



MAPPING REPORT

CLIMATE CHANGE LAWS AND POLICIES IN CLIMATE VULNERABLE FORUM (CVF) COUNTRIES

Prepared by:



GLOBE

The Global Legislators Organisation

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About Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF)

The Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) is an international partnership of countries highly vulnerable to a warming planet. The Forum serves as a South-South cooperation platform for participating governments to act together to deal with global climate change. The CVF first met near Male', Maldives in November 2009 gathering Heads of State, Ministers and other government leaders representing countries threatened by climate change from around the world. It has since been active in building cooperation, knowledge and awareness on climate change issues. At the CVF High-Level Meeting held during the UNFCCC Climate Change Conference in Paris (COP21), the Manila-Paris Declaration and the 2016-2018 Roadmap of the CVF, adopted at this meeting, spell out the CVF's planned efforts during this time period. The Marrakech Communique and CVF Vision adopted at the subsequent 2016 Forum meeting at UNFCCC COP22 committed Forum members to ambitious climate action, striving, among others, to achieve maximal resilience and to meet 100% domestic renewable energy production as rapidly as possible. www.thecvf.org

About GLOBE International

GLOBE International is a non-partisan, cross-party network of parliamentarians dedicated to improving governance for sustainable development. Established as a charity in 1991 by Senators Al Gore, John Kerry and their counterparts in the European Parliament, Russian Duma and Japanese Diet, GLOBE has grown to include legislators from every global region. GLOBE members have been instrumental in the establishment of legislation on climate change, biodiversity and natural resource protection in parliaments across the world. GLOBE International's current work includes supporting implementation of the [Rio Conventions \(climate change, biodiversity, desertification\)](#), the [Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction](#) and the [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#). GLOBE also serves as the UNFCCC Focal Point for the Parliamentary Group. www.globelegislators.org

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Foreword

As the world tries to tackle climate change, media stories often give great attention to the latest pronouncement by presidents, prime ministers and high-level officials in governments. With all the focus on the executive branch, parliaments and parliamentarians are often ignored or sidelined. But parliaments - as the foremost democratic and legislative bodies in our nations - have a crucial role to play. We make laws, and we scrutinise governments as they implement their agendas. If governments fail, we vote them down. Governments answer to the people in the first order in the setting of the national parliament.

On climate, many parliaments have been taking the lead, by framing and passing climate legislation which legally mandates governments to meet specific ambitious climate targets. As these policies are implemented, parliaments are involved at every stage of the process. These range from framing energy regulatory systems to delivering feed in tariffs and power purchasing agreements, to preventing corruption and ensuring gender equity and strong participation by youth.

In some of our parliaments we have already passed strong climate legislation with binding targets and mandating governments to present carbon budgets to lawmakers on an annual basis. Several Climate Vulnerable Forum countries have already passed or are working on passing similar legislation. In this report you will find the latest developments in parliamentary climate legislation in 48 CVF members. Reviewing these laws and regulations we were reminded of just what a crucial role parliaments have to play - and just how far we still have to go.

There is still insufficient legislative attention given to climate change in many countries, and we have to urgently change this situation if we are to push our governments to meet the goals set out in the Paris Agreement. We hope this report will add to the urgency of this collective effort, and provide much-needed guidance for legislators moving forward to tackle climate issues.

Hon. Mohamed Nasheed

Former President of Maldives and speaker of the Maldives parliament, the Peoples' Majlis, and Ambassador for Ambition of the Climate Vulnerable Forum.

Hon. Loren Legarda

Deputy Speaker, House of Representatives, Republic of the Philippines

Hon. Saber Hossain Chowdhury, MP

Honorary President, Inter-Parliamentary Union

Chairman, Standing Committee on Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Government of Bangladesh

Executive Summary

This first edition of the *CVF Climate Laws & Policies Mapping Report* emerged from conversations with former President Nasheed at the GLOBE COP26 Legislators Summit at the Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh in November 2021. The Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) has since its inception in 2009 played a formidable role in global climate diplomacy and COP26 was no exception. Moral advocacy aside, CVF members have also added to the growing volume of climate change laws and seek to learn from and innovate the most effective legislative responses to the climate crisis, on which they are on the frontlines.

As the CVF seeks to support more proactive engagement by member parliaments to strengthen legislative frameworks and exercise more effective scrutiny of government climate commitments in the post-Glasgow era, GLOBE is well-positioned to act as a knowledge partner to support these efforts across CVF parliaments. Including in its role as the Focal Point for the UNFCCC Informal Parliamentary Group.

Since COP3 in Kyoto in 1997, climate change laws around the world have grown from some 52 in number to more than 2500 today. GLOBE has documented the growth of this global architecture of climate change legislation for many years, with GLOBE members playing a key role in championing legislation in many countries. What began with the annual GLOBE climate legislation reports has now developed into the substantive LSE Grantham database of climate laws of the world, which this study draws on and refines further.

This Mapping Report is the first time that the climate change laws and policies of 48 CVF members have been brought together in one place. The objective is to facilitate peer to peer learning, identify gaps and promote best practice. The Report is designed to serve as a reference point and input to capacity building workshops and trainings on climate change legislative development that will help countries implement their NDCs and climate targets more effectively.

In addition to documenting climate change legislation, the report includes key policies and targets, such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and net zero targets. It also includes reference to climate change litigation and ranking produced by the Climate Action Tracker. Given the significance of political context and multilevel governance, both the national constitutional framework as well as sub-national (where known) are included.

The initial analysis shows that 85% of CVF members have climate change laws with more than ¾ having adopted or considering net zero targets. More than half seek to integrate mitigation but links to adaptation and resilience are weaker, with 61% containing no reference to adaptation and 73% no reference to resilience in climate laws and policies. This suggests one vital area for legislative and related improvements. As CVF members prepare for COP27 in Egypt and accelerate implementation of the Paris and Glasgow commitments, this Mapping Report demonstrates their resolve and will provide a valuable reference point and inform the development of additional measures such as the CVF Climate Prosperity Plans.

Malini Mehra

Chief Executive, GLOBE International secretariat

1. Introduction to mapping report

In the wake of COP26, as nations reflect on the outcomes of the Glasgow Climate Pact and the numerous pledges and partnerships launched, it will be for national legislatures to hold governments to account for promises made. Without national legislative frameworks and enforcement mechanisms, governmental promises run the risk of being paper tigers. Many climate vulnerable nations, despite having contributed least to the climate crisis, have raised the game through their moral courage and political leadership. Numerous members of the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) have committed to low-carbon or net zero pathways in their NDCs. Now is the time to anchor these commitments in domestic legislation to ensure follow-through and attract donor support and foreign direct investment for implementation. This project provides an initial mapping of climate change laws and policies in CVF countries to support this process as part of a multi-year programme of work by CVF Parliament, in partnership with GLOBE International.

Aims

Although the Paris Agreement does not explicitly mention the role of legislators in addressing climate change, other than 'recognizing the importance of the engagements of all levels of government and various actors, in accordance with respective national legislations', GLOBE legislators, including many CVF leaders over the years, have demonstrated the importance of national leadership to develop appropriate domestic climate change legislative frameworks, and exercised their constitutional duties of law-making, scrutiny and budgetary approval to hold governments to account as elected representatives of the people.

As Paris had done, and Copenhagen before that, the post-COP26 period will see yet another surge of law-making in parliaments across the world on climate change to establish national legal frameworks for mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction, resilience, and other related policies and measures. This mapping report provides the first overview of what is currently in place in 48 CVF member countries to support comparative analysis, benchmarking, and best / better practice adoption. Given that the oldest climate change framework laws date back to the late-2000s, how can existing best practice be learnt from? Are there model climate change legislative frameworks, institutions and practices that can be readily adopted or adapted? What lessons can be learnt – not just

for CVF members, who only account for 5% of global GHG emissions, but also for larger emitting nations?

This project seeks to answer these questions and support CVF Parliament members in developing greater awareness and building capacity to respond. In this first phase, this mapping report will be used as an input for awareness raising and capacity building workshops for CVF member parliaments, learning from good/ better/ best practice within the network through peer-to-peer learning, with a view to strengthening parliamentary engagement and performance on climate change across the membership. The project will also draw on GLOBE's familiarity with climate change and related legislation in other geographies and jurisdictions to inform learning and improve on existing models and practice.

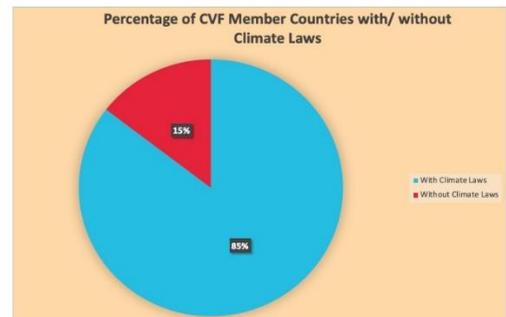
2. Summary of initial analysis

This mapping report provides an overview of national climate change and related legislation and policies in 48 CVF member countries. Importantly it places these in the context of national governance and constitutional arrangements, as well as, where known, sub-national arrangements. In addition, the overview includes features such as the country's contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions, population size, net zero policies, climate change lawsuits and the Climate Action Tracker ranking of the country.

This information is designed to present a more complete picture, in proper governance context, to inform legal and policy development, than currently available in key source material such as the Grantham Research Institute's Climate Change Laws of the World.

The initial analysis suggests diversity across the network, but also that most members already have some form or another of climate change legislation in place. Only four members – Marshall Islands, Sudan, South Sudan and Haiti – have no climate change laws in place. The majority have national climate laws, strategies, policies and targets in place; 6% have declared net zero goals and in 56% have net zero policies under consideration.

In the vast majority, these date from adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, which drove the largest surge of climate change legislative development. In some countries, climate change legislation has been driven by air pollution concerns as in xxx, in others it is linked with renewable energy, agriculture, water, forestry or land-use policies as in Senegal, Rwanda, Morocco and Lebanon. In Nepal, the national climate act came about as the result of a Supreme Court order due to a successful civilian lawsuit. In Columbia, climate legislation provides guidance for multilevel governance on climate change from national government to subnational municipalities and districts.



Disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change is a key theme for a number of members. From Tuvalu, the smallest of the CVF nations in terms of population, which has a Climate Change and Disaster Survival Fund Act to address climate-related disasters effectively. To the Philippines, which has a comprehensive framework for integrating

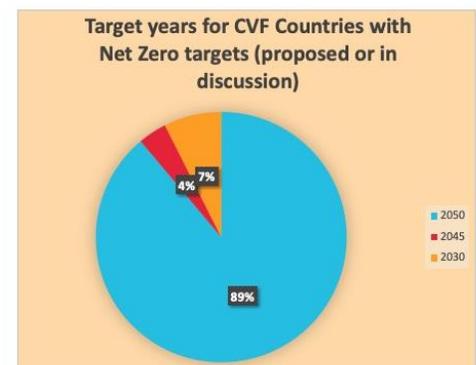
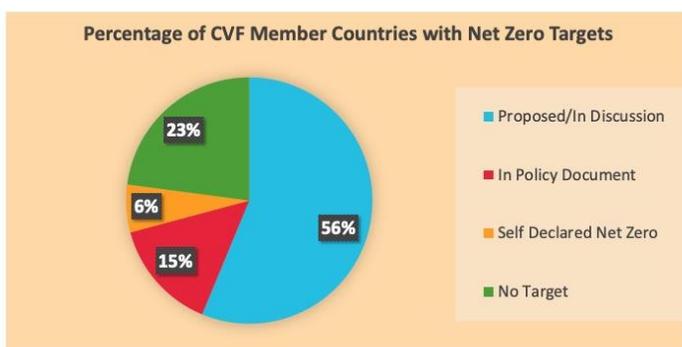
climate change and disaster risk reduction into policies, development plans, poverty reduction strategies and other development tools.

Countries such as Bangladesh and the Maldives provide examples of further policy and legislative innovation, with the former's Climate Fiscal Framework 2014 seeking to harmonise climate-related financing across government departments, and the latter's Climate Emergency Act 2021 incorporating legally binding targets and carbon budgets.

Given the diversity of approaches, the report suggests identifying some key features of climate laws and policies that could form the core of legislative responses to the climate emergency across jurisdictions and help deliver the Glasgow Pact.

