



NDC CHECKLIST

Andorra Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- NDC We Want
- Short Way to Go
- Some Way to Go
- NDC We Don't Want

		2015 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
AMBITION				
	MITIGATION			
1	Strengthened mitigation targets	Reduce GHG emissions by 37% compared to the Business as usual (BAU) scenario, (530.55 Gg CO2 eq.), by 2030. Absolute reduction compared to unabsorbed emissions in the Business As Usual (BAU) scenario, defined by Andorra's First Biennial Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2014.	The updated NDC maintains the same target (reduction of 37% by BAU) but reinforces the actions to achieve the objective defined in the first NDC in the medium term, by 2030, and commits to pursuing carbon neutrality by 2050.	Although the mitigation target is not strengthened, it is worth noting that actions to achieve it are reinforced and a long-term commitment of pursuing carbon neutrality by 2050 is included.
2	An economy-wide absolute 2030 target	Reduce GHG emissions by 37% compared to the Business as usual (BAU) scenario, (530.55 Gg CO2 eq.), by 2030, including the Energy and Waste sectors, according to IPCC 2006 inventory categories.	Reduce GHG emissions by 37% compared to the Business as usual (BAU) scenario, (530.55 Gg CO2 eq.), by 2030, including the Energy; Agriculture, Forest and Land Use (AFOLU); and Waste sectors.	The two NDCs present the same absolute reduction target of 37% emission reduction by 2030. However, while the 2015 INDC covers the sectors of Energy and Waste, which are the largest emitters in the country (98.8% of total emissions in 1990, 98.5% in 2011) the updated 2020 NDC also includes the Agriculture, Forest and Land Use (AFOLU) sector.

3	A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C	<p>For 2030, the planned contributions determined at the national level are in accordance with the evolution of the representative path of RCP 2.6 concentrations, compatible with maintaining the global temperature increase below 2°C during the 21st century.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions the latest UN Emissions Gap report (2019) finding that the annual global reduction needed to keep temperature below 2°C should be 2.7% per year from 2020 and 7.6 %to achieve the goal of not increasing more than 1.5°C at the end of the 21st century. Andorra states that their 2050 commitment is in line with 2.7% reductions per year, so the NDC is not aligned with 1.5°C. Regarding a carbon budget; the NDC commits to a reduction by 37% (193,73 Gg CO2eq) of BAU (530,55 Gg CO2eq) and mentions that by 2050 emissions should be around 140 Gg CO2eq</p>	<p>The NDC mentions carbon budgets for the medium and long term. The target of reducing emissions by 37% by 2030 is in line with an increase below 2°C in global temperature.</p>
4	NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC presents a 2050 carbon neutrality target, to be achieved through reductions and national sinks sequestration capacity or through capturing, storing or compensation measures through national or international market-based mechanisms, reaching an approximate value of 140 Gg CO2 eq. Thus, the implementation period for the mitigation objectives is divided into two periods, the first in the short and medium term, from 2020 to year 2030, and the second, in the long term, from 2031 to 2050.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions medium term and long term targets but does not mention a long-term strategy.</p>

ADAPTATION

5

Clear adaptation objectives

No adaptation objectives are presented. The NDC mentions that no international support was received to date for the implementation of mitigation actions or adaptation.

Andorra in 2014 carried out a participatory process on the adaptation of Andorra to climate change (PAACC) with the aim of identifying the possible impacts of climate change on the socioeconomic and environmental sectors in the country assessing their vulnerabilities, as well as identifying and prioritizing the following adaptation measures:

- Planning: 15 actions, themes: Water resources, Energy, Tourism, Natural risks, Mobility
- Operational: 10 actions, themes: Agriculture and livestock, Health and Energy
- Regulations: 5 actions, themes: Natural areas / Landscape, Energy, Water resources
- Research and studies: 5 actions, themes: natural spaces / Landscape Natural risks
- Education: 3 actions, themes: Water resources, Energy, Natural risks
- Financial instruments: 5 actions, themes: Tourism and Natural Risks

The adaptation measures identified in 2014 are reviewed and new measures are incorporated, if necessary, according to the roadmap established by the National Strategy for Energy and the Fight against climate change. The sectors of health, agriculture, energy and tourism are priority themes for adaptation, established by law in 2018. Adaptation measures should take into account nature's ecosystem services and incorporate nature-based solutions to increase the resilience of the territory, especially for improving sink capacity and managing and minimizing risks related to the effects of climate change.

While the 2015 version does not mention adaptation goals, the 2020 submission presents an adaptation component with measures focused on the priority sectors of health, agriculture, energy and tourism. Adaptation measures defined through a participatory process in 2014 are periodically reviewed and updated.

