

ANNEX

Is 1.5°C within Reach for the Asia-Pacific Region?

Ambition and Potential of NDC Commitments
of the Asia-Pacific Countries





1.5°C

ANNEX

METHODOLOGY

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This report takes a deep dive into measuring collective ambition in individual countries, as well as the enabling factors that will support this ambition. The aim of this combined analysis is to assess the readiness of the Asia-Pacific member States to implement current NDC targets and to review the ambition needed in the next NDC updates in 2025 to accelerate implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Methodology for analysis of Ambition

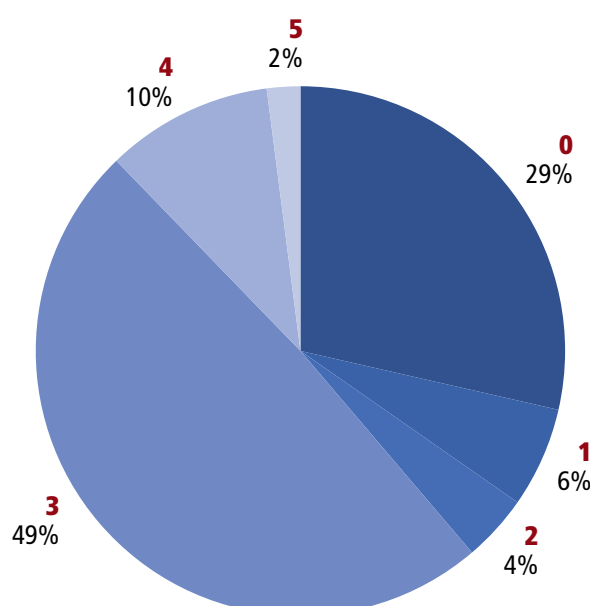
Climate Ambition Factor 1: Carbon neutrality pledges

The methodology for assessing the ambition is anchored on six indicators. For each indicator a score from 0-5 is derived to reflect various levels of ambition, with 0 meaning no data is available to measure the indicator, 1 meaning low ambition and 5 meaning the highest ambition within that category. The score levels and the data sources from which they are derived are as follows.

0	No data
1	Announced intention for a carbon neutrality pledge
2	Pledge made for after 2050
3	Pledge made for 2050
4	Pledge made for before 2050
5	Pledge made for before or 2050 excluding offsets

The results for this ambition metric for Asia-Pacific countries are shown below.

Carbon Neutrality Pledge Categories



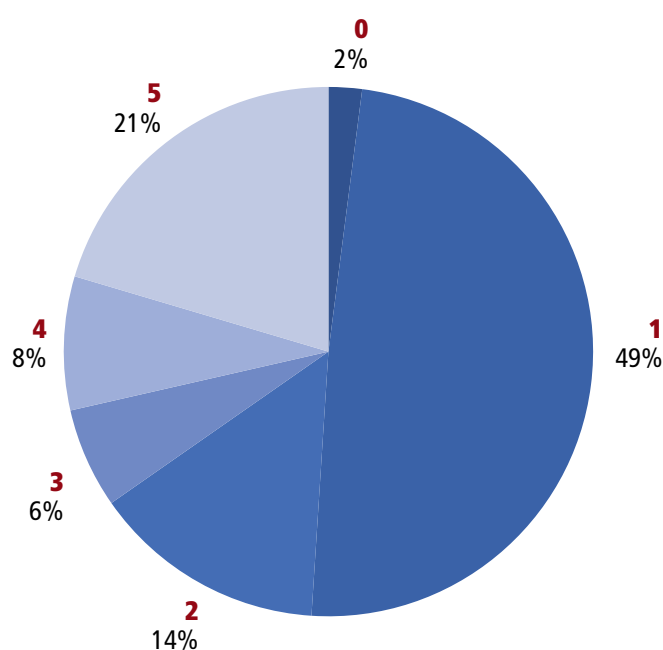
Climate Ambition Factor 2: Progress made to peak per capita emissions

The second metric measures ambition by documenting the date at which a country plans to hit peak per capita emissions, with earlier dates demonstrating higher levels of ambition and strong commitments to decreasing overall GHG emission. Zero indicates a lack of data. The categories are set out below.

0	No data
1	No peak announced/expected yet
2	Announced intention for a peak date or peak after 2030
3	Peaking expected before 2030
4	Peaking took place around 2020
5	Peaking already took place before 2010

The results for this ambition metric for Asia-Pacific countries are shown below.