CVF Member Net Zero targets

CVF Members and Net Zero Targets – state of play				
	Proposed/In Discussion	In Policy Document	Self Declared Net Zero	No Target
2050	Afghanistan Burkina Faso Colombia Comoros Dominican Republic Ethiopia Grenada Haiti Kiribati Lebanon Malawi Niger Palau Papa New Guinea Rwanda Samoa Senegal Sudan Tanzania Timor-Leste Tuvalu Vanuatu Vietnam Yemen	Costa Rica Fiji Gambia Marshall Islands Sri Lanka	Bhutan Cambodia Madagascar	Democratic Republic of Congo Ghana Guatemala Honduras Kenya Mongolia Morocco Palestine Philippines Saint Lucia Tunisia
2045	Nepal			
2030	Bangladesh South Sudan	Barbados Maldives		

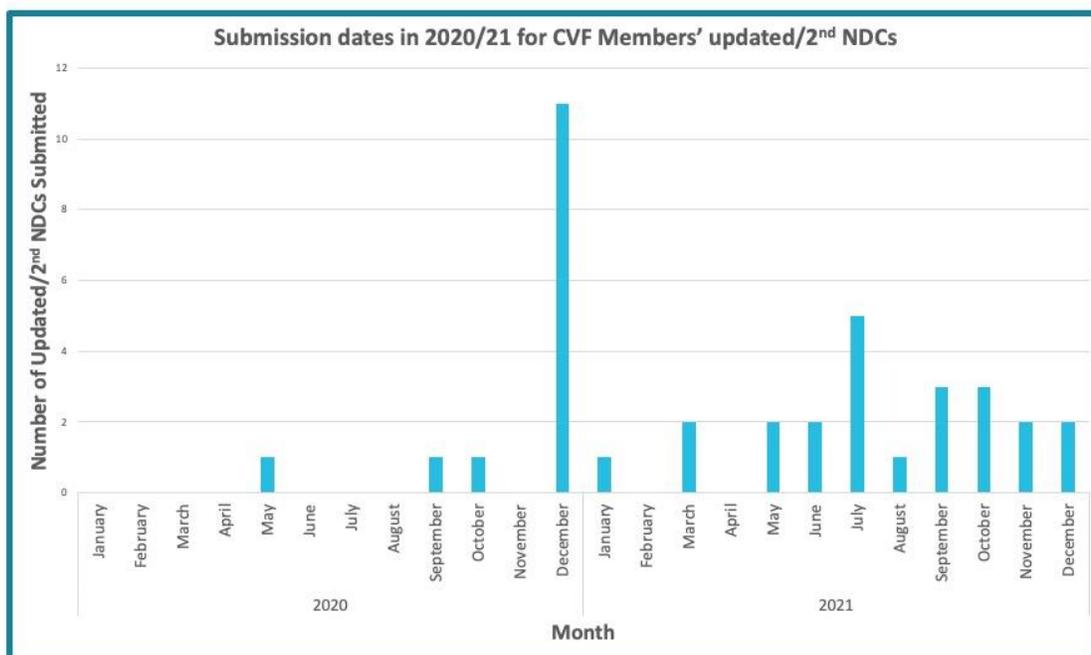


CVF Members Countries updated / 2nd NDCs

Country	Updated/2 nd NDC	Submission Date
Africa & The Middle East		
Burkina Faso	✓	09/10/2021
Comoros	✓	05/11/2021
Democratic Republic of Congo	✓	28/12/2021
Ethiopia	✓	23/07/2021
Gambia	✓	12/09/2021
Ghana	✓	04/11/2021
Kenya	✓	28/12/2020
Lebanon	✓	16/03/2021
Madagascar	✗	-
Malawi	✓	30/07/2021
Morocco	✓	22/06/2021
Niger	✓	13/12/2021
Palestine	✓	10/10/2021
Rwanda	✓	20/05/2020
Senegal	✗	-
South Sudan	✓	21/09/2021
Sudan	✓	31/05/2021
Tanzania	✓	30/07/2021
Tunisia	✓	10/10/2021
Yemen	✗	-

Country	Updated/2 nd NDC	Submission Date
Asia & The Pacific		
Afghanistan	✗	-
Bangladesh	✓	26/08/2021
Bhutan	✓	24/06/2021
Cambodia	✓	31/12/2020
Fiji	✓	31/12/2020
Kiribati	✗	-
Maldives	✓	28/12/2020
Marshall Islands	✓	2 nd NDC: 22/11/2018 Updated 2 nd NDC: 31/12/2020
Mongolia	✓	13/10/2020
Nepal	✓	08/12/2020
Palau	✗	-
Papa New Guinea	✓	16/12/2020
Philippines	✗	-
Samoa	✓	30/07/2021
Sri Lanka	✓	24/09/2021
Timor-Leste	✗	-
Tuvalu	✗	-
Vanuatu	✓	22/03/2021
Vietnam	✓	11/09/2020

CVF Country	Updated/2nd NDC	Submission Date
Latin America and the Caribbean		
Barbados	✓	30/07/2021
Colombia	✓	30/12/2020
Costa Rica	✓	29/12/2020
Dominican Republic	✓	29/12/2020
Grenada	✓	01/12/2020
Guatemala	✗	-
Haiti	✗	-
Honduras	✓	19/05/2021
Saint Lucia	✓	27/01/2021

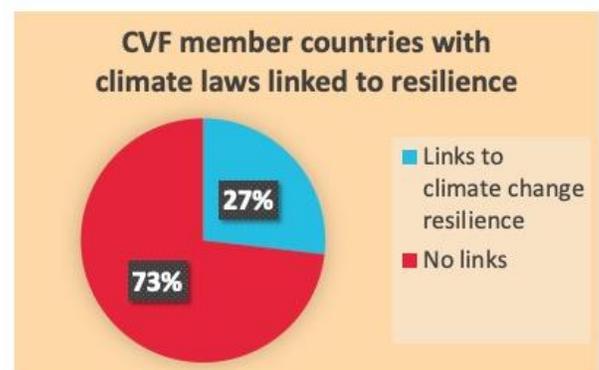
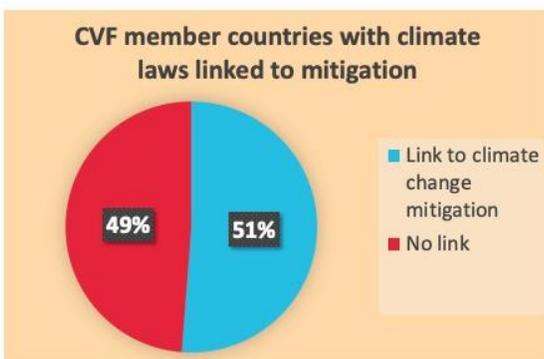
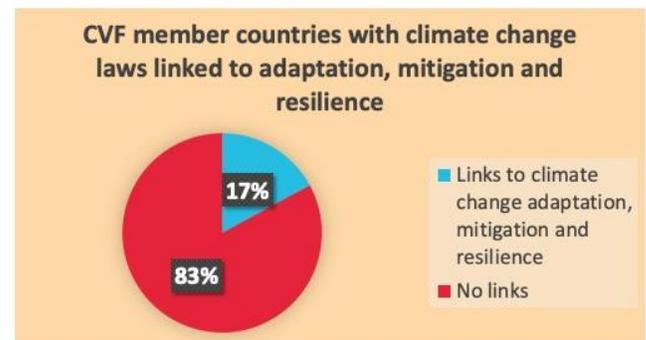
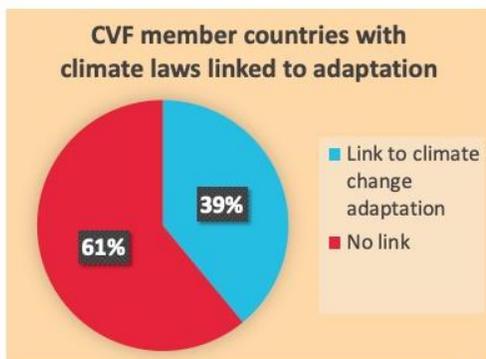


CVF Members climate laws links to adaptation, mitigation and resilience

	Links between the CVF Member's Climate Laws to:		
Country	Adaptation	Mitigation	Resilience
Africa & The Middle East			
Burkina Faso	✓	✓	
Democratic Republic of Congo		✓	
Ethiopia			
Gambia			
Ghana			
Kenya	✓		✓
Madagascar			
Malawi		✓	
Morocco	✓	✓	
Niger			
Palestine		✓	
Rwanda		✓	
Senegal		✓	
Tanzania			✓
Tunisia			
Yemen			

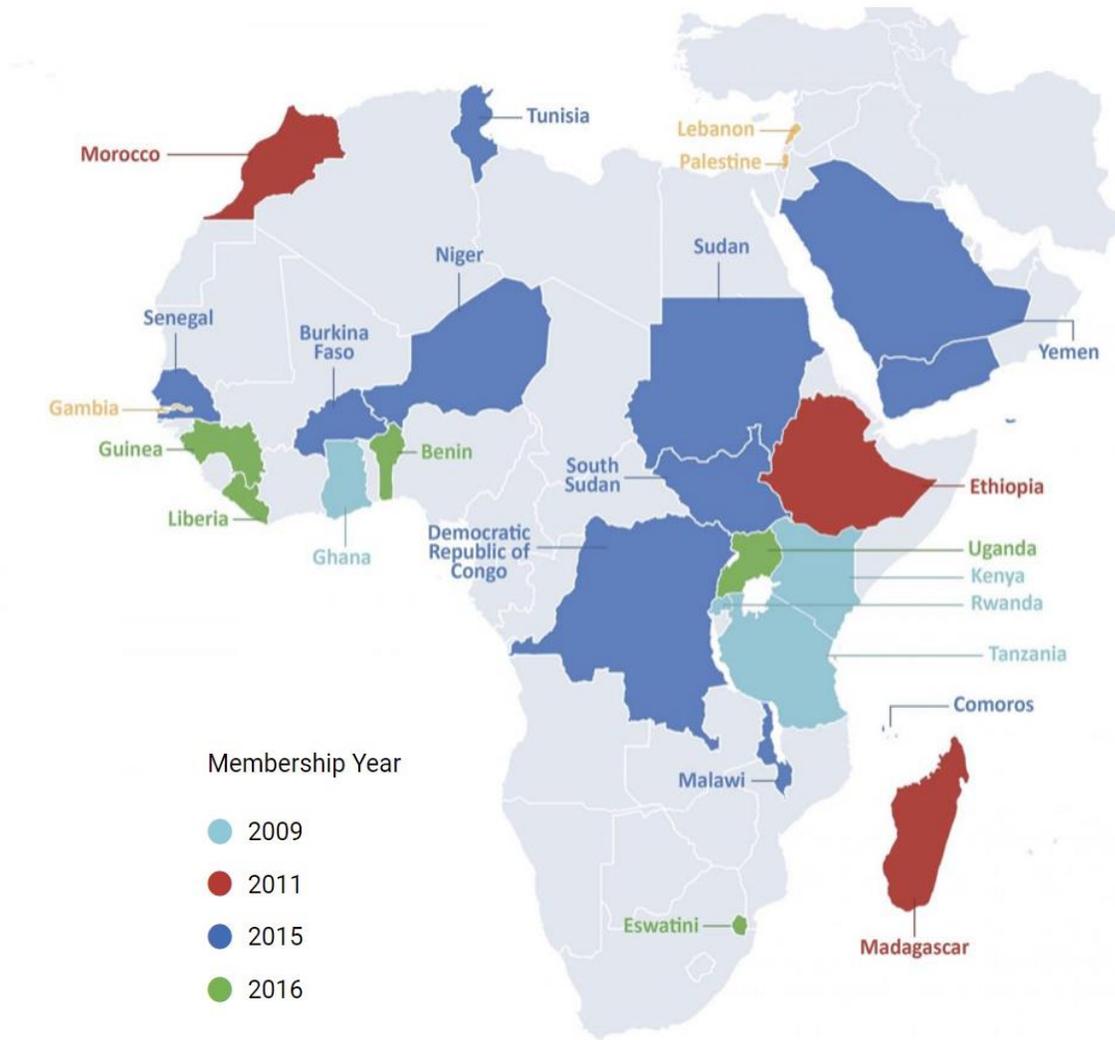
	Links between the CVF Member's Climate Laws to:		
Country	Adaptation	Mitigation	Resilience
Asia & The Pacific			
Afghanistan			
Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓
Bhutan			
Cambodia	✓		✓
Fiji	✓	✓	✓
Kiribati			
Maldives	✓	✓	✓
Mongolia		✓	
Nepal		✓	
Palau			
Papa New Guinea	✓	✓	✓
Philippines	✓	✓	✓
Samoa		✓	
Sri Lanka			
Timor-Leste	✓	✓	
Tuvalu	✓		✓
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓
Vietnam	✓	✓	

Country	Links between the CVF Member's Climate Laws to:		
	Adaptation	Mitigation	Resilience
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Barbados			
Colombia	✓	✓	
Costa Rica			
Dominican Republic	✓	✓	✓
Guatemala			
Honduras	✓	✓	
Saint Lucia			



3. Country Profiles

Africa & The Middle East



CVF Country	Climate Laws	Climate Policies	Climate Targets
Africa & The Middle East			
Burkina Faso	4	8	21
Comoros	0	1	17
Democratic Republic of Congo	3	2	2
Ethiopia	6	11	27
Gambia	2	6	29
Ghana	4	6	26
Kenya	5	14	7
Lebanon	0	4	5
Madagascar	4	6	9
Malawi	4	11	13
Morocco	8	15	75
Niger	1	3	6
Palestine	5	1	16
Rwanda	5	7	16
Senegal	3	16	6
South Sudan	0	3	3
Sudan	0	1	14
Tanzania	4	11	7
Tunisia	3	5	9
Yemen	2	4	8



BURKINA FASO

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
4	8	0	21	20.9m	0.08%	N/A

SUMMARY

Burkina Faso's national climate framework consists of 4 laws, 8 policies and 21 targets. Title II of the [Code for the Environment Law](#) focusses on climate change, the maintenance of ecological balances and improving the living environment. Most national policies focus on sustainable development and adaptation, including fighting land degradation, sustainable energy systems and protecting carbon sequestration sources. A [decree](#) passed in 2015 approves the country's National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change, which intends to reduce the vulnerability of Burkina Faso to the effects of climate change and increase its resilience through modifying development policies to cope with mitigation and adaptation.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

- Burkina Faso is a semi-presidential republic where the President is head of government and multi-party system.
- The President is elected by popular vote for a five-year term, although this has not always been applied, leading to public resistance and a transitional government.
- There was a coup in 2015, however the transitional government was restored a week later. The Democracy Index compiled by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) lists the regime type in Burkina Faso as authoritarian.
- The Parliament is made up of the National Assembly (111 Deputies) and Senate, however the senate has never been created due to an unresolved political confrontation.