FINANCE				
6	Finance Commitments	<p>No international support received to date for the implementation of mitigation actions or adaptation. Andorra requested, and received in April 2013, the support of an external consultant appointed by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) to identify the circumstances specific to the country, the steps to follow (documentation, deadlines, etc.) and possible ways of receiving funding. In line with this technical assistance, in early 2014, the country submitted a financing project at the Global Environment Facility for the preparation of the First Biennial Report (BUR1) and the First National Communication (NC1), which did not receive a response to today (March 2015). It should be recalled that paragraph 44 of decision 2 / CP.17 urges the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to make available funds to support Non-Annex I parties to the preparation of their first most biennial update reports as early as possible in 2012 and on the basis of full funding of the agreed costs.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions the voluntary national market for GHG compensation, created in 2018, that, if needed in the future, can be a complementary measure to comply with the NDC commitments. It is also mentioned that during the 2013-2015 period, 12% of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' total budget was allocated to cooperation projects or programs specifically focused on the environment and the fight against climate change. Support from the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the International Francophone Organization (OIF) for environmental projects is also mentioned.</p> <p>In addition, the country is committed to structuring a financing system to implement the planned actions, including the creation of a Green Fund, incorporated into the Budget Law of the Government and composed by the taxes that can be determined for this purpose, complementary budget allocations provided by the General Budget Laws, donations, contributions and other sources. Carbon taxes will be regulated in the medium term and will also contribute to the Green Fund.</p>	<p>While the 2015 INDC stated that no international support had been received for the implementation of mitigation or adaptation actions, the 2020 NDC emphasizes the importance of the contribution of international market-based mechanisms to achieve its goals, as well as refers to the voluntary national market for GHG Compensation, created by law in 2018, which should serve as a complementary measure to fulfill the NDC commitments.</p>
7	Clear conditional targets	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned
8	Moving from conditional to unconditional targets	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned

FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE

9

Increased sectoral coverage

The actions planned to achieve the GHG mitigation target focus on the sectors of Energy and Waste (correspondent to 98.8% of total emissions in 1990 and 98.5% in 2011).

The actions that must allow the reduction of emissions in the medium term (2030) and in the long term (2050) are concentrated in the sectors of Energy and, more specifically, actions in the electricity sector, mobility and building; Agriculture, forestry and land use sector (AFOLU); and Waste. The updated NDC also presents the inclusion of two gases: HFC and PFC. It is mentioned that the GHG emitted by the energy and waste sector represent more than 96% of the total GHG emissions, according to the latest GHG inventory (2017).

While in 2015 the INDC focused on the Energy and Waste sectors, in 2020 there has been an expansion of the Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU) sector as a carbon sink, as well as the inclusion of two gases (HFC and PFC).

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Quantitative Sectoral targets

Not mentioned.

Targets and objectives for the 3 key sectors (Energy, AFOLU and Waste) are established for the medium (2030) and long (2050).

2030 commitments:

- 1) Energy sector: reduce energy intensity by a minimum of 20%, with an increase in production national electricity company of 33% of electricity demand. reduction of 50% of GHG emissions produced by internal road transport; increasing the percentage of electric powered vehicles of the national car park of passenger cars up to 20%; any new construction designed and executed should achieve almost zero consumption.
- 2) Agriculture, forestry and land use sector (AFOLU) sector: maintaining the minimum sink capacity of the country's forest mass in 2017, quantified in -139 Gg CO₂ eq. annual.
- 3) Waste sector: GHG emissions per capita of the solid waste subsector shall comply with the objectives of the Circular Economy Law, currently being drafted.

- 2050 commitments:

- 1) Energy sector: energy intensity will be reduced by a minimum of 30%, with an increase in national electricity production of 50% of electricity demand; for road transport the reduction is not fixed in the long term, but it will continue with the increase in the percentage of electrically powered vehicles to 50%; any new construction designed and executed should achieve almost zero or positive energy consumption.
- 2) AFOLU: around 23% of emissions are captured by the forest mass of the territory
- 3) Waste sector: The GHG per capita emissions from the solid waste subsector are reduced compared to the medium-term scenario due to the progress of implementation of the Circular Economy Plan.

Sectoral targets were presented in the NDC update in 2020 for the sectors of Energy, AFOLU and Waste and were divided according to the emission reduction targets in the medium (2030) and long-term (2050) time horizons.

11	Key structural sectors included	The NDC mentions that impacts are already being felt in tourism, water resources, and health. Climate change is likely to have impacts far beyond these areas.	The National Strategy for Energy and the Fight Against Climate Change includes themes that are essential for society development and go beyond the areas of mitigation and adaptation, such as: a) Training for carbon neutrality in the professional sector, a key player for implementing actions under the framework of the energy transition; b) Awareness and disclosure for citizens' carbon neutrality through Sustainable Andorra Agency with the objective of changing individual behaviour; and c) Educational transition, through the Ministry responsible for education, which ensures awareness and education for the country's schools in relation to climate change.	The 2020 NDC mentions key structural sectors, such as education, training of the workforce related to carbon neutrality and energy transition and the importance of disseminating information, raising awareness and educating society for new habits, as well as technically preparing the population to deal with climate change.
12	Just transition policies	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Despite presenting actions of transversal interest to the population, such as promoting education and public awareness to address climate change impacts, the NDCs do not address just transition policies.
13	Cross-sectoral approaches	Not mentioned.	The 2020 NDC mentions the creation of a voluntary market for carbon compensation and a carbon tax.	The 2020 NDC mentions the creation of a voluntary market for carbon compensation and a carbon tax.

INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

14	Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design	The NDC mentions the creation of the structure and working groups to meet the obligations arising from the UNFCCC, under the coordination of the Ministry of the Environment, carried out in October, 2013.	A National Commission for Energy and Climate Change was established in 2020 to ensure the participation of key actors in strategic policies on energy and climate change that will lead to carbon neutrality, with the participation of representatives of the Public administration, the private sector, NGOs, professional associations, academia, as well as youth representatives. To broaden participation, the Commission approves the creation of the necessary subcommittees, which evaluate the proposals and concerns of specific matters. Adaptation measures in the NDC were defined through a participatory process in 2014.	The 2020 NDC mentions a participatory process for defining adaptation measures in 2014. It highlights the creation of the National Commission for Energy and Climate Change in February 2020, that should have a key role in fostering inclusiveness and participation for the next update. It is also worth highlighting the active participation of young people in preparing the Declaration of Climate and Ecological State of Emergency, adopted by the Andorran Parliament in January 2020.
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15	Disclosure of information	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.
16	Reporting back on process	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.
17	Participatory Climate governance structures	Not mentioned.	The National Commission for Energy and Climate Change has the participation of representatives of the public administration, the private sector, the third sector, professional associations, the research sector, as well as youth through representatives of the National Youth Forum of Andorra. The NDC mentions this forum should have a key role in the next revision.	Information on inclusiveness and participation for this update cannot be found in the NDC, although it highlights the role of the recently created National Commission for Energy and Climate Change for the next update.

CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18

**Linkages with
SDGs**

Not mentioned.

The objectives and mitigation measures considered for the two planned horizons (2030 and 2050) are detailed in the main key sectors and the respective SDGs related to those efforts are mentioned. Regarding international cooperation, it should be noted that each year, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs develops a plan for development aid, which is based on the strategic, sectoral and geographic priorities of Andorra and in the 17 SDGs established by the United Nations. On April 17, 2019, the Andorra Council of Ministers approved the National Strategic Plan for the implementation of the United Nations Agenda 2030 for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The main themes addressed to transform the economy and generate new jobs are sustainability, protection and information, economic growth, sovereignty and diversification.

In addition, the NDC mentions that on January 23, 2020, the Andorran Parliament approved the Declaration of Climatic and Ecological State of Emergency, which requests the Government to promote the transition towards carbon neutrality in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate action).

In the 2020 NDC, there is a clear linkage of targets and SDGs. The objectives and mitigation measures considered for the 2030 and 2050 horizons are detailed in the main sectors, as well as the respective SDG they are related to.

<p>19</p>	<p>Measurable Nature-based Solutions</p>	<p>Not mentioned directly. The only brief reference in the NDC is that that climate change may have impact on water resources and snow, winter sports tourism, health, natural hazards, hydroelectricity production, agriculture and biodiversity.</p>	<p>The NDC update states that in response to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in 2016, the Andorran National Biodiversity Strategy was approved for the period 2016-2024, which integrates the effects of climate change (bioinvasions, loss of species, overexploitation of resources, etc.). The implementation of this strategy should allow the adoption of the necessary adaptation measures identified by the country. Improving knowledge of the natural environment and its operation leads to the consolidation of a management model of the natural and rural territory that allows to improve the country's resilience measures through nature-based solutions. In addition, the 2020 NDC mentions that the adaptation actions have a focus in nature's ecosystem services and incorporate nature-based solutions to increase the resilience of the territory. In addition, the National Strategy for Energy and to Combat Climate Change's actions are directed at different sectors to deal with more cross-cutting issues such as promoting the circular economy, changes in our consumption habits, the application of nature-based solutions, the promotion of research in these areas and the inclusion of new concepts in the education of all citizens. In the AFOLU sector, it is mentioned that In the AFOLU sector, an improvement in silvicultural management that incorporates nature-based solutions to allow increased ambition regarding the capacity sink of the country's forests is mentioned.</p>	<p>The updated submission brings nature-based solutions as a cross-cutting issue of the National Strategy for Energy and Combat Against Climate Change and outlines that adaptation measures take into account the ecosystem services of nature and incorporate nature-based solutions to increase resilience of the territory, especially for the improvement of the carbon sink capacity and management and minimization of risks related to the effects of climate change.</p>
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TRACKING PROGRESS

<p>20</p>	<p>A transparent national system to track implementation</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>The National Commission for Energy and Climate Change, approved in February 2020, has a particularly relevant role in the evaluation and monitoring of the national energy strategy and the fight against climate change.</p>	<p>Comparing both NDCs, the country expanded its monitoring and evaluation mechanisms with the creation of the National Commission for Energy and Climate Change, responsible for monitoring NDC implementation and formed by civil society, government, private sector, academia and youth representatives.</p>
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WWF checklist for Andorra's 2020 NDC assessment

Mitigation

Adaptation

Finance

Fostering system change

Inclusiveness and Participation

Contribution to Sustainable Development

Tracking progress

Andorra's rating grade after assessment:  Short Way to Go

For more information

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