Peak Emissions Categories

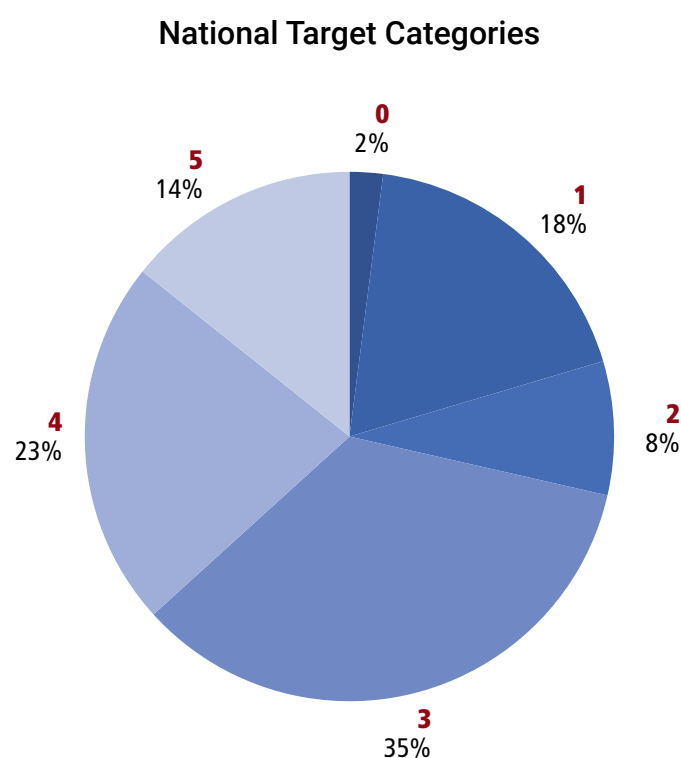


Climate Ambition Factor 3: Classification of national targets

This indicator measures the *type* of targets outlined in a nation's NDC relating to national emissions reductions. This report distinguished between targets that are compared against a BAU scenario versus overall targets as well as conditional versus unconditional targets in order to paint a clearer picture of individual nation's ambitions levels – in particular the level of coverage and certainty provided by the type of target. The scoring is outlined below.

0	No Emissions Data
1	Sectoral targets only
2	BAU or intensity-based conditional target
3	BAU or intensity-based unconditional target
4	Absolute conditional target or post-1990 baseline
5	Absolute unconditional target or pre-1990 baseline

The results for this ambition metric for Asia-Pacific countries are shown below.



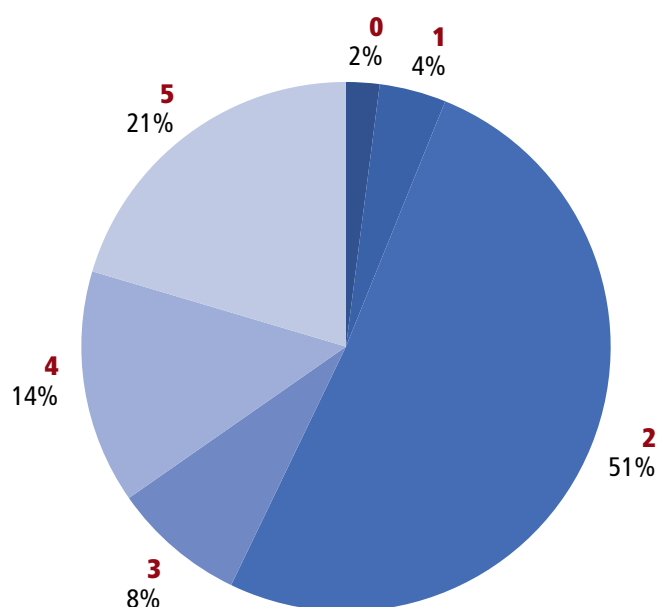
Climate Ambition Factor 4: Sectoral Level Decarbonization

The scoring for this metric is shown below. This indicator measures the degree to which, for the country's primary emitting sector (in Asia Pacific this is usually either energy or LULUCF), the country has announced an ambitious target for decarbonisation of that sector.

0	No Emissions Data
1	No Sectoral Level Targets
2	Plan to Increase Renewable Energy and/or Decrease Deforestation
3	50% Renewable Energy Target and/or Target to Halve Deforestation
4	No-New-Coal Commitment or Zero Deforestation Commitment
5	100% Renewable Energy Target

The results for this ambition metric for Asia-Pacific countries are shown below.