CONSTITUTION

Approved by referendum in 1991. Revised in 2018. Certain rights are enshrined in the revised wording, such as access to drinking water, decent housing and a recognition of the right to civil disobedience.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

[4 Climate Laws:](#)

1. To prevent and manage risks, humanitarian crises & disasters, whatever their nature, origin & extent.

2. General rules for guiding implementation of sustainable development.
3. Must take action on adverse effects of climate change, maintenance of ecological balances & improving living environment. Must adapt occupation of national territory to the requirements of climate change.
4. No customs & VAT taxes for solar equipment.

Climate policies:

Most policies focussing on sustainable development & adaptation, including fighting land degradation, sustainable energy systems, protecting carbon sequestration sources, modifying development policies to cope with mitigation & adaptation. [National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change](#). Disaster preparedness & response. [National Council for the Environment & Sustainable Development](#). Scope includes adaptation, conservation of biodiversity, investment in sustainable land management. [Useful link to climate centre report](#).

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL / ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

The [2015 National Adaptation Plan](#) refers to integrating climate change adaptation into subnational development.

NET ZERO TARGET

A net zero target of 2050 has been proposed and/or is in discussion.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A.

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- Scarce water resources are being hit by drought.
- East and SW parts of the country which usually have more favourable weather are increasingly being hit by drought, which will reduce agricultural productivity.
- Higher temperatures are expected which increases the risks of forest and bush fires.
- Burkina Faso are ranked 182 on [Human Development Index](#).
- [3.5m are in need of humanitarian assistance](#).
- There is an ongoing threat of violent extremism.
- Political freedoms are severely restricted.
- The UNDP identified 4 challenges: deforestation, desertification, low rainfall & extreme weather events.

COMOROS



Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
0	1	0	17	869 595	0.0%	N/A

SUMMARY

The Comoros's national climate framework consists of 0 laws, 1 policy and 17 climate targets. The [Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy 2015-2019](#) detailed measures to be taken by the government to decrease vulnerability to climate change related disasters, promote the green economy and raise public awareness of climate change. This policy contained a target to increase forest cover by 6% by 2019 against a 2015 baseline. Climate change is leading to a reduction in dry season rainfall, as well as an increase in cyclone activity during the wet season. Most of the population lives in coastal areas and are vulnerable to sea level rise and natural disasters.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

- Federal presidential republic, whereby the [President of the Comoros](#) is both head of state and head of government, and of a multi-party system.
- Executive power is exercised by the government.
- Federal legislative power is vested in both the government and parliament.
- Each of the islands (according to Title II of the Constitution) has a great amount of autonomy in the Union, including having their own constitutions (or Fundamental Law), president, and Parliament. The presidency and Assembly of the Union are distinct from each of the islands' governments. The presidency of the Union rotates between the islands.

CONSTITUTION

The [Constitution](#) of the Union of the Comoros was ratified by referendum on 23 December 2001, and the islands' constitutions and executives were elected in the following months. It had previously been considered a military dictatorship, and the transfer of power from Azali Assoumani to Ahmed Abdallah Mohamed Sambi in May 2006 was a watershed moment as it was the first peaceful transfer in Comorian history. The preamble of the constitution guarantees an Islamic inspiration in governance, a commitment to human rights, and several specific enumerated rights, democracy, "a common destiny" for all Comorians.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

[Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy 2015-2019](#)

Aims to strengthen the social, economic & environmental situation. It details specific measures to be taken by the government to achieve such development, notably regarding land degradation, vulnerability to climate change related disasters, the promotion of a green economy, and raising public awareness to climate change. Further promotes sustainable production in sectors such as agriculture, tourism and energy. Policies/targets:

Large project alongside the Green Climate Fund and UNDP announced to increase resilient water supply. Has set [objective](#) of being a carbon sink. Current and planned adaptation: enforce regulations for restoration of degraded areas, increase involvement of women in environmental decision making, build resilience, [Strengthening](#) the capacity and resilience of the agricultural sector.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL / ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

NET ZERO TARGET

A net zero target of 2050 has been proposed and/or is in discussion.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A.

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- Reduction in dry season rainfall, increase in wet season rainfall and increased cyclone activity. Access to surface water is a challenge, with some islands being reliant on rainfall only as there are limited to no groundwater resources.
- 156 on Human Development Index.
- [Hazards](#) also include temperature increase, sea level rise, change in wind regime & ocean acidification.
- Vast majority of population lives in coastal areas.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
3	2	0	2	89.56m	0.47%	N/A

SUMMARY

The DRC's national climate framework consists of 3 laws, 2 policies and 2 climate targets. The [Law on Protection of the Nature](#) mandates the government to take into account the potential value of carbon sequestration services for climate change mitigation. According to the [Africa NDC Hub](#), insufficient funding for the implementation of large-scale strategies and action plans remains a key issue. The DRC's [updated NDC](#) (28/12/2021) improved their total GHG emission reduction target from 17% to 21% by 2030 compared to BAU. Of the 21%, 19% is conditional and 2% is unconditional.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

- Bicameral parliamentary system.
- Legislative power belongs to National Assembly & Senate.
- 108 members of Senate elected by provincial assemblies (since 2007).
- 500 members of National Assembly elected from open lists using PR (since 2006).
- Members of both elected for 5 year terms.
- President is head of state & appoints cabinet. Prime Minister is head of government.

CONSTITUTION

- [Constitution](#) adopted in 2006 & ratified in 2011.
- Establishes strict separation between laws & regulations.
- Laws determine general principles and rules in domains explicitly quoted in the Constitution, such as civil or economic rights. After a law is approved by both houses, it is sent to the President to sign.
- Regulations establish rules outside of the law's domain determined by the Constitution or specify the implementation of the law.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

Promote energy efficiency and sound policies.

The [law](#) aims to adapt the DRC legal order of protection of nature to modern principles on biological and genetic resources management and to requirements of international conventions, including among others the Treaty on protection and sustainable management of forestry ecosystems in Central Africa.

Rational management of forest resources, taking into account carbon sequestration potential.

[Shift energy mix towards renewables.](#) Support sustainable development, improve agricultural production & provide food self sufficiency.

[Disaster Relief Organisation Plan:](#) includes developing a repository of risks and their effects on human life, infrastructure, and the environment.

[Establishment of management structure of implementing REDD process.](#)

Policies:

From NDC: reduce GHG emissions by 17% (in relation to GHG emissions BAU levels (2000)) by 2030 conditional to external support in sectors of agriculture, forestry and energy.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL / ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

[Protection of the Nature](#) law calls on central and regional governments to adopt and implement policies, plans and programmes promoting the contribution of natural and biological resources and ecosystems to the economic growth, rural development, fight against poverty and regulation of the climate.

NET ZERO TARGET

No target.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A.

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

On the DRC, the [Africa NDC Hub](#) states "The integration of environmental concerns, including climate change, in all sectoral strategies and national development planning remains a key issue due to insufficient funding, both internal and external, for the effective implementation of large-scale strategies and action plans, as well as major legal and institutional impediments."



ETHIOPIA

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
6	11	0	27	115m	0.4%	Almost Sufficient

SUMMARY

Ethiopia's national climate framework consists of 6 laws, 11 policies and 27 climate targets. The 10-year development plan policy (passed in 2020) is based on 10 pillars, pillar 6 of which is to build a climate resilient and green economy. Measures included in the policy seek to increase basin development efforts to fight land degradation and reduce pollution, as well as reducing GHG emissions, increasing forest cover and increase electricity production from renewable sources for domestic use and for export. Other policies set targets for increasing forest cover and for energy generation from renewables. The Ethiopian Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change (EPACC) (passed in 2010) calls for climate change to be considered in decision-making at a national level. The CAT gives Ethiopia an overall rating of "Almost Sufficient", indicating that its climate commitments are not yet consistent with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C temperature limit but could be with moderate improvements. On Ethiopia's policies and action, the CAT gives a "1.5°C Paris Agreement Compatible" rating, with Ethiopia rating well compared to what its fair share contribution is, but notes that its policies and action are not sufficient when compared with what modelled domestic pathways based on global least cost pathways say should be occurring within its borders. It suggests additional support is needed to implement additional policies.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

- Federal parliamentary republic.
- Bicameral system - upper house known as House of Federation (HOF) and Lower House known as House of People's Representatives (HPR). The HPR has 550 members who are elected every 5 years. A minimum of 20 seats are reserved for minority nationalities and peoples. Political party with most seats in HPR form and lead executive branch. HPR is main legislative authority by issuing laws. HPR nominates President whose role is largely ceremonial - ratifies international agreements and appoints federal judges.
- HOF serves as a representative house for nations, nationalities and people - each recognised ethnic-national group has one representative and an additional rep for every million of its population. Members elected by State Councils. Does not have general legislative powers but interprets the constitution, issues of self-determination, disputes among states & distribution of federal and state revenues.

CONSTITUTION

- [Constitution](#) adopted in 2006 & ratified in 2011.
- Establishes strict separation between laws & regulations.
- Laws determine general principles and rules in domains explicitly quoted in the Constitution, such as civil or economic rights. After a law is approved by both houses, it is sent to the President to sign.
- Regulations establish rules outside of the law's domain determined by the Constitution or specify the implementation of the law.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Formation of Ethiopian Energy Authority](#). Duties include formulating energy efficiency & conservation strategies.

[Rural electrification fund](#) provides loans and technical services, particularly for projects with renewable energy sources and to encourage utilisation of energy for production and social welfare services in rural areas.

Policies:

[10 year development plan](#), passed in 2020. Based on 10 pillars. Pillar 6 is to build a climate resilient, green economy. It seeks to increase basin development efforts to fight land degradation and to reduce pollutions, improve productivity and reduce GHG emissions, increase forest protection and development, increase production of electricity from renewable sources for domestic use and for export, and focus on modern and energy saving technologies.

[Growth & Transformation Plan](#). Covered 2015-2020. Aimed to increase forest coverage by 15.5% to 20% as well as setting targets for energy generation from renewables and biofuels. The Plan focuses on improving the macroeconomic indicators, sectoral economic development plans, infrastructure, human and technology capacity building, good governance and cross cutting issues.

[National Disaster Risk Management](#) policy recognises vulnerability caused by climate change as a cross cutting issue.

[Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy](#). Outlines 4 pillars: agriculture (improve production, security and reduce emissions), deforestation (protect & re-establish), power (expand renewable generation) & transportation (leapfrogging to modern, energy efficient tech).

[Mainstreaming of climate change into decision making at national level](#).

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL / ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

NET ZERO TARGET

No target.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

"The "Almost sufficient" rating indicates that Ethiopia's climate commitments are not yet consistent with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C temperature limit but could be with moderate improvements. Ethiopia's policies and unconditional target ("fair share target") meet its fair-share contribution to limiting warming to 1.5°C. However, Ethiopia's conditional target ("internationally supported target") is currently only compatible with 4°C of warming, and should be strengthened. Ethiopia needs additional support to implement additional policies and meet its conditional target."

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- Land use & forestry are a considerable source of emissions.
- From the Climate Action Tracker: The CAT rates Ethiopia's conditional target as "Highly insufficient" when compared to modelled domestic pathways. The "Highly insufficient" rating indicates that Ethiopia's internationally supported target in 2030 leads to rising, rather than falling, emissions.
- Ranked 173 on the Human Development Index.
- Large agricultural sector at high risk from droughts and floods.

GAMBIA

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
2	6	0	29	2.417m	0.01 %	Almost Sufficient

SUMMARY

Gambia's national climate framework consists of 2 climate laws, 6 policies and 29 targets. Whilst neither of the 2 laws specifically mention climate change, they do relate to energy production, with the [Renewable Energy Act 2013](#) promoting renewable energy resources in Gambia. [The Gambia 2050 Climate Vision](#) policy sets a net zero emission target of 2050 and sets out the government's strategy to meet commitments made under the Paris Agreement. Policy actions include climate-resilient food and landscapes as well as a climate-aware integrated coastal zone management. The 2016 [Climate Change National Policy](#) seeks to mainstream climate change into national planning, budgeting, decision-making and programme implementation. After a review of Gambia's second NDC, the CAT changed it's rating from "1.5°C Paris Agreement compatible" to "Almost Sufficient", noting that Gambia had not increased its ambition.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

- Presidential republic. The President is head of state & head of government, & of a multi-party system. The President elected by popular vote for 5 year term. Number of terms not restricted. President appoints members of cabinet.
- Executive power is exercised by the government.
- Legislative power is vested in both government and parliaments.
- National Assembly has 53 members, 48 members elected for a 5 year term and 4 members appointed.

CONSTITUTION

1996 constitution provides for a presidential system, unicameral legislature, independent judiciary & protection of human rights.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Renewable Energy Act 2013](#). Establishes the legal, economic and institutional basis to promote the use of renewable energy resources. Establishes Renewable Energy Fund.

Policies:

[2050 Climate Vision](#). Sets out strategy to meet Paris Agreement commitments. Move towards resilience and net zero by 2050. It underlines the long-term strategy (LTS) for low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. 4 strategic axes of policy action are identified: 1. Climate-resilient food and landscapes 2. Low emissions and resilient economy 3. Climate-resilient people 4. Climate-aware Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

[2016 climate change national policy](#). By 2025, to achieve the mainstreaming of climate change into national planning, budgeting, decision-making, and programme implementation.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL / ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

NET ZERO TARGET

[Gambia's 2nd NDC](#) aims for net zero by 2050, reiterating what was in their 2050 Climate Vision policy. Gambia's 2nd NDC did not increase ambition, according to the [Climate Action Tracker](#) analysis. It aims for 45.4% GHG reduction below 2010 levels by 2030 compared to the expected BAU level.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

Changed to "Almost Sufficient" with the 2nd NDC from "1.5°C Compatible" with Gambia's 1st NDC.

