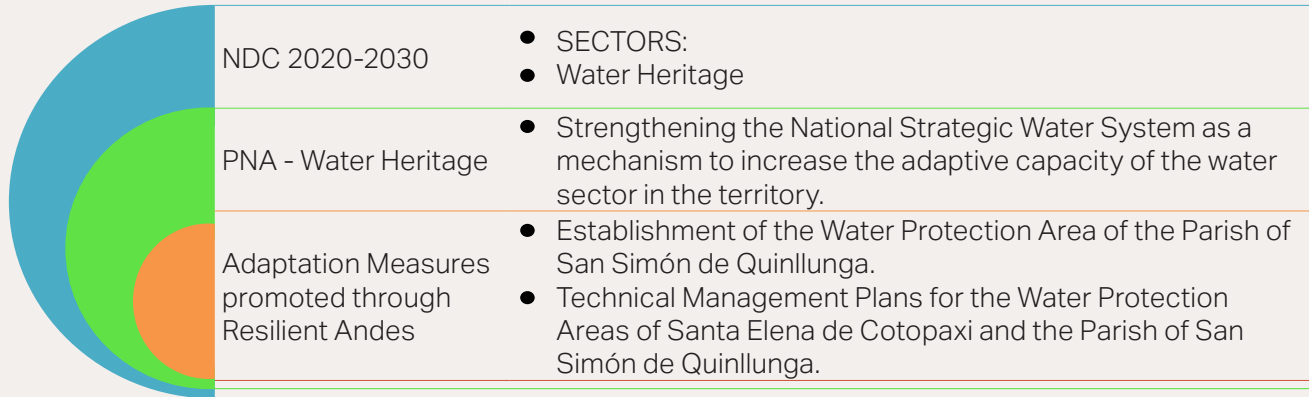


FIG. 3. SUPPORT OF RESILIENT ANDES – PHASE I ACTIVITIES TO ECUADOR'S NDCS

CONSTITUTION OF A WATER PROTECTION AREA (WPA) AND FORMULATION OF TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR THE APH OF QUINLLUNGA DE SAN SIMÓN DE GUARANDA AND THE APH OF SANTA ELENA DE COTOPAXI

Climate change has significant impacts on water resources, either through changes in water variability, which generate water scarcity and/or excess in different regions of Ecuador. This, at the basin level, is reflected in an increase in flows, greater sediment production, and prolonged periods of water scarcity (Republic of Ecuador, 2019; 2025). The Guaranda water basin has been declared a priority Water Protection Area (WPA) under Ecuador's National Adaptation Plan.

Thus, the project supported the establishment of a new Water Protection Area for the parish GAD of San Simón, which is part of the Guaranda basin, which is considered a priority basin of Ecuador's water heritage. Likewise, a "*Guide for the development of technical management plans for Water Protection Areas (WPA)*" was formulated, which was used to develop two pilot plans for the Santa Elena de Cotopaxi HPP and the San Simón de Quinllunga WPA.

INNOVATIVE AND TRANSFORMATIVE ACTION

It is important to highlight the relevance of the process followed for the constitution of a new Water Protection Area and also the formulation of the technical management plans for the APH of Quinllunga de San Simón and Santa Elena de Cotopaxi.

The development route in which, first, a "Practical Guide for the formulation of technical management plans for the Water Protection Area" was formulated. This document contains all the elements necessary for a comprehensive process:

- a) Conceptual aspects of WPA and their management.
- b) Ecuador's regulatory and institutional framework.
- c) Methodological process of the phases of design, planning and implementation of management and evaluation of effectiveness.

This guide is a technical support for local actors of the Decentralized Autonomous Governments (DAG), communities, communes and organizations that contemplate the Integrated Management of Water Resources (IWRM).

In a second phase, the training process was carried out, with the establishment of a water school for community leaders and representatives of the GADs of San Simón and Santa Elena. For this purpose, 6 training modules were developed, which were taught with the participants of the water school for 5 months.

In a third phase, the "Technical Committee of the Water of the Parish of San Simón", belonging to the WPA Quinllunga, was constituted. The technical committee is a governance mechanism that allows the implementation of the technical management plans of the WPA, the monitoring of the execution of the Plan's activities and the sustainability of the management of the WPA (Fig. 4).

This process aims to resolve the adequate integration of the actors involved in a basin IWRM, starting from local actors, such as water associations, communities, religious institutions, municipal and provincial DAGs. They meet and work on the formulation of Technical Management Plans for Water Protection Areas and establish a robust governance of the same, through the establishment of a Technical Committee of the Water.

RESULTS

The main results obtained are:

- 1) Under **management**:
 - a) Establishment of the WPA of the Parish of San Simón de Quinllunga.
 - b) Formation and establishment of the Technical Water Board of the Parish of San Simón of the WPA Quinllunga.
- 2) In training:
 - a) Practical Guide to WPA Technical Management Plans. Two Technical Management Plans of the WPA of Santa Elena de Cotopaxi and the Parish of San Simón of the WPA Quinllunga.
 - b) Water School, with 6 training modules for the development of Technical Management Plans for Water Protection Areas (WPA).