Sectoral Decarbonisation Categories



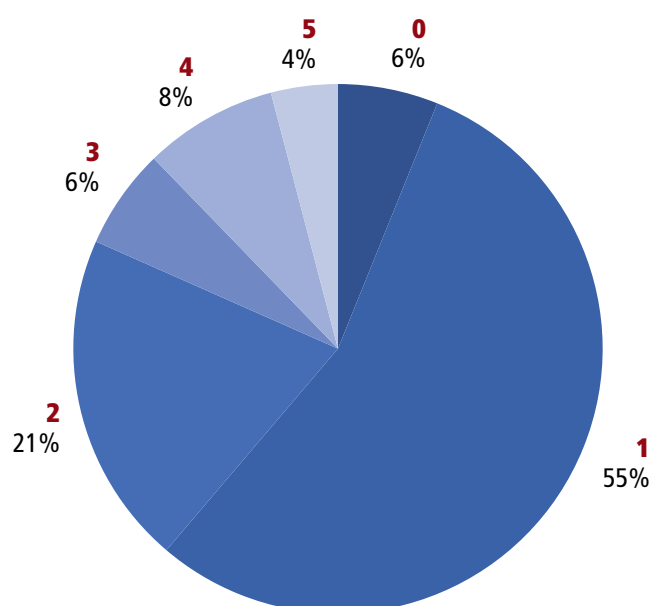
Climate Ambition Factor 5: Carbon prices and policies

The scoring categories for this ambition factor aim to analyse to what degree carbon prices – either through a carbon tax or emissions trading instrument – are prevalent in the economy. The various categories are shown in the table below.

0	No Price/No Data
1	Focus on Buying and Selling Offsets
2	Plan to implement Major City/Sectoral/National ETS/Carbon Price
3	Began Implementing ETS/Carbon Price in 2020/2021
4	Domestic Carbon Price Between \$1-10 USD
5	Domestic Carbon Price Above \$10 USD

The results for this ambition metric for Asia-Pacific countries are shown below.

Carbon Pricing Categories



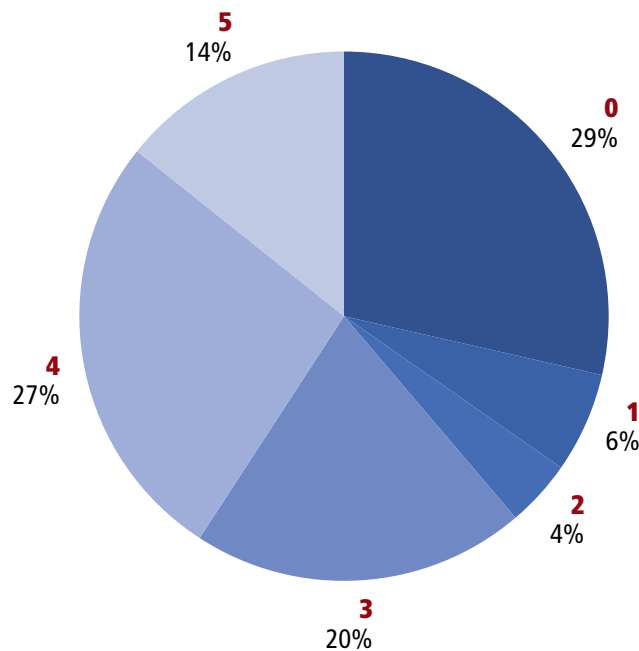
Climate Ambition Factor 6: Fossil-fuel subsidies

The scoring categories for this ambition factor aim to analyse to what degree each country has eliminated fossil fuel subsidies, in comparison to the size of the economy rather than in absolute levels, to provide an understanding of how pervasive the subsidies are/are not. The various categories are shown in the table below, with 5 being the lowest subsidies and 1 being the largest subsidies.

0	No Price/No Data
1	Focus on Buying and Selling Offsets
2	Plan to implement Major City/Sectoral/National ETS/Carbon Price
3	Began Implementing ETS/Carbon Price in 2020/2021
4	Domestic Carbon Price Between \$1-10 USD
5	Domestic Carbon Price Above \$10 USD

The results for this ambition metric for Asia-Pacific countries are shown below.