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- 172 on [Human Development Index](#).
- Climate change will impact coastline and River Gambia watershed. Gambia is dependent on its coastline and riverine economy.



GHANA

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
4	6	0	26	31.07m	0.11%	N/A

Summary

Ghana's national climate framework consists of 4 laws, 6 policies and 26 climate targets. The objective of the 2016 [Renewable Energy Act](#) was to provide for the development, management and utilisation of renewable energy sources in an efficient and environmentally sustainable manner. The 2019 [Ghana Renewable Energy Master Plan](#) aims to increase the proportion of renewable energy in the national energy mix whilst reducing the dependence on biomass. The [National Climate Change Policy](#), passed in 2013, aims "to ensure a climate-resilient and climate-compatible economy while achieving sustainable development and equitable low-carbon economic growth for Ghana". Whilst acknowledging that economic modernization will increase emissions, it argues that the new development path will reduce emissions against the NAU baseline through energy waste reduction, better infrastructure and improved public transport. In its assessment of national level readiness, the [CAT](#) states that whilst Ghana's president and government are showing support for efforts to fight climate change, they are sending mixed messages due to their ongoing support for fossil fuel extraction.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

- Constitutional democracy.
- Legal system is based on English common and customary law.
- President is both head of state and government.
- Cabinet consists of president, vice-president and 10-19 ministers who are nominated by the president and approved by parliament.
- Unicameral 275 seat parliament elected for 4 year terms serves as legislature & carries out all primary legislative functions. Bills require assent of president.

CONSTITUTION

Approved in 1992 and is supreme law.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Law:

[Renewable Energy Act 2016](#). objective is to provide for the development, management and utilisation of renewable energy sources for the production of heat and power in efficient and environmentally sustainable manner.

Policies:

[Increase local participation in renewable energy](#) industry, reduce reliance on biomass.

[The National Climate Change Policy \(NCCP\)](#) outlines the vision and objectives with respect to effective adaptation, social development and mitigation. Its aim is 'to ensure a climate-resilient and climate-compatible economy while achieving sustainable development and equitable low-carbon economic growth for Ghana'. It acknowledges that economic modernisation will increase emissions but argues that the new development path will reduce emissions against the BAU baseline through energy waste reduction, better infrastructure and improved public transport.

[2012 National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy](#) released by a joint venture between UNEP/UNDP & Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Outlines strategies to increase climate resilience, decrease vulnerability of population, deepen awareness, draw from funding opportunities, and facilitate mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction to national development frameworks.

NET ZERO TARGET

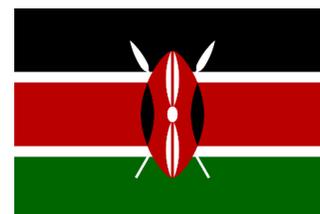
No target.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- Ghana's president and his government are sending mixed messages – in that they are showing support for efforts to fight climate change, but at the same time also support fossil fuel extraction.
- Desertification in northern savannah.
- According to the [Climate Action Tracker's August 2021 Climate Governance report](#), Ghana does not have comprehensive climate change legislation, but rather piecemeal laws, regulations and policies across various sectors. These do not provide for climate measures in all sectors. Furthermore, Ghana's NDC targets are not enshrined in law.



KENYA

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
5	14	1	7	53.77m	0.1%	Almost Sufficient

SUMMARY

Kenya's national climate framework consists of 5 laws, 14 policies and 7 targets. There has been 1 climate litigation case, focussing on whether the National Environmental Management Authority and Amu Power Company fulfilled their obligations under the [Climate Change Act, 2016](#). It was found by a tribunal that they had not fulfilled their obligations. The Act aims to “mainstream climate change responses into development planning, decision making and implementation” as well as aiming to “formulate programmes and plans to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of human and ecological systems to the impacts of climate change”. The [CAT](#) gives Kenya an overall rating of “Almost Sufficient” for its climate targets and policies, with their policies and unconditional NDC target meeting their fair-share contribution to limiting warming to 1.5°C. However, their unconditional target is currently only compatible with 4°C of warming or higher and needs to be strengthened.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

From [Climate Change Laws of the World](#):

- In 2010, Kenya's unicameral Parliament was replaced with a bicameral Parliament comprising a National Assembly and a Senate.
- The National Assembly consists of a Speaker, 290 MPs elected by constituencies, 47 women MPs elected by registered voters from each county and 12 members nominated by political parties according to the proportion of members they have in the National Assembly to represent special interests including youth, persons with disabilities and workers.
- The Senate consists of 47 members, each elected by the registered voters of each county, 16 women members nominated by political parties according to their proportion of members of the Senate, two members (a man and a woman), representing young people and two members, (a man and a woman), representing persons with disabilities.

Proposed laws are either public or private bills. Public Bills concern matters of public policy or changing existing legislation. The government initiates them with its executive power while private members of either house can promote a private bill.

CONSTITUTION

- The Constitution is supreme law.
- Most recent draft enabled in 2010.
- Changed structure of state from federal to unitary.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Climate Change Act 2016](#). Framework for promoting climate resilient low carbon economic development. Includes: mainstream climate change responses into development planning, decision making and implementation, mainstream and reinforce climate change disaster risk reduction in strategies and actions of public and private entities, provide incentives and obligations for private sector contributions to achieving low carbon climate resilient development. Act also established National Climate Change Council. The Act also mandates the Cabinet Secretary to formulate a National Climate Change Action Plan, to be then updated every five years, with implementation review conducted every two years. The Act allows Citizens to apply to the Environment and Land Court "alleging that a person has acted in a manner that has or is likely to adversely affect efforts towards mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change" [Related litigation case](#).

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

[Climate Change Act 2016](#): "integrate climate change into the exercise of power and functions of all levels of governance, and to enhance cooperative climate change governance between national government and county governments."

NET ZERO TARGET

No target. Kenya's [updated NDC](#) reiterates their goal of reducing GHG emissions by 30% (in relation to 2010 BAU levels) by 2030 conditional to external support in sectors of energy, transportation, industrial processes, agriculture, forestry and land-use and waste.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

[The CAT rates](#) Kenya's climate targets and policies as overall "Almost sufficient": "Kenya's policies and unconditional target meet its fair-share contribution to limiting warming to 1.5°C. However, Kenya's target with international support is currently only compatible with 4°C of warming or higher and should be strengthened. The strong difference in the two ratings reflects Kenya's situation as a country with strong development needs and a small historical responsibility, but with relevant mitigation potential on their own territory, which should be exploited to a large extent with the help of international support. Kenya should strengthen its conditional target and specify support needs."

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

From the [Africa NDC Hub](#):

- Over 84% of the country's land area is arid and semi-arid and the economy is dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as rain-fed agriculture, water, energy, tourism, wildlife and health.
- Kenya has been experiencing the impacts of climate change resulting in socio-economic losses estimated at 3-5% of the GDP annually, and impeding development efforts. The situation is exacerbated by the country's dependence on climate sensitive natural resources.



LEBANON

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
0	4	0	5	6.825 m	0.07%	N/A

SUMMARY

Lebanon's national climate framework consists of 0 laws, 4 policies and 5 climate targets. Lebanon does not have any specific climate change policies, but does include mitigating the impact of climate change and other natural hazards as a goal in its [2015-2025 National Forest Programme](#) by enhancing ecosystem resilience in forestland. The seventh course of action in the Ministry of Agriculture Strategy 2015-2019 focusses on ensuring sustainable management and use of natural resources (including water and agricultural resources) notably in response to climate change impacts, as well as others such as land degradation. The agricultural sector in Lebanon will be negatively affected by climate change, as temperatures rise and water resources become scarcer, impacting the lives of many communities.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Parliamentary democratic republic within the overall framework of confessionalism, a form of consociationalism in which the highest offices are proportionately reserved for representatives from certain religious communities. According to the constitution, direct elections must be held for the parliament every four years, however after the parliamentary election in 2009 another election was not held until 2018. The Parliament, in turn, elects a President every 6 years to a single term. The President is not eligible for re-election. Conventionally, the President is a Maronite Christian, the Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim & the Speaker of the Parliament a Shi'a Muslim. National legislature is the unicameral Parliament of Lebanon. Its 128 seats are divided equally between Christians and Muslims, proportionately between the 18 different denominations and proportionately between its 26 regions.¹

CONSTITUTION

- The Constitution grants people the right to change their government.

¹ [Politics of Lebanon](#), Wikipedia

- The constitution was adopted in 1926 with the most recent amendment taking place in 1989.
- Article 24 of the constitution mandates the distribution of offices on the basis of Confessionalism as an interim measure. It does specify that half the seats shall be given to Christians and half to Muslims.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Policies:

[National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2016-2020](#). Focuses on the objectives of a 12 per cent share of renewable resources in the energy mix by 2020. Broad document setting Lebanon's quantitative objectives of renewable energy penetration in the energy supply market. It details sectoral plans for wind, large-scale and household solar, hydro, geothermal and biomass.

[National Energy Efficiency Action Plan](#) is a mid-term vision determining horizontal and sectoral policies and targets to improve energy efficiency in the country.

The [2015-2025 National Forest Programme](#)'s goals include 1) establishing restoration and rehabilitation plans in degraded lands to counteract soil erosion and desertification, 2) enhancing ecosystem resilience in forestland to mitigate the impact of climate change and other natural hazards, and 3) carbon sequestration.

[Ministry of Agriculture Strategy 2015 - 2019](#). Seventh course of action of the Strategy focuses on ensuring sustainable management and use of natural resources (land, forest, water, genetic resources, fisheries and aquaculture resources), notably in response to climate change impacts, land degradation, overgrazing, unsuitable cropping patterns, overuse of forest resources, over exploitation of fisheries vulnerable stocks.

NET ZERO TARGET

A net zero target of 2050 has been proposed and/or is in discussion. Lebanon's [updated NDC](#) built upon its ambition in its 2015 NDC by unconditionally increasing its GHG emission target relative to the BAU scenario from 15% to 20%, and conditionally increasing its target relative to the BAU scenario from 30% to 31%.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- Climate change will increase temperatures and make water resources scarcer. This will negatively affect agricultural output and the livelihoods of many communities. Higher temperatures will also result in increased energy demand, putting a strain on businesses and services as they struggle to meet their power needs².
- There have been wildfires in the North of the country that have burnt large swathes of pine forest.

² [Climate Change in Lebanon: a Threat Multiplier](#), United Nations



MADAGASCAR

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
4	6	0	9	27.69m	0.12%	N/A

SUMMARY

Madagascar's national climate framework consists of 4 laws, 6 policies and 9 targets. The [National Climate Change Policy](#), passed in 2011, aims to promote a national response to reduce the vulnerability of the country against climate change. The focusses of the policy include mitigation, adaptation and promoting research, development and technology transfer, and implementation will be co-ordinated by the Ministry of Environment. The Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries developed the [National Strategy to Face Climate Change in Agriculture-Livestock-Fishery](#) in 2013 for the period 2012-2025. The policy is aligned with the National Climate Change Policy and includes measures such as generating socioeconomic benefits via mitigation for the sector as well as adaptation. The policy also aims to promote applied research and technological innovations to agriculture-livestock-fisheries. Adaptation measures are particularly important in Madagascar due to the increasingly frequent extreme weather events which severely impact the population's livelihoods along with the economy. Madagascar is rated 12th on the [Global Climate Risk Index](#) for 2000-2019.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

- Madagascar is a semi-presidential representative democratic multi-party republic, wherein the popularly elected president is the head of state and selects a prime minister, who recommends candidates to the president to form his cabinet of ministers. The public directly elects the president and the 127 members of the National Assembly to five-year terms³.
- All 33 members of the Senate serve six-year terms, with 22 senators elected by local officials and 11 appointed by the president.

³ [Madagascar](#), Wikipedia

CONSTITUTION

- According to the constitution, executive power is exercised by the government while legislative power is vested in the ministerial cabinet, the Senate and the National Assembly.
- The constitution establishes independent executive, legislative and judicial branches and mandates a popularly elected president limited to three five-year terms.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Reform of the National Electricity Fund](#). Sets up a National Sustainable Energy Fund intended to contribute to the financing of electricity infrastructure development projects in rural and peri-urban areas, based on renewable energies and the promotion of energy efficiency. There is a [National Policy of Risk Management & Catastrophes](#).

[Flood protection law](#) establishes bodies responsible for flood protection & setting the fees.

[National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management](#). According to the law, risk management and disaster fits into the overall framework of activities relating to civil protection and security. The guiding principles are: guarantee the protection of the population and of the environment; improve the resilience of the population in cases of risks and catastrophes; and develop conditions to reduce the vulnerability of the population - although there is no explicit mention of climate change adaptation.

Policies:

[Established a Steering Committee](#) of the Carbon Credit Sales Fund for Communities whose mission is to guide the use of this fund.

Created the National Coordination Office for the Reduction of Emissions related to Deforestation and Forest Degradation (BNC-REDD +) within the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

[The Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries](#), developed a National Strategy to Face Climate Change in Agriculture-Livestock-Fishery for 2012-2025.