These results allowed for a participatory process in Ecuador, with the possibility of training and formulating technical plans for the management of Water Protection Areas, which in turn are accompanied by training processes and the establishment of governance frameworks, through the technical water tables. This ensures the sustainability of the actions considered in the formulated plans.

REPLICABILITY AND SCALABILITY

The replicability of the development of Technical Management Plans for Water Protection Areas is high in Ecuador. Especially because this methodology can be easily replicated in other water areas and priority basins, affected by climate change, such as the Guaranda, Pastaza, Esmeralda, Jubones and Guayas basins. Therefore, this practical guide, as well as the process followed with communities and DAGs can be implemented at the national level.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The main impact of this process has been the strengthening of the Water Heritage through the constitution of the new WPA, which was accompanied by a process of capacity building that allows, on the one hand, to improve the management of the WPA, and on the other, to strengthen its governance mechanisms.

This process can serve as a model for how NDC sectoral policies and targets can be implemented at the local level. In this way, articulating national efforts with local ones.

REGIONAL ACTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NDC OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN PERU

REGIONAL ACTION PLANS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NDCS OF THE AGRARIAN SECTOR (RAPNDC) IN CUSCO AND PUNO

The support provided by Andes Resilientes to the implementation of the NDCs 2021-2030 and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2030, focused on helping to achieve the objective of: *"Contributing to the integration of climate change adaptation in national, local and sectoral development planning"* for the Agriculture Sector in the regions of Cusco and Puno (Fig. 6).

Peru has a National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC), a National Adaptation Plan 2030 (PNA) and an NDC 2021-2030. All these documents mark the objectives and priority measures that the country, at the national level, must achieve with a view to 2030. However, most of these goals and measures follow the logic of sectoral thematic planning from a central axis. The project has helped the Regional Governments of Cusco and Puno to frame their regional efforts, through the *"Regional Action Plans for the implementation of the NDC in the Agriculture sector"* (RAPNDC). These contain a series of specific adaptation measures in the agricultural sector, limited to the territory that is the region per se and that have an implementation time of 2024 to 2027.

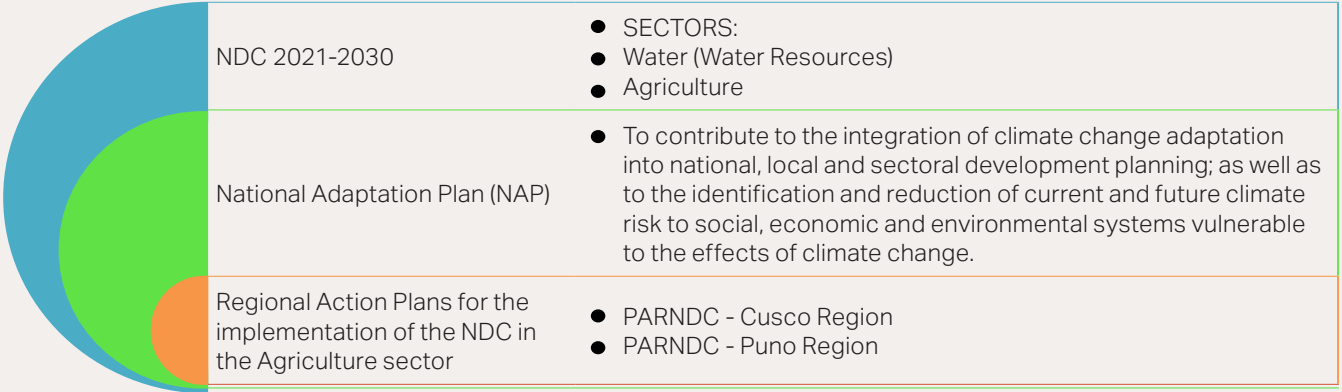


FIG. 6. SUPPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF ANDES RESILIENTES – PHASE I TO THE NDC OF PERU.

INNOVATIVE AND TRANSFORMATIVE ACTION

This allowed Peru to deepen the process of mainstreaming the issue of climate change in the country's regional planning, through the inclusion of local actors from the governorates. The RAPNDCs identified specific climate change adaptation measures in the agriculture sector for the Cusco and Puno regions. The identification process was carried out in a participatory manner, with the most relevant institutional actors in the region.

A process that was based on the adaptation measures of the Agriculture sector, contemplated in Peru's NDC 2021-2030, resulted in an identification of a series of specific activities and projects that contributed to the scope of the adaptation measures of the NDC. In addition, a monitoring and reporting (M&R) system was formulated to measure the progress of the implementation of the projects and/or activities defined in the RAPNDC of Cusco and Puno. The M&R system formulation process followed an 8-step methodology (Fig. 7).