Fossil Fuel Subsidies Categories

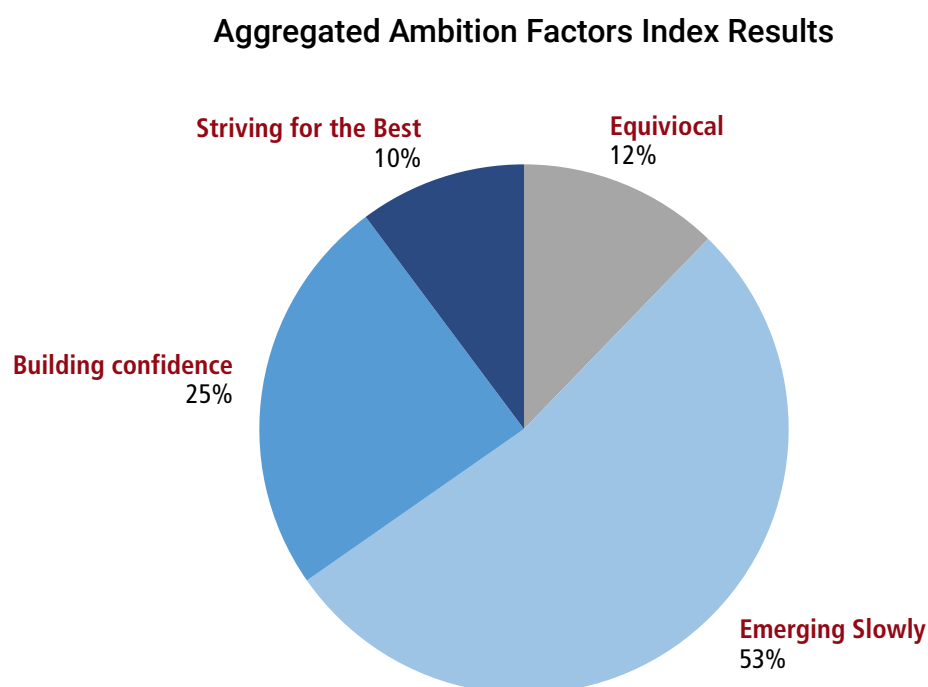


Aggregated Ambition Factors

With these six scores from 0-5, the individual scores are then summed into to one cumulative index and matrix, which provides the basis for categorising the countries as:

- **equivocal: when scored between 0 to 1.5**
- **emerging slowly: when scored between 1.6 and 2.5**
- **building confidence: when scored between 2.5 and 3.5; and**
- **striving for the best: when scored between 3.5 and 5.**

The overall result for Asia-Pacific countries using averages of the six ambition factors and these four categories is shown below.



Methodology for analysis of Enabling Factors

As with the ambition indicators, to ensure consistency of approach, for each enabling factor a score from 0-5 is derived to reflect various levels, with 0 meaning no data is available to measure this factor, 1 meaning the enabling factor has not been put into use and 5 meaning the strongest possible degree of implementation of this enabling factor within that category.

For each of the four enabling factor categories, at least two sets of data and/or specific and proxy indicators are gathered, including in relation to gender integration.

Enabling Factor 1: Mainstreaming (including gender mainstreaming)

In order to assess this first enabling factor, for each Asia-Pacific country four sets of data, specific and proxy indicators, including in relation to gender integration, are used.

First, the degree to which each country has a green growth strategy, scored as shown below.

0	No Strategy/No Data
1	Announced intention to create a green growth strategy
2	Green growth strategy created, but quite broad
3	Strategy in place for over 3 years
4	Strategy in place for over 3 years and covers key parts of economy
5	Strategy in place for over 3 years and covers entire economy

Second, the degree to which each country's climate targets are incorporated into the development plans, scored as below.

0	No development plan/strategy/no data
1	No mention of climate in development plan/ strategy
2	Development plan mentions climate change
3	Development plan mentions both climate mitigation and adaptation
4	Development plan incorporates significant climate targets and actions
5	Development plan has been in place for over 3 years and incorporates significant climate targets and actions

Third, the degree to which countries are using climate change laws to encourage mainstreaming. The relevant scoring categories are shown below.