[National Climate Change Policy](#). The Policy aims to promote a national response to reduce the vulnerability of the country against climate change. It has five axes: promoting adaptation; promoting mitigation; integrating climate change at all levels; developing funding instruments; and promoting research, development and technology transfer and adaptive management.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

From the [USAID report on Madagascar](#):

- Regions and communes prepare social and economic development plans (PCDs) that are accompanied by a land zoning and development blueprint. Urban communes develop urban plans. Few development plans reflect climate change considerations and priorities for adaptation explicitly, and even fewer cite or are informed by climate change vulnerability assessments.
- Some PCDs include priorities that do address potential climate impacts, whether perceived or real. For example, the Tsihombe communal development plan (2016) does not explicitly mention climate change, but cites crop genetic diversity, degraded pastureland, deforestation, soil erosion and degradation, pests and diseases, and water stress as recurring challenges to development. However, the plan does not provide feasible, actionable solutions or a detailed budget for proposed actions, rendering it too vague to be a useful framework for communal development and resilience.

NET ZERO TARGET

Achieved (self-declared). Madagascar's 1st NDC set a goal to reduce GHG emissions by 14% (relative to BAU levels (2000)) by 2030 conditional to external support in sectors of energy, agriculture, LULUCF and waste.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- 12th on [Global Climate Risk Index for 2000 to 2019](#).
- [Due to its geographical position](#), the island frequently experiences extreme weather events that significantly affect its national economy, as well as the population's livelihood.



MALAWI

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
4	11	0	13	19.13 m	0.04%	N/A

SUMMARY

Malawi's national climate framework consists of 4 laws, 11 policies and 13 climate targets. Malawi is heavily dependent on rain-fed agriculture which makes it highly vulnerable to the increasingly severe floods and droughts due to climate change. The [Africa NDC Hub](#) describes Malawi as one of the most vulnerable countries in sub-Saharan Africa to climate change, therefore urgent action is needed to undertake measures to ensure the resilience of sectors such as agriculture. The 2020 [Malawi Vision 2063](#) policy includes developing the resilience of the agricultural sector, notable through innovative technologies. The 2018 [National Resilience Strategy 2018-2030](#) aims for scaled-up climate-resilient infrastructure, along with better climate communication and education for stakeholders to increase their capacity for adaptation as well as early warning systems and response mechanisms to safeguard lives and livelihoods from disasters. The [National Climate Change Management Policy](#), passed in 2016, focusses on the country's mitigation and adaptation strategies. Its long-term goal is to reduce the long-term socio-economic impacts of climate change as well as improving community resilience through more sustainable livelihoods and reduced GHG emissions.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

- Malawi is a unitary presidential republic.
- The branches of the government consist of executive, legislative and judicial. The executive includes a President who is both Head of State and Head of Government, first and second Vice Presidents and the Cabinet of Malawi⁴.
- The President and Vice President are elected together every five years. A second Vice President may be appointed by the President if so chosen, although they must be from a different party⁴.
- The members of the Cabinet are appointed by the President and can be from either inside or outside of the legislature⁴.

⁴ [Politics of Malawi](#), Wikipedia

- The legislative branch consists of a unicameral National Assembly of 193 members who are elected every five years, and although the constitution provides for a Senate of 80 seats, one does not exist in practice⁴.

CONSTITUTION

The current constitution was put into place on 18 May 1995. The constitution is supreme law.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Environment Management Act 2017](#). Concerns the conservation and management of the environment in Malawi and prescribes environmental standards. It also concerns the conservation and management of biological (genetic) resources. [Energy Regulation Act 2004](#). Members of the Authority should have adequate knowledge related renewable energy. The Authority shall notably promote energy efficiency and the exploitation of renewable resources.

[There is a 1992 Disaster Preparedness & Relief Act](#).

Policies:

[Malawi Vision 2063](#). Notably seeks to develop the resilience of the agriculture technology, notably through innovative technology.

[National Resilience Strategy 2018-2030](#). Includes the following: Scaled-up climate-resilient infrastructure, and enhanced climate-adaptation capacity of all stakeholders, through better access to climate information and early warning and response mechanisms that safeguard lives and livelihoods from shocks. Expanded public, private and community partnerships to safeguard Malawi's natural resource endowments and ecosystems that contribute to social and economic prosperity.

[National Climate Change Management Policy](#). Aims at setting the country's mitigation and adaptation strategy. Its long-term goal is to reduce the socio-economic impacts of adverse affects of climate change; its medium-term goal is to improve community resilience through the development of sustainable livelihoods and reduced emissions of GHGs.

There is also a [2012 Climate Change Policy](#).

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

The [National Resilience Strategy 2018-2030](#) states: "strengthened national and devolved government institutions, civil society, and private sector actors to adopt effective and accountable practices that prevent, mitigate, and respond to disasters, and promote long-term development."

NET ZERO TARGET

A net zero target of 2050 has been proposed and/or is in discussion. [Malawi's updated NDC](#) states the alternative GHG pathway which implements its unconditional mitigation contribution estimates a 6% reduction against BAU levels by 2040, whilst implementing its conditional contribution is estimated to reduce emissions by 51% against the same baseline.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- Malawi is a land-locked and densely populated country located in sub-Saharan Africa. The [Africa NDC Hub](#) describes Malawi as one of the most vulnerable countries in sub-Saharan Africa to the deleterious impacts of climate change. Because of the country's vulnerability to climate change, there is urgent need to undertake interventions to enhance the resilience of productive sectors to the associated negative impacts.
- 174 on [Human Development Index](#).
- The NDC explains that major climate related hazards that wreak havoc in Malawi are floods and droughts. Malawi is heavily dependent on rain fed agriculture. Vulnerability is related to the sources of energy production being affected by floods and droughts in terms of damage to machinery, loss of biomass productivity and availability of appropriate alternative technology. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable as they have to walk further in search of basic commodities for the family such as firewood and water⁵.

⁵ [Africa Adaptation Initiative](#)



MOROCCO

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
8	15	0	75	36.91m	0.19%	Almost Sufficient

SUMMARY

Morocco's national climate framework consists of 8 laws, 15 policies and 75 climate targets, most of which are from the country's first NDC. Whilst Morocco's updated NDC contains strengthened and additional targets, the [CAT](#) describes the updated NDC as containing measures which could jeopardise long-term decarbonisation and lead to a lock-in of emissions, such as plans to build additional natural gas infrastructure. The overall CAT rating for Morocco is "Almost Sufficient". Morocco's [Law On Water](#) (passed in 2016) and [Framework Law on the National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development](#) (passed in 2009) both explicitly mention climate change. In 2020, a [Decree established the National Climate Change and Biodiversity Commission](#) under the scope of the Department of the Environment. The Commission aims to enable consultation, coordination and the monitoring of commitments. It is reinforced by a number of committees. The 2019 [Climate Change Policy of Morocco](#) is one of a number of national climate-related policies. It establishes Morocco's response to the Cancun Agreements and coordinates climate change initiatives as well as being a flexible political tool for low carbon development.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

- Morocco is a constitutional monarchy.
- In 1996 a bicameral legislature was established. The bicameral parliament is composed of a Chamber of Representatives with 395 members, elected for 5 years, and a Chamber of Councillors, elected indirectly by local and national electoral colleges, with a minimum of 90 and a maximum of 120 members, who are elected for six years⁶.
- The parliament enacts national laws, oversees the government, and assesses public policies⁶.
- The king exercises his powers through Royal Decrees, which are part of the king's discretionary powers in a variety of fields related to administration, legislation and other regulatory mechanisms. They are enforced as laws and constitute one of the most

⁶ [Climate Change Laws of the World](#)

important sources of legislation in Morocco. There are two types of Royal Decree: those that allow the king to exercise his religious prerogatives and those related to his status as head of state⁶.

CONSTITUTION

- Responding to the Arab Spring movements and pro-reform demonstrations, King Mohammed VI proposed constitutional amendments in 2011. The electorate voted the amendments into law and a new constitutional text was enacted. The constitution also distinguishes between decrees that are countersigned by the head of government and those that are signed only by the king⁶.
- International treaties ratified by the Moroccan state supersede national laws⁶.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Agency for Development of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency](#). ADEREE aims to contribute to the implementation of the national policy on renewable energy and energy efficiency.

[Law on water](#) includes administration of water conservation & takes into account climate change.

[A law created the Moroccan Agency for Solar Energy in 2013](#). To implement Moroccan solar energy programme.

[Framework Law on the National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development](#)

One of the aims is to strengthen the legal protection of resources and ecosystems by listing the types of actions or measures the State proposes to take in order to fight against all forms of pollution and nuisance and provide a high level of effective protection to such resources. The framework law explicitly mentions the fight against climate change. Environmental protection involves the promotion of sustainable uses of resources, the fight against pollution and the combined effects of desertification and climate change. Does not mention UN Convention on Desertification.

Other laws include one for [energy efficiency](#) (2009-setting minimum requirements for appliances) & [environmental protection](#) (2003-repair damage & compensate victims).

Policies:

Establishing [National Climate Change and Biodiversity Commission](#). Commission aims to enable consultation, coordination, monitoring of commitments, and is reinforced by a range of committees.

[Forest of Morocco 2020-2030](#). Strategy aims at improving the management of forests in the country to avoid further degradation and stimulate private investment in the sector.

[Generation Green 2020-2030](#). Closely linked to human development, Generation Green's second foundation concerns the sustainability of agricultural development, through specific actions in production chains, distribution channels and the preservation of natural resources in the context of climate change.

National Plan Against Climate Change.

[2019 policy creating GHG inventory system](#).

[2019 Climate Change Policy](#). Climate Change Policy of Morocco materializes Morocco's response to the Cancun Agreements.

[National Strategy of Sustainable Development 2020 & 2030](#). Frames the future of governmental action, notably in order to achieve the transition to a low-carbon economy.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

- Laws on the [Agency for Development of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency \(ADEREE\)](#) proposes national, regional and sectoral plans for the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- [National Climate Change and Biodiversity Commission](#) also sets a subnational framework for climate-related efforts.
- [National Action Programme to Combat Desertification](#). Policy prepared in consultation with regional & local actors.

NET ZERO TARGET

No target. Morocco increased its GHG emission reduction targets in its [updated NDC](#) to an 18.3% unconditional reduction and a 45.5% conditional reduction compared to a 2030 baseline.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

- Almost Sufficient.

The [Climate Action Tracker](#) states:

- “Morocco’s conditional target, to be achieved with international support, is almost, but not yet compatible with 1.5°C of warming, and should be strengthened. Morocco should receive international support to implement additional policies and go slightly beyond its current conditional target.”
- “Morocco strengthened its NDC pledge. “The new target includes an unconditional emissions reduction of 18.3% below BAU by 2030, up from a 17% reduction in the previous NDC. Thanks to an updated BAU scenario, the new target translates to an absolute emissions level that is 21% lower than that of the previous target.”
- “The conditional target has been strengthened to 45% below BAU by 2030, up from a 42% reduction target in the first NDC.”
- Morocco has put forward a detailed list of measures to reach this new NDC target, separated into conditional and unconditional measures, with many of them already being implemented. “It also mentions national strategies and plans, such as the national energy strategy, which aims to reduce energy consumption by 20% compared to a BAU scenario in 2030 and to reach a share of 52% of renewable energy in installed electric capacity by 2030.”

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- The [Climate Action Tracker](#) states: "There are measures in the updated NDC that could jeopardise long-term decarbonisation and lead to either a lock-in of emissions or stranded assets, with the new NDC including plans to build additional natural gas infrastructure. The Moroccan electricity mix also continues to rely heavily on coal, which supplied over two-thirds of electricity demand in 2019."
- Morocco has experienced an increased pressure on natural resources, affecting the resilience of forest ecosystems and the agriculture sector, particularly because of water scarcity⁷.

⁷ [Africa NDC Hub](#)



NIGER

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
1	3	0	6	24.21 m	0.09%	N/A

SUMMARY

Niger's national climate framework consists of 1 climate law, 3 policies and 6 targets, which come from its first NDC. The 2012 [National Policy on Climate Change \(PNCC\)](#) provides the mitigation and adaptation framework of Niger. The policy's objectives include improving knowledge, communication and research and development on climate change, promoting green jobs and integrating climate change issues within national and regional planning tools. It also seeks to reinforce adaptation capacities and resilience throughout communities, an important aspect given the vulnerability of Niger to droughts and floods.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Semi-presidential republic, whereby the President of Niger is head of state and the Prime Minister of Niger head of government. The officials holding these posts are chosen through a representative democratic process of national and local elections, in the context of a competing multi-party system. Executive power is exercised by the government. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the National Assembly. The judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature: its Constitutional Court has jurisdiction over constitutional and electoral matters.

CONSTITUTION

The constitution of December 2009 was revised by national referendum on 25 November 2010. It restored the semi-presidential system of government of the 1999 constitution (Fifth Republic) in which the president of the republic, elected by universal suffrage for a five-year term, and a prime minister named by the president share executive power. As a reflection of Niger's increasing population, the unicameral National Assembly was expanded in 2004 to 113 deputies elected for a 5-year term under a majority system of representation. The National Assembly was then expanded again to 171 seats. Political parties must attain at least 5% of the vote in order to gain a seat in the legislature.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Framework Law on Environmental Management](#). A Fund called the National Environment Fund is set up to finance the National Environmental Policy (art.15). This fund will notably be used in support of programs to combat desertification, including reforestation, fight against bush fires, improve farming techniques and use of energy sources other than firewood, and for the promotion of the use of renewable energies and clean technologies.

Policies:

[National Policy on Climate Change](#) 2012. Mitigation & adaptation framework. 1) improve knowledge, promote research and development, produce and communicate information on climate change, 2) reinforce adaptation capacities and resilience throughout communities, 3) develop mitigation actions, 4) integrate climate change issues within national, regional and planning tools, 5) capacity-building and 6) promote green jobs.