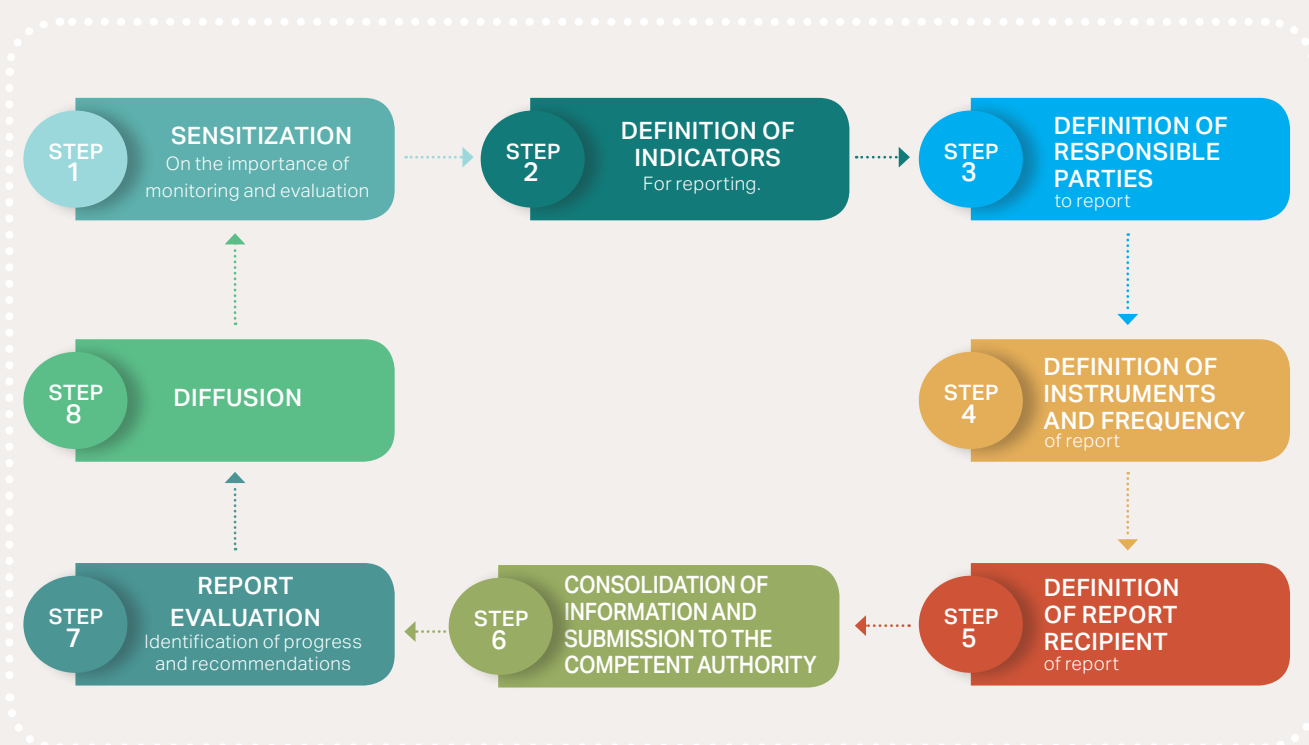


FIG. 7. STEPS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MONITORING AND REPORTING SYSTEM FOR THE MEASURES OF THE RAPNDC.

RESULTS

The main results of the support of Andes Resilientes were:

- ▶ Two Regional Action Plans for the Implementation of the NDC of the Regions of Cusco and Puno. These contain specific indicators for each activity, project and clearly defined institutional roles for M&R in the implementation of the measures.
- ▶ Participatory identification of barriers and requirements for enabling frameworks, in terms of financing, development and/or capacity building, access to technology for implementation and adequate scope of the measures proposed in the PARNDC of Cusco and Puno.
- ▶ Monitoring and Reporting System of the adaptation measures of the RAPNDC of Cusco and Puno.

REPLICABILITY AND SCALABILITY

The potential for replicability is high, because the RAPNDCs can be replicated by other Regional Governments in Peru and also for other priority thematic areas for Adaptation under Peru's NDCs 2021-2030.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The impact was the generation of coordination processes between the central government and the governorates.

Regional NDC implementation strategies support the implementation of national targets from a regional and local context.

In this way, NDCs ceased to have a country-level view, which is usually given from a sectoral perspective, to look at the country from a territorial perspective; which is where the impacts of climate change occur and, therefore, where adaptation measures must be developed. The latter is the main contribution of the project and sets the tone for how similar processes can be triggered in other countries in the region.

Finally, there is evidence of the process, as it was sometimes necessary to adjust adaptation indicators to regional and local contexts. In many cases, national indicators did not necessarily respond to regional practices.

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