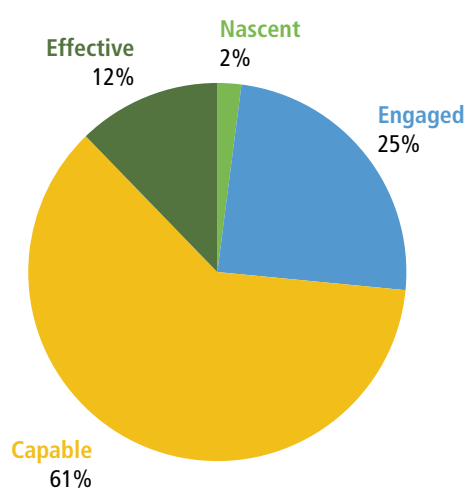
0	No law/no data
1	Announced intention for a law soon/law not yet in force
2	Law created, but quite broad
3	Specific law in place for over 3 years
4	Law in place for over 3 years and covers announced NDC or carbon mitigation targets
5	Stringent, well used law, binding country into independent carbon targets

Last but not least, to understand the current state of gender mainstreaming climate change, the country's NDCs, National Communications, climate change laws and policies were all analysed using a gender and social inclusion lens. Each country received a score based on the aggregate information relating to the mainstreaming of gender equality, women's priorities and social inclusion in their respective policies and plans. For example, a country that attained the maximum score on gender mainstreaming in climate change mainstreaming would have explicit links between gender equality and climate change, gender equality as a guiding principle or key objective, links to Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment) and mention of CEDAW in any or a number of their key climate policies. The scoring is outlined below.

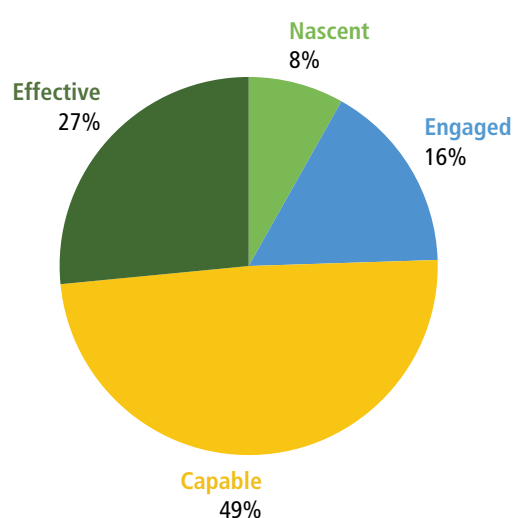
0	No data
1	No explicit mention of gender or gender issues
2	Mention of women's differentiated vulnerability
3	Explicit mention of gender, inclusion, women's vulnerability
4	Effort to explore gender, inclusion and climate links, link to women's empowerment
5	Explicit links between gender equality and climate change, gender equality as a guiding principle/key objective, links to SDG5 and/or mention of CEDAW

The results for this enabling factor for Asia-Pacific countries are shown below, with and without gender mainstreaming incorporated.

Mainstreaming Progress - Plus Gender mainstreaming



Mainstreaming Progress - Excluding Gender Mainstreaming



Enabling Factor 2: Coordination (including gender considerations)

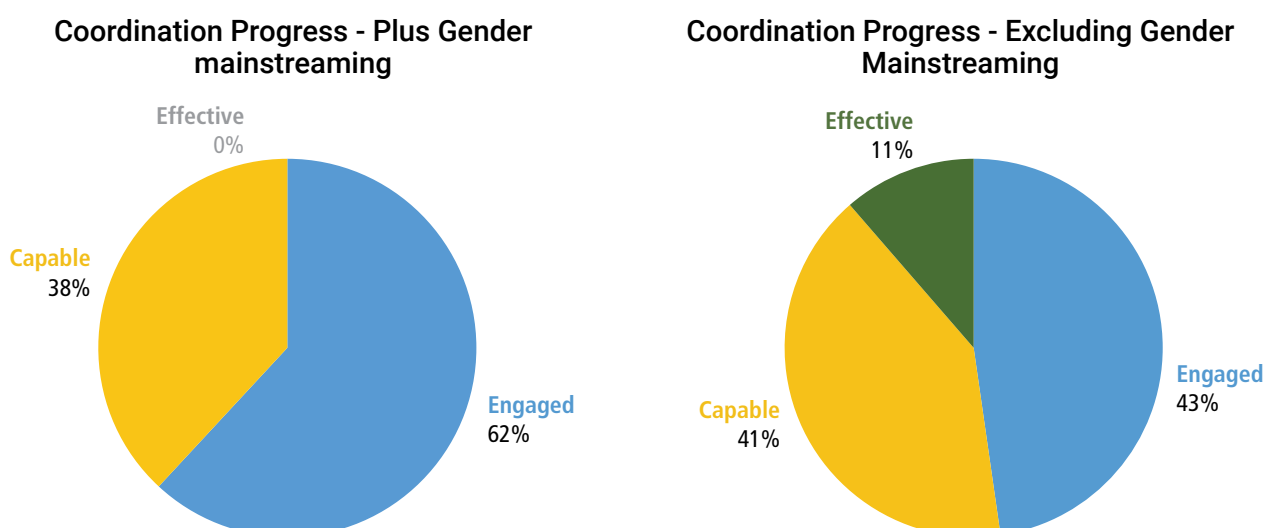
This assessment – actions taken to coordinate national efforts – can be evaluated by subnational actions and local actions and gender mainstreaming metrics. In each metric, countries were scored based on a scale from 1 to 5, as shown below.