Order [Establishing the Technical Commission on Climate Change and Variability 1997](#). tasks include developing the National Policy on Climate Change, monitoring and evaluating its implementation, collecting data on climate change and developing adaptation and mitigation strategies.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 proposed/in discussion. 1st NDC: 2.5% (unconditional) to 25%(conditional) reduction by 2020 and of 3.5% (unconditional) to 34.6%(conditional) reduction by 2030 in GHG emissions compared to the BAU scenario.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Situated in a desert zone so highly vulnerable to climate risks. Experienced losses due to droughts & floods.



PALESTINE

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
5	1	0	16	4.803 m	N/A	N/A

SUMMARY

Palestine's national climate framework consists of 5 laws, 1 policy and 16 climate targets. The [Legislative decree no 14/2015 on renewable energy and energy efficiency](#) and [Legislative Decree no 10/2011 on the Law of Industry](#) both encourage renewable and clean energy sources, with the latter giving incentives to companies who protect the environment. The [Amended Law no. 2/2003 on Agriculture](#) aims at preventing the decline in the production value of land due to climate change. The [National Agricultural Sector Strategy \(2017-2022\)](#) seeks to increase resilience to climate change by developing resources and policies for the Risk Prevention and Agricultural Insurance Fund and promoting innovative and adaptive solutions. Palestine's updated NDC discusses the difficult political context it operates within.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

The Palestinian Authority (PA) is the overarching political authority, encompassing an executive arm (the cabinet) and a legislative arm (the Palestinian Legislative Council; PLC). Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen) is the president of the PA and remains in office with the backing of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), although his term technically expired on January 9th 2009 and the presidential election has been postponed repeatedly. Following a reconciliation deal between Fatah (which governs the West Bank) and Hamas (which governs the Gaza Strip), a new, united government was supposed to be formed by December 2017. However, the deadline was missed and the existing government stayed in office until January 2019, when the cabinet (dominated by Fatah) resigned en masse. A new cabinet was announced in April 2019, led by a long-term Fatah loyalist, Mohammad Shtayyeh, as prime minister. The Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) is the unicameral legislature of the Palestinian Authority, elected by the Palestinian residents of the Palestinian territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It currently comprises 132 members, elected from 16 electoral districts of the Palestinian Authority. The PLC has a quorum requirement of two-thirds, and since 2006 Hamas and Hamas-affiliated members have held 74 of the 132 seats in the PLC. The PLC's activities were suspended in 2007 and remained so as of January 2021, while PLC committees continue working at a low rate and parliamentary panel discussions are still occurring.

CONSTITUTION

[The Palestinian Liberation Organisation under instruction from the Palestinian National Council finished preparing a constitution in 2003.](#)

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

[2015 Legislative decree on renewable energy and energy efficiency.](#) Encourages alternative and clean energy resources. The Decree's objectives are to increase 1) the development of renewable energy production, and 2) energy efficiency in all sectors, including for local manufacturing firms.

[Legislative Decree on Law of Industry.](#) Priority is given to award additional incentives to companies that protect the environment and use renewable energy resources.

2003 [Law on Agriculture.](#) Enabling the sustainable use of natural resources, the agricultural capital, and forestry and forest trees. The law also aims at preventing the decline in the production value of land uses due to climate change and humanitarian activities. Defines ministry's powers including to combat desertification.

[1999 Law on Environment.](#) Protect the environment from pollution in all its forms, to integrate the foundations of environmental protection in economic and social development plans, and to promote sustainable development of vital resources.

Policy:

[National Agricultural Sector Strategy \(2017-2022\).](#)

Seeks to increase resilience to climate change, by 1) developing resources and policies for the Risk Prevention and Agricultural Insurance Fund and 2) promoting innovation and adaptive solutions.

NET ZERO TARGET

No target. Status quo scenario: 1st NDC 12.8% emissions reduction by 2040 relative to business-as-usual. 2nd NDC 17.5% emissions reduction by 2040 relative to business-as-usual.

Independence scenario: 1st NDC 24.4% emissions reduction by 2040 relative to business-as-usual. 2nd NDC 26.6% emissions reduction by 2040 relative to business-as-usual.

Definition from 1st NDC: "Independence scenario—by ending the Israeli occupation, Government of the State of Palestine achieves independence and is able to exercise full control over its resources.

Status Quo Scenario – reflecting a continuation of the Israeli occupation of the State of Palestine. This does not mean that this is an acceptable situation."

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[From the updated NDC:](#) “The Oslo II Accord, formally entitled the ‘Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip of 1995’, created three territorial zones in the West Bank: Area A, where the Palestinian Government has responsibility for public order and internal security; Area B, where the Palestinian Government assumes responsibility for public order for Palestinians, while Israel controls internal security; and Area C, where Israel maintains exclusive control. Most land resources are in Area C, which is under full Israeli control. Restrictions on access to land and actions that can be taken, especially in this area, pose challenges for implementation of both mitigation and adaptation actions. Hence, the Updated NDCs focus on actions that can be implemented despite the occupation.” “Israeli occupation of the State of Palestine restricts availability of land and resources, freedom of movement of goods and people, import and export of raw materials and products, full control of international borders, and the development of domestic and industrial infrastructure.” “The NAP identifies the following 12 sectors as “highly vulnerable” to climate change: agriculture, coastal and marine, energy, food, gender, health, industry, terrestrial ecosystems, tourism, urban and infrastructure, waste and wastewater, and water.”



RWANDA

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
5	7	0	16	12.95 m	0.02%	N/A

SUMMARY

Rwanda's national climate framework consists of 5 laws, 7 policies and 16 climate targets. The [Five Year Strategic Plan for the Environment and Natural Resources Sector \(2014-2018\)](#) policy identified climate change as a cross-cutting issue and its objectives included building resilience to threats posed by climate change. Innovations to achieve this included ecosystem rehabilitation based on job creation, new approaches and innovative technology for irrigation, renewable energy and agro-forestry and incentivising good performance in environmental management. The 2010 [Ministerial Order Preventing Activities that Pollute the Atmosphere](#) specifies emission standards for CO₂ along with other pollutants, and prohibits open burning of any substance except in specific instances, such as open air kitchen fires for cooking. Climate change is highlighted as a cross-cutting issue in the [7 Years Government Programme: National Strategy for Transformation \(NST1\) 2017 –2024](#). The strategy focusses on cross-sectoral cooperation as a mechanism to address climate change, focussing on agriculture, urbanisation, infrastructure and land-use management. However, this policy also identifies Rwanda's oil and gas reserves as an opportunity yet to be fully exploited.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Rwanda is a presidential republic with a legal system based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law. The president is head of the government and head of the state. The parliament is bicameral and comprises the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate has 26 members, some of whom are appointed and some elected for an eight-year term. The Chamber of Deputies has 80 members, who are elected for five years. The main legislative organ is the Parliament, although the President has legislative powers as well. Laws can be initiated by the Chamber of Deputies or by the cabinet. The president of the Chamber of Deputies then passes the proposals to a permanent commission. Proposals are debated in detail in the plenary session and then voted on. The President has the authority to request a second examination by parliament of organic laws and ordinary laws after they have been voted on. If no re-examination is requested (or after it has been re-examined), the President promulgates the law within 30 days.

CONSTITUTION

The constitution of 2003 is the supreme law. International treaties ratified by Rwanda come second in the legislative hierarchy, followed by organic laws (which require a special majority), ordinary laws (requiring a regular majority) and Orders by the President, Prime Minister, and Ministers.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

2018 [Law on the Environment](#). Establishes 1) the conservation and the protection of the natural environment (soil, water resources, biodiversity, atmosphere, etc), 2) obligations to the state, decentralised entities and local communities with regard to the protection and promotion of environment, 3) the inspection and criminal investigation power in environmental matters.

[2010 Preventing Activities that Pollute the Atmosphere](#). Annex A specifies emission standards for CO₂, along with other pollutants (such as NO_x, SO_x, PM₁₀, Lead and Ozone).

It prohibits open burning of any substance, except for fires used for recreational purposes and ceremonial; fires purposely set for agricultural control of disease and pests; and open air, kitchen fires for cooking meals.

Policies:

[Environment and Climate Change Policy](#).

Approved by the Cabinet on 7 June 2019, and is a revised version of a previous policy which was introduced in 2003. The updated policy contains a number of new provisions to better align it with Rwanda's overarching medium-term National Strategy for Transformation, long-term Vision 2050 as well as multilateral commitments including the EAC Vision 2050, African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol are also considered in the new policy.

[7 Years Government Programme: National Strategy for Transformation 2017 –2024](#). The 7 year strategy, adopted in 2017, sets out the Government of Rwanda's plans for achieving its 2020 and 2050 Vision's for economic development. Climate Change is highlighted as a priority cross-cutting area in the strategy.

[Five Year Strategic Plan for the Environment and Natural Resources Sector \(2014-2018\)](#) The Objective of this strategy is to ensure that environment and natural resources are utilised and managed productively in support of equitable and sustained national development and poverty reduction.. Includes: To increase and sustainably manage ecosystems and forest resources to optimize their economic as well as ecological functions & To ensure that development in Rwanda is undertaken in a manner that inflicts minimal damage to the environment, and building resilience to threats posed by climate change for the sustained support to economic, social and cultural development of Rwanda. Achievement of strategy will include ecosystem rehabilitation based on job creation and income generation for rural poverty reduction and social protection.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

[7 Years Government Programme: National Strategy for Transformation 2017 –2024](#). The strategy is aimed at informing sectoral and district level strategies, that will enable Rwanda to achieve its development goals.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 proposed/in discussion. [Updated NDC](#): 16% by 2030 relative to 2015 under BaU scenario (unconditional). 38% by 2030 relative to 2015 under BaU scenario (conditional)

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[7 Years Government Programme: National Strategy for Transformation 2017 –2024](#). The strategy identifies the fact that Rwanda's oil and gas reserves have yet to be fully exploited as an opportunity.

[Climate change](#) has made rainfall increasingly intense. Changes in temperature and precipitation and their distributions are the key drivers of climate and weather-related disasters that negatively affect Rwandans and the country's economy, including through droughts, floods, and landslides which results in damage to infrastructure, loss of lives and property (including crops) and contribute to soil erosion and water pollution.



SENEGAL

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
3	16	0	6	16.74 m	0.07%	N/A

SUMMARY

Senegal's national climate framework consists of 3 laws, 16 policies and 6 climate targets. Two of these laws seek to regulate aspects of the energy industry, with one developing the biofuels sector and the other establishing a legal framework for the sustainable development of renewable energy. A 2021 policy makes certain materials used in renewable energy production VAT exempt. Commitments under the framework of the United Nations (with specific reference to the UNFCCC) are highlighted as the basis for actions on climate change and the control of emissions in the 2001 [Environment Code](#) legislation. [Decrees No. 2014-880 and No. 2020-2214 on the powers of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development](#) outlines the responsibilities of the Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development, including protecting the environment from pollution. The decrees further direct the minister to manage a climate change monitoring mechanism and track climate change trends. The [National Climate Change Committee](#) (NCCC) was established by a ministerial decree which passed in 2003, with jurisdiction over all domains related to UNFCCC activities and its legal instruments, including carbon emission reduction and energy efficiency. The NCCC is central to climate change communication and assisting national and local projects.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

The Republic of Senegal, which achieved independence from France in 1960, has a legal system based in French civil law and is a semi-presidential liberal democratic republic. The President is the head of State, while the Prime Minister is the head of Government and both the Government and Parliament possess legislative power. Senegal currently has a unicameral Parliament, the National Assembly, composed of 150 seats, 90 members of which are elected by direct and popular vote and 60 of which are selected on the basis of proportional representation from a list of political parties. All members serve five-year terms. The legislature has periodically fluctuated between a unicameral and bicameral parliament, and has been unicameral since 2012. The legislative process in Senegal is comprised of three stages: drafting of the text, parliamentary scrutiny, and presidential sanction.

CONSTITUTION

The most recent constitution was adopted and promulgated in 2001 and has been amended numerous times, most recently in 2008.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Renewable Energy Law 2010-2021](#). Establishes the legal framework for the sustainable development of renewable energy. Goals outlined in this legislation include: reducing dependence on fossil fuels, diversifying the energy mix, reducing GHG emissions and facilitating domestic energy production.

2010 [Regulating the Biofuels Industry](#). Aims to develop the biofuels sector, establishing norms and conditions for the production and exploitation of biofuels in the national territory as well as for international co-operation. More broadly, the law aims to contribute to environmental protection and increase the value of forest and agricultural resources.

[Environment Code 2001](#). Key instruments for environmental protections outlines in the Code address: biodiversity; desertification; forest management; air pollution; urban planning; and hazardous waste disposal. Commitments undertaken under the framework of the United Nations are highlighted as the basis for actions on climate change (with reference to the UNFCCC) and the control the emission of pollutants (recalling the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol).

Policies:

[2021 Interministerial decree](#). 22 materials used in production of renewables are VAT exempt.

[Decrees on the powers of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development](#). Outlines the responsibilities of the Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development, including protecting the environment of Senegal against pollution of any kind and ensuring that polluting activities do not impact the living conditions of the Senegalese people. Decree directs Minister further including: Fight desertification and promote soil rejuvenation policies & Manage a climate change monitoring mechanism and track climate change trends.

[Ministerial Decree establishing the organization and functioning of the National Greenhouse Gas Reduction Programme through energy efficiency in the building sector and related regulation](#). Aims in particular at increasing the number of energy efficient building construction projects using innovative building materials and practices;

- developing standards for energy efficient construction;
- increasing the number of construction professionals integrating the energy efficient building standards in their project design and construction process.