0	No NDC/no data
1	No inter-ministry coordination mechanism AND/OR No county/provincial/municipal coordination mechanism
2	Climate change led by environment department, some sectoral coordination AND/OR Capital city has a climate change plan
3	Clear responsibilities & financial allocations assigned to sectoral ministries for climate action AND/OR some responsibilities assigned to counties/ provinces/ municipalities for action
4	Specific climate change ministry exists (cabinet level) AND/OR Regular coordination across counties/ provinces/ municipalities on climate
5	Head of State level coordination AND/OR Counties/ provinces/ municipalities have climate targets

The following metric was used to score the countries on how well they had integrated gender in coordination efforts.

0	No data
1	No inclusion of the women's ministry in climate change coordination, no mention of gender inclusive processes
2	Explicit inclusion of women or vulnerable groups in climate change processes and/or climate change integrated into gender equality frameworks
3	Gender inclusive/responsive climate change processes mentioned and/or climate change integrated into gender equality frameworks
4	Gender inclusive processes, coordination mechanism specifically mentions role of women's machinery, climate change integrated into gender equality frameworks
5	Gender inclusive processes, coordination mechanism specifically mentions role of women's machinery, gender balance promoted in climate change coordination, climate change integrated into gender equality frameworks

The results for this enabling factor for Asia-Pacific countries are shown below, with and without gender mainstreaming incorporated.



Enabling Factor 3: Actions taken to generate and direct climate finance and investments (including gender in climate finance)

The evaluation of the third enabling factor – actions taken to generate and direct climate finance and investments are divided into four parts by four metrics – climate funds, private sector, climate budgeting tagging, and gender in climate finance. Under each metric, each country is scored on a scale from 1 to 5, and the four metrics weighted equally to come up with an overall score.

Metric 1: Climate Funds

0	No focus on climate finance in NDC/ no data
1	Mentions climate finance in NDC and/or has applied to GCF
2	Domestic climate fund created but not spent
3	Supported by an accredited GCF financial institution
4	Domestic climate fund created with size and flow announced (e.g., levy)
5	Domestic climate fund created and already spending

Metric 2: Private Sector

0	No data/no private sector focus in NDC/coordination
1	Private sector mentioned as important in NDC
2	Has externally focused private sector engagement plan/ roadmap in place
3	Has domestically focused green/ sustainable investment plan
4	PPPs being used on climate change/energy actions
5	Regulating domestic private sector to ensure climate/green focus

Metric 3: Climate budget tagging

0	No data/no CBT so far
1	Climate budgeting mentioned as important in NDC
2	Climate tracking being planned/ in place
3	Climate budgeting on aid or mitigation/ adaptation or one sector only
4	Completed one full round of climate tracking
5	Published 2 or more climate tracking budgets

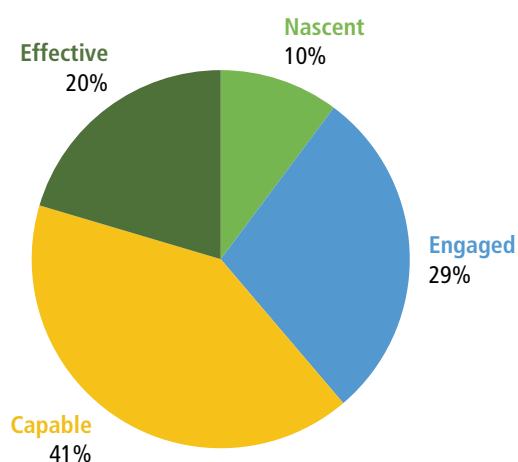
Metric 4: Gender in climate finance

0	No data
1	No reference to gender in climate finance, no GCF Gender Action Plan in place
2	GCF Gender Action Plan in place
3	Gender and climate finance mentioned and GCF Gender Action Plan in place
4	Gender and climate finance mentioned, GCF Gender Action Plan in place, gender mentioned in national climate fund/Climate Fiscal Framework
5	Gender and climate finance mentioned and GFC Gender Action Plan in place, Gender Responsive Budgeting mentioned and/or specific funds already allocated to gender and inclusion in climate action