[Ministerial Decree establishing the National Climate Change Committee](#). Formalises the creation of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) with jurisdiction over all domains related to the activities related to the UNFCCC and its legal instruments, such as: a) technological transfer; b) energy efficiency; c) promotion of renewable energy; d) carbon emissions reduction; e) capacity building for biodiversity preservation; f) management of marine resources; g) pollution management.

[Decree that creates a Steering Committee of the Project "Integration of Adaptation to Climate Change in Sustainable Development in Senegal.](#)

[Ministerial Order establishing the Technical Committee for disaster risk declaration](#)

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

[Decree establishes a National Committee on Climate Change](#) (COMNACC). Made up of representatives of state, local and associative structures, and it is a body for coordination, consultation, training, awareness raising, management and monitoring of the various activities identified in the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its additional legal instruments. COMNACC plays a facilitator role for information, raising awareness and training in the design, financing, implementation, validation and monitoring of national, sub-regional and regional programs and projects related to the priority areas related to climate change.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 proposed/in discussion. 1st NDC: 29/12/2020. [Senegal commits](#) to reduce GHG emissions by 5% and 7% (unconditional) and 23.7% and 29.5% (conditional) compared to BAU levels in 2025 and 2030 respectively.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Decrease in overall rainfall and increase in intense mega storm events. Extreme drought is impacting agriculture, and causing food and job insecurity. More than 70% of the population is employed in the agricultural sector. Sea level rise and resulting coastal erosion is expected to cause damage to coastal infrastructure and displace a large percentage of the population living in coastal areas. Climate change also has the potential to increase land degradation that will likely increase desertification in eastern Senegal, leading to an expansion of the Sahara.

168 on Human Development Index.



SOUTH SUDAN

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
0	3	0	3	11.19 m	N/A	N/A

SUMMARY

South Sudan's national climate framework consists of 0 laws, 3 policies and 3 climate targets, which come from their INDC. The [National Energy Policy 2015-2025](#) includes a section on climate change and environmental responsibilities. The goal of the [National Environment Policy 2015-2025](#) is to ensure the protection, conservation and sustainability of the South Sudan's natural resources, and contains a chapter on climate change. South Sudan's 2nd NDC (21/09/2021) aims for a transition to a low-carbon economy by 2030. Droughts and floods result in economic losses for South Sudan and are the most common climate hazards. The outbreaks of swarms of locusts which have devastated crops in the country has been linked to climate change.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

The constitution establishes a presidential system of government headed by a president who is head of state, head of government, and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. It also establishes the National Legislature comprising two houses: a directly elected assembly, the National Legislative Assembly, and a second chamber of representatives of the states, the Council of States. Legislative power is vested in the government and the bicameral National Legislature. The constitution also provides for an independent judiciary, the highest organ being the Supreme Court.

CONSTITUTION

The now-defunct Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly ratified a transitional constitution shortly before independence on 9 July 2011. The constitution was signed by the President of South Sudan on Independence Day and thereby came into force. It is now the supreme law of the land, superseding the Interim Constitution of 2005.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Policies:

[2021 First National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change](#). NAP will guide national level efforts down to communities and households. 3 pillars: 1. Building climate resilient communities; 2. Building a climate resilient economy and development trajectory; and 3. Building a climate-resilient environment and Ecosystems.

[National Energy Policy 2015-2025](#). It contains ten chapters including sections on climate change, management of resources, corporate social and environmental responsibilities and environmental planning.

[National environment policy 2015-2025](#). The strategic goal of the National Environment Policy 2015 to 2025 is to ensure the protection, conservation and sustainable use of the natural resources of South Sudan without compromising the tenets of inter-generational equity. The policy will pursue and archive to develop laws, regulations and guidelines to ensure sustainable management of the environment as well as the prudent utilisation of natural resources. The policy contains ten chapters including chapters on climate change, management of resources, corporate social and environmental responsibilities and environmental planning.

[Fisheries Policy for South Sudan 2012 - 2016](#). This document aims to promote, regulate and facilitate animal production and fisheries, create value and access to credit and Regional and International markets for food security, poverty alleviation and socio-economic development.

NET ZERO TARGET

2030 proposed/in discussion. [2nd NDC](#): South Sudan has developed multiple sectoral policies and plans. This report presents the country's second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), putting forward the next generation of targets with the overarching goal of transitioning to a low-carbon economy by 2030.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[Droughts](#) and floods are the most often occurring climatic hazards, both of which result in economic losses for the nation. Outbreak of swarms of locusts destroying crops in South Sudan linked to climate change.

SUDAN



Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
0	1	0	14	43.85 m	0.32 %	N/A

SUMMARY

Sudan's national climate framework consists of 0 laws, 1 policy and 14 climate targets. The [Sudan National Forestry Policy Statement](#), passed in 2019, seeks to face and deal with deforestation, desertification and environmental degradation problems, but makes no mention of climate change. Sudan's 1st NDC sets an integration target of renewable energy into the power system of 20% by 2030. Sudan's NDC also outlines its high level of vulnerability to climate change. According to the [Africa Adaptation Initiative](#), more than 70% of Sudan's population's livelihoods depends on the rain-fed mechanised and traditional farms sector, which is highly vulnerable to increasingly frequent droughts and floods, which threaten millions of hectares.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Between 1989 and 2019, Sudan experienced a 30-year-long military dictatorship led by Omar al-Bashir accused of human rights abuses. The politics of Sudan formally took place within the framework of a federal representative democratic republic until April 2019, when President Omar al-Bashir's regime was overthrown in a military coup led by Vice President Ahmed Awad Ibn Auf. As an initial step he established the Transitional Military Council to manage the country's internal affairs. He also suspended the constitution and dissolved the bicameral parliament — the National Legislature, with its National Assembly (lower chamber) and the Council of States (upper chamber). Ibn Auf however, remained in office for only a single day and then resigned, with the leadership of the Transitional Military Council then being handed to Abdel Fattah al-Burhan. On 4 August 2019, a new Constitutional Declaration was signed between the representatives of the Transitional Military Council and the Forces of Freedom and Change, and on 21 August 2019 the Transitional Military Council was officially replaced as head of state by an 11-member Sovereignty Council, and as head of government by a civilian Prime Minister. On October 25, 2021, Burhan dissolved the Sudanese government and the Sovereignty Council which ruled Sudan in the aftermath of al-Bashir's downfall following another successful coup.

CONSTITUTION

The temporary de facto Constitution of Sudan is the Draft Constitutional Declaration,^{[1][2]} which was signed by representatives of the Transitional Military Council and the Forces of Freedom and Change alliance on 4 August 2019. The Draft Constitutional Declaration defines the leadership, institutions and procedures for the 39-month transition period.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Policies:

[Sudan National Forestry Policy Statement](#). Policy notably seeks to create a "greener Sudan", by countering deforestation and degradation of forest cover caused by illegal cutting, misuse and mismanagement of cutting permits, agricultural expansion, and demand for fuel energy. This goal is meant to reverse the trend of forest cover loss by facing and dealing with the deforestation, desertification and environmental degradation problems.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 proposed/in discussion. 1st NDC: 20% renewable share in power system by 2030.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

170 on Human Development Index. [Sudan's NDC outlines that it is highly vulnerable to climate change and climate variability](#), predominantly a result of climatic and non-climatic factors. These factors in addition to the interaction of other multiple stresses such as ecosystem degradation, complex disasters and conflicts, and limited access to capital, markets, infrastructure and technology have all weakened people's ability to adapt to changes in climate. Frequency of extreme climatic shocks is increasing, particularly drought and floods. Frequent drought threatens about 19 million hectares of rain-fed mechanized and traditional farms, as well as the livelihoods of many pastoral and nomadic groups; more than 70% of Sudan's population's livelihood depends on this sectors.



TANZANIA

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
4	11	0	7	59.73m	0.67%	N/A

SUMMARY

Tanzania's national climate framework consists of 4 laws, 11 policies and 7 climate targets. The [National Climate Change Strategy 2021-2026](#) (NCCS) discusses low emissions development pathways, climate financing and the mainstreaming of climate change issues into national and local government development plans and budgets. The policy also seeks to promote gender-responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. The policy details gaps in the implementation of the 2012 NCCS, such as inadequate awareness and understanding of climate change, and discusses improved mechanisms to address these. Research into climate change resilience and including climate change as a public health topic are features in two national laws. The 2005 [Environmental Management Act](#) instructs the Minister for Environment and relevant sector ministries to address climate change, with a focus on its impacts and adaptation measures.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Tanzania is a unitary presidential democratic republic, with legislative power vested in both its government and its unicameral National Assembly. The Assembly has up to 357 members, 239 of which are elected by popular vote, 102 are women appointed by the president, 5 are members of the Zanzibar House of Representatives, 1 is filled by the Attorney General and up to 10 additional members may be appointed by the president. All members serve five-year terms. Additionally, Zanzibar's House of Representatives, composed of 50 popularly elected members who serve 5-year terms, has exclusive jurisdiction over Zanzibar. There are two types of Bills: Government Bills and Private Members' Bills. Government Bills are introduced by a Minister or Attorney-General. Private Members' Bills are introduced by an MP who is not a minister or Attorney-general (a private member of the National Assembly). Before a Government Bill is introduced, it passes through a process of consultation and decision-making at the Ministerial level, Permanent Secretaries level, and finally the cabinet.

CONSTITUTION

Since 1977, several amendments have been applied to the original Constitution. Many of these are related to the relationship between the united government and the Zanzibar government. In the early 1990s, President of the Union Ali Hassan Mwinyi launched a program of liberal reforms. He nominated a commission dedicated to preparing the transition to a multi-party political system. Based on the commission's works, several amendments were promulgated. The Eighth Amendment (1992) established that a member of any registered political party could run for any political seat; coherently, new rules were defined governing the parties' registration. The Ninth Amendment reorganized presidential elections and introduced the possibility of impeachment by the Parliament; further, it separated the functions of President and Prime Minister.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute Act](#). Climate change resilience is included as one of the research topics.

[Public Health Act](#). Includes provisions related to the adoption of regulations with regard to Climate Change.

[Environmental Management Act](#). Provides for a legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of the environment. It also outlines principles for management, impact and risk assessments, prevention and control of pollution, waste management, environmental quality standards, public participation, compliance and enforcement. Also specifically addresses areas directly or indirectly relevant to climate change. The Act instructs the Minister for Environment (and relevant sector ministries) to take measures to address climate change, with a particular focus on the impacts of climate change and adaptation measures.

Policies:

[National Climate Change Strategy 2021-2026](#). Emerging opportunities such as digital and blue economy initiatives, low emissions development pathways as well as climate financing are well prioritized in the Strategy. . Enhance mainstreaming of climate change issues into national sector and local government development plans and budgets. Devise and implement strategic adaptation and mitigation measures in line with the national circumstances, requirements of climate change related multilateral environmental agreements, sustainable development goals (SDGs) and related bilateral and regional Agreements. Promote gender-responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

[Disaster Management Act](#). The Act designates Regional, District, Ward and Village Disaster Management Committees.

[Environmental Management Act](#). Regional Secretariats are empowered to designate Regional Environmental Management Experts. The Regional Environmental Management Expert (REME) is responsible for advising and overseeing implementation and enforcement of EMA at the regional level. Local Government Authorities (City, Municipal, District, Township) are empowered to designate or appoint Environmental Management Officers. The Act gives the Local Government Authorities mandate to ensure environmental compliance in their areas of jurisdiction. Additionally, local authorities are charged with drafting Environmental Action Plans relevant to their geographical areas, in compliance with the National Environmental Action Plan.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 proposed/in discussion. [Strengthened NDC](#) commitments: commits to reduce greenhouse gas emissions economy-wide between 30-35% relative to the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario by 2030.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Record breaking rainfall & temperatures. The adverse effects associated with these extreme weather events affect agricultural production and food security, water resources, marine and coastal zones, public health, energy supply and demand, infrastructure, biodiversity, ecosystem services, and tourism. Therefore, existing climate vulnerability and future climate change adverse impacts are likely to curtail Tanzania's efforts from achieving projected economic growth, sustainable development and Vision 2025 goals and poverty reduction targets as well as quick COVID -19 recovery measures.

[National Climate Change Strategy 2021-2026](#).

There have also been some gaps in the implementation of the NCCS 2012, which require improved mechanisms to address them. These gaps include: inadequate awareness and understanding of the risks posed by climate change and variability to general public and decision makers; limited platform for hosting the inventory of resources and data availability; limited national capacity to undertake research to generate climate data and information to fill existing gaps and to conduct regular climate change impacts on; socio-economic and environmental monitoring; inadequate capacity (human resources and infrastructures) and inadequate financial resources in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of climate change impacts at all levels.