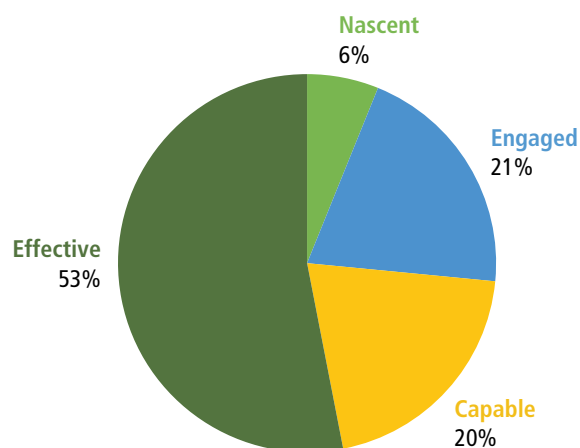
Note that the above implies that the review will take into consideration that IF a country has any GCF projects underway, the associated Gender Action Plan will require direct funding to be dedicated to gender outcomes of the project. With this, some countries who make no other mention of gender and climate finance can attain a positive score due to having a GCF approved project.

The results for this enabling factor for Asia-Pacific countries are shown below, with and without gender mainstreaming incorporated.

Financing Progress - Plus Gender mainstreaming



Financing Progress - Excluding Gender Mainstreaming



Enabling Factor 4: Actions taken towards Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) (including gender M&E and reporting)

The evaluation of this fourth enabling factor are divided into four parts by four metrics – engagement in the capacity building initiative for transparency, submission of biennial update reports and national communications, and gender reporting. Under each metric, each country is scored on a scale from 1 to 5, and the four metrics weighted equally to come up with an overall score. In terms of integrating gender in MRV, the assessment relies on international mechanisms where gender inclusion in climate change action are reported (such as the National Review of Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the periodic reporting to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)) as well as a close examination of how and where gender indicators have been included in NDCs to ensure the collection and use of sex, age and diversity disaggregated (SADDD) data to measure gender and inclusion related commitments.

The scoring categories for this enabling factor are shown in the table below.

Metric 1: Capacity building engagement

0	Eligible but not taking part
1	Applied to take part
2	Approved to take part but not implementing
3	Implementing
4	Implementing and reporting on progress
5	Not eligible

Metrics 2 and 3: BUR/NC submissions

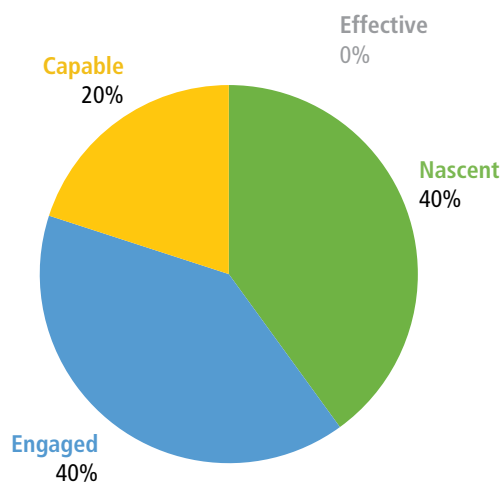
0	Required but no submission so far
1	Announced preparing submission
2	Submitted 1 BUR and/or 1 NC
3	Submitted 2 BURs and/or 2 NCs
4	Submitted 3 or more BURs and/or 3 NCs
5	BURs not required and/or submitted 4 or more NCs

Metric 4: Gender

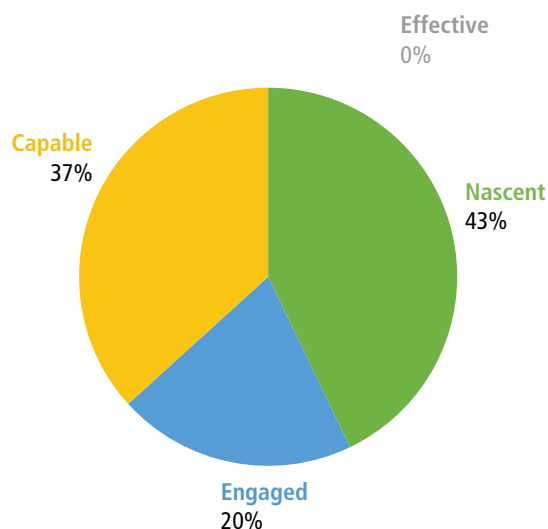
0	No data
1	Reporting on gender and climate change in Beijing Platform of Action and CEDAW periodic reports, mention of the need to report on differentiated impacts of climate change
2	Reporting on gender and climate change in Beijing Platform of Action and CEDAW periodic reports, mention of the need for sex and age disaggregated data
3	Reporting on gender and climate change in Beijing Platform of Action and CEDAW periodic reports, commitment to collect sex and age disaggregated data
4	Reporting on gender and climate change in Beijing Platform of Action and CEDAW periodic reports, gender indicators/targets in stereotypical areas
5	Reporting on gender and climate change in Beijing Platform of Action and CEDAW periodic reports, gender indicators/targets in non-stereotypical areas, gender frameworks in place for monitoring and evaluation of climate action

The results for this enabling factor for Asia-Pacific countries are shown below, with and without gender mainstreaming incorporated.

Transparency Progress - Plus Gender mainstreaming



Transparency Progress - Excluding Gender Mainstreaming



Aggregated Enabling Factors

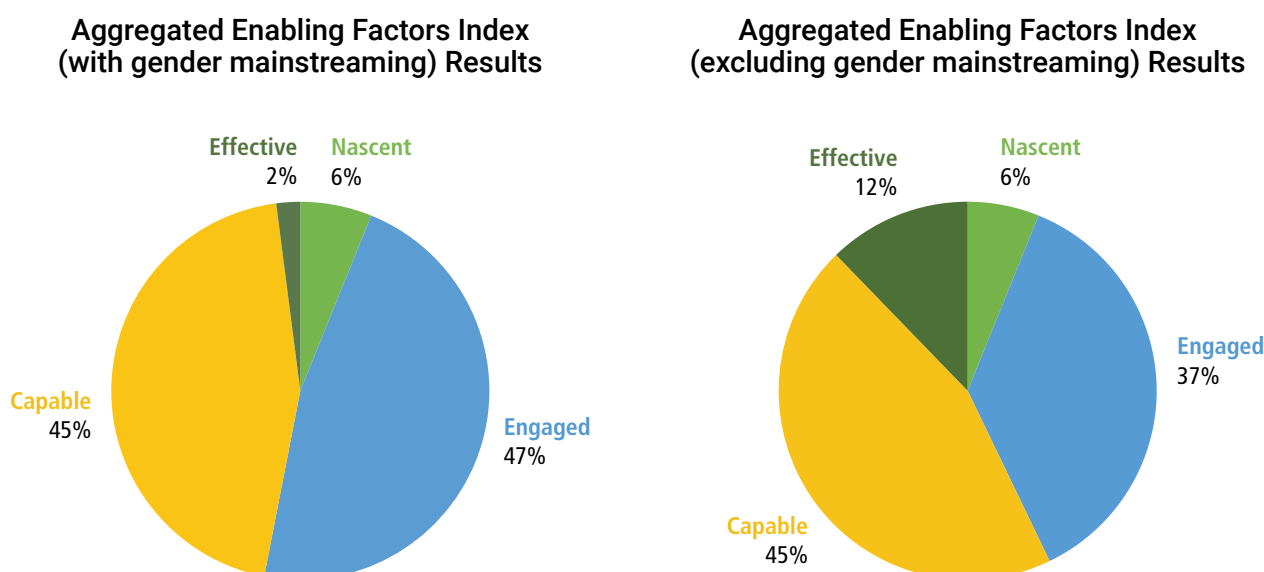
Within each of the four enablers, a separate score, also from 0-5 is also provided for to what degree gender is incorporated into the enabling approach. This provides a means for analysis of whether gender mainstreaming is being incorporated in a holistic manner, to identify any gaps as well as what difference it appears to be making to the enabling factors implementation, and ultimately ambition.

All score levels and the data sources from which they are derived are explained in relation to their ambition and enabling factors in Chapters 4 and 5 of the main assessment report.

The individual scores are then summed into to one cumulative index and matrix, which provides the basis for categorising the countries as:

- **nascent:** when scored between 0 to 1.5
- **engaged:** when scored between 1.6 and 2.5
- **capable:** when scored between 2.5 and 3.5; and
- **effective:** when scored between 3.6 and 5

The overall result for Asia-Pacific countries using averages of the four enabling factors and these four categories is shown below.



The two sets of scores on ambition and enabling are then used to derive a matrix to understand the relationship between ambition and enabling factors in the region and derive the suggestions for the way forward, as described in Chapter 3 of the main report.



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