TUNISIA

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
3	5	0	9	11.82m	0.08%	N/A

SUMMARY

Tunisia's national climate framework consists of 3 laws, 5 policies and 9 climate targets. The 2018 [Decree to operationalise the implementation of the Paris Agreement](#) establishes a management unit to monitor and coordinate relevant activities. The [Tunisian National strategy and action plan for biodiversity 2018-2030](#) seeks to protect Tunisia's diversity from the effects of climate change. Legislation also exists to establish the framework for renewable energy projects at the local level and for export purposes. Tunisia's updated NDC (10/10/2021) raises its GHG mitigation ambitions, with a goal of reducing national carbon intensity to 27% (unconditional) and 45% (conditional) by 2030, compared to its 2010 level. Tunisia is vulnerable to rising sea levels and escalating extreme weather events, particularly droughts and floods. The [Africa NDC Hub](#) states Tunisia is already experiencing water scarcity, and this is due to be exacerbated by climate change, with a decrease in conventional water resources estimated at approximately 28% by 2030.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Tunisia is a representative democracy, a civil state, with an executive president, a legislature and judiciary. The President serves as head of state, a Prime Minister as head of government, a unicameral parliament & a civil law court system.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution's preamble states a paragraph that illustrates the motives to set a new constitutional framework as follows: "With a view to building a republican, democratic and participatory system, in the framework of a civil state founded on the sovereignty of the people, exercised through the peaceful alternation of power through free elections, and on the principle of the separation and balance of powers, which guarantees the freedom of association in conformity with the principles of pluralism, an impartial administration, and good governance, which are the foundations of political competition, where the state guarantees the supremacy of the law and the respect for freedoms and human rights, the independence of the judiciary, the equality of rights and duties between all citizens, male and female, and equality between all regions." The country's Constitution has supremacy over all other laws.

[Constitution of the Republic of Tunisia](#). Provides for an environmental provision that simultaneously guaranteed the right to a healthy and balanced environment and the right to participate in the protection of the climate. Noteworthy, the wording does not imply any obligation or commitment from the State on the matter, other than eradicating pollution.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Law Relating to the Generation of Renewable Energy](#). Sets the legal framework for the realisation of renewable energy projects at the local scale and for export purposes.

[1991 Law](#) sets the framework to organise Tunisia's operational response to all kind of natural disasters.

Policies:

[Decree to operationalise the implementation of the Paris Agreement](#). Decree establishes a management unit to monitor and coordinate activities relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. It defines its missions, its organisation and the modalities of its functioning.

[Tunisian National strategy and action plan for biodiversity 2018-2030](#).

[National energy management strategy](#). Government's strategy to enhance its energy production and demand, notably by increasing the share of renewable sources in the power mix, and by improving energy efficiency.

[National Sustainable Development Strategy](#).

[Decree establishing the powers of the national Renewable Energy Agency](#). Responsibilities include mitigation of GHG emissions and developing a GHG inventory.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

[National Sustainable Development Strategy](#). regional environmental structures are increasingly playing an important role in protecting the environment and contributing to the promotion of sustainable development in the implementation of the national decentralisation policy. These regional structures will be particularly involved at this level in the fight against all forms of environmental damage and in the integration of the environmental component in the planning of regional programmes.

NET ZERO TARGET

No target. The updated NDC raises Tunisia's greenhouse gas emissions mitigation ambitions, by raising the goal of reducing national carbon intensity to 27% (unconditional) and 45% (conditional) by 2030, compared to its 2010 level. In cumulative terms over the 2021-2030 period, the emission reductions compared to the BaU trajectory will total 87.5 MtCO₂. These emission reductions are believed to come predominantly from the energy sector (72%), followed by LULUCF (13%), and industrial processes (9%). The rest of the mitigation results (6%) stem from the low-carbon policy of the waste sector.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Tunisia is considered to be one of the countries most exposed to climate change in the Mediterranean. The main risks which it is likely to confront are temperature increases, reduced precipitation, rising sea levels and escalating extreme weather phenomena (floods and droughts). These risks are likely to result in major environmental and socio-economic vulnerability. Already experiencing water scarcity. This situation is due to be exacerbated by climate change over the coming years, with the decrease in conventional water resources estimated at about 28 per cent by 2030. Following the expected rise in the sea level, losses through the salinization of coastal aquifers would account for about 50 per cent of the current resources of these aquifers by 2030. The physical vulnerability of the Tunisian coastline to rising sea levels already has various direct and indirect socio-economic consequences.

YEMEN

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
2	4	0	8	29.83 m	0.05%	N/A

SUMMARY

Yemen's national climate framework consists of 2 laws, 4 policies and 8 targets. The [National Agriculture Sector Strategy 2012-2016](#) aims at increasing production, food security and climate resilience, alongside fighting rural poverty and malnutrition. Yemen's economy largely relies on its rural natural resources, and more than 75% of the population is engaged in farming and pastoralism, making them highly vulnerable to climate change. Yemen has been suffering from famine since 2016 because of the civil war. Whilst there are laws and policies on renewable energy and environmental protection, these are over 10 years old. The 2009 [National Strategy for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency](#) aims for a 15% increase in energy efficiency in the power sector by 2025 against a 2009 baseline.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Yemen is a republic with a bicameral legislature. Under the 1991 constitution, an elected president, an elected 301-seat Assembly of Representatives, and an appointed 111-member Shura Council share power. The President is the head of state, and the Prime Minister is the head of government. The 1991 constitution provides that the president be elected by popular vote from at least two candidates endorsed by at least 15 members of the Parliament. The prime minister, in turn, is appointed by the president and must be approved by two-thirds of the Parliament. The presidential term of office is seven years, and the parliamentary term of elected office is six years. President Ali Abdullah Saleh became the first elected president in reunified Yemen in 1999 (though he had been President of unified Yemen since 1990 and president of North Yemen since 1978). He was re-elected to office in September 2006. Saleh's victory was marked by an election that international observers judged was "partly free," though the election was accompanied by violence, violations of press freedoms, and allegations of fraud. Parliamentary elections were held in April 2003, and the General People's Congress maintained an absolute majority. Saleh remained almost uncontested in his seat of power until 2011, when local frustration at his refusal to hold another round of elections, as combined with the impact of the 2011 Arab Spring, resulted in mass protests. In 2012, he was forced to resign from power, though he remained an important actor in Yemeni politics, allying with the Houthis during their takeover in the mid-2010s. The Politics of Yemen are in an uncertain state due to the Houthi takeover in Yemen. An armed group known as the Houthis

or Ansar Allah seized control of the Northern Yemeni government and announced it would dissolve parliament, as well as install a "presidential council", "transitional national council", and "supreme revolutionary council" to govern the country for an interim period. However, the deposed president, Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi, has declared he is still in office and is working to establish a rival government in Aden.

CONSTITUTION

The constitution calls for an independent judiciary. The former northern and southern legal codes have been unified. The legal system includes separate commercial courts and a Supreme Court based in Sana'a. Sharia is the main source of laws, with many court cases being debated according to the religious basis of law and many judges being religious scholars as well as legal authorities.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[2009 Electricity Law](#). Seeks to promote renewable and sustainable sources of energy.

[1995 Law on Environment Protection](#). This law aims at protecting the environment, organise the conservation and maintenance, maintain the safety and balance of its natural ecosystems. It also aims at 1) combating all types of pollution resulting from implementation of economic, agricultural, industrial, construction development programs, 2) protecting local species, 3) protecting society and health, 4) protecting the national environment from activities performed out of the national territory, 5) implementing international obligations, including the protection of the ozone layer and the climate.

Policies:

[National Agriculture Sector Strategy 2012-2016](#) The Strategy aims in particular at increasing production, food security and climate resilience, and fight rural poverty and malnutrition.

[2009 National Strategy for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency](#). Seeks to promote renewable power generation and energy efficiency. Has a reference to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. 15% increase in energy efficiency in the power sector until 2025 by 2025 against a 2009 baseline.

[2005 establishment of the Public Environmental Protection Authority](#). Reduce air pollution and mitigate the effects of climate change.

[National Strategy for Environmental Sustainability 2005-2015 and National Environmental Action Plan 2005-2010](#). focus on increasing sustainability in four key areas: water, land resources, biological diversity and coastal and the marine environment, and waste management. It recognizes the potentially negative consequences of climate change for coastal ecosystems, land resources, biodiversity, and migration. The National Strategy for Environmental Sustainability 2005-2015 and National Environmental Action Plan 2005-2010 set the government's policy objectives for sustainable water and land use management, coastal zone and fisheries management, improving air quality, sustainable forest management, and reducing waste.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 proposed/in discussion. Does not appear to have any NDCs but does have an [intended NDC](#) which states: 1% (unconditional) and 14% (conditional) reduction (representing estimated total cumulative GHG reduction of about 35 MtCO₂e from 2020 through 2030) in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to the BAU scenario.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Yemen is highly vulnerable to climate change-related impacts such as drought, extreme flooding, pests, sudden disease outbreaks, changes of rainfall patterns, increased storm frequency/severity and sea level rise. These are serious concerns as Yemen's economy largely depends on its rural natural resources. Moreover, more than 75% of the population is rural-based engaged in farming and pastoralism and hence highly reliant on favorable climatic conditions for their livelihoods. Yemen has been suffering from a famine in since 2016 as a result of the Civil War. More than 50,000 children in Yemen died from starvation in 2017. The famine is being compounded by an outbreak of cholera that has affected more than one million people. The Saudi Arabian-led intervention in Yemen and blockade of Yemen have contributed to the famine and cholera epidemic.
179 on Human Development Index.

Asia & The Pacific



CVF Country	Climate Laws	Climate Policies	Climate Targets
Asia & The Pacific			
Afghanistan	3	11	4
Bangladesh	4	14	22
Bhutan	6	16	7
Cambodia	2	26	13
Fiji	3	8	15
Kiribati	1	11	25
Maldives	4	5	6
Marshall Islands	0	5	11
Mongolia	8	7	22
Nepal	3	14	33
Palau	3	5	6
Papa New Guinea	3	10	7
Philippines	12	21	12
Samoa	4	14	18
Sri Lanka	4	13	33
Timor-Leste	4	2	0
Tuvalu	4	6	5
Vanuatu	3	6	7
Vietnam	5	29	41



AFGHANISTAN

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
3	11	0	4	38.93 m	0.2%	N/A

SUMMARY

Afghanistan's national climate framework consists of 3 laws, 11 policies and 4 targets. The political situation within Afghanistan has been challenging since the 2021 Taliban offensive led to the fall of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan based in Kabul. Afghanistan is being confronted with land degradation and desertification, with 35% of Afghanistan's population suffering from food insecurity which is projected to increase. The [Law on Disaster Response, Management and Preparedness](#) passed in 2012 did not mention climate or climate change. However, the [Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework \(ANPDF\) 2017-2021](#) does establish measures to mitigate the effects of climate change, notably in the energy sector but also by expanding agroforestry and reforestation to support environmental conservation and income generation for farmers.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Afghanistan's history since the late 1970s has been dominated by prolonged warfare, starting with the country becoming a socialist state and provoking the Soviet–Afghan War, followed by three consecutive civil wars (1989–1992, 1992–1996, and 1996–2001) that resulted in the takeover of the country by the Taliban and its totalitarian regime. The Taliban were later overthrown by a United States-led invasion in 2001 which began a 20-year-long war that concluded with the 2021 Taliban offensive and the resulting fall of Kabul in August 2021, with the Taliban returning to power and regaining control of the government. Following the effective collapse of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan during the 2021 Taliban offensive, the Taliban declared the country an Islamic Emirate. A new caretaker government was announced on 7 September. As of 8 September 2021, no other country had formally recognized the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan as the de jure government of Afghanistan.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Legislative Decree on the Endorsement of the Power Services Regulation Act.](#) Including to supply electrical energy from natural resources of the country and imported energy.

[Law on Disaster Response, Management, and Preparedness.](#) Enacted to oversee the management, prevention and mitigation of causes of all sorts of disasters, as well as post disaster management in the country. The natural disasters in scope include droughts, landslide, forest fires "and others". Does not mention climate or climate change.

[The Law On Regulating Forest Affairs 2011.](#) Ensure a sustainable management and regulation of forest resources.

Policies:

[Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework \(ANPDF\) 2017-2021.](#) The Framework establishes measures to mitigate the effects of climate change, notably in the energy sector but also by expanding agroforestry and reforestation to support environmental conservation and income generation for farmers. It also creates strategies to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change across the trans-Himalayan region..

[National Comprehensive Agriculture Development Priority Program 2016 - 2020.](#) Development & reform of agricultural sector. Includes goal of climate-sensitive natural resource management. This goal aims at ensuring that the Program only supports sustainable projects that depend on natural resources, create a green environment, conserve soil, water, and protect the biodiversity. Forestries are one of the pillars of this goal.

[National Renewable Energy Policy.](#) Promotes the production and use of energy from renewable sources. Sets development targets for the years 2015-2020 and 2021-2032. Intends to foster renewable energies through measures such as promoting technical solutions to obtain carbon credits & on-grid and off-grid projects as well as private investment.

[National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.](#) This document notably examines the threats on biodiversity of climate change and desertification. The document establishes a number of sectoral targets and subtargets to organise the resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change maintained and enhanced; pollution and its impacts on biodiversity reduced.

[Disaster management strategy \(2014-2017\).](#)

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 proposed/in discussion. 1st NDC: 23/11/2016. 13.6% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a business as usual (BAU) scenario, conditional on external support. This was pre the Taliban 2021 offensive.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Afghanistan is being confronted with desertification & land degradation. 35% of Afghanistan's population is suffering from food insecurity, with an increase projected. The increasing droughts could lead to a boom of the opium production in Afghanistan, as opium is drought-resistant. In addition to droughts, extreme rainfall will increase due to climate change, which could lead to landslides. As of August 2021, the Islamic Emirate is undergoing a transitional political period with an unofficial Coordination Council led by senior statesmen in the process of coordinating the transfer of the state institutions of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to the Taliban. Taliban forces, meanwhile, exercise effective police authority in the country.



BANGLADESH

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
4	14	0	22	164.7 m	0.44%	N/A

SUMMARY

Bangladesh's national climate framework consists of 4 laws, 14 policies and 22 targets. The [National Action Plan for Clean Cooking 2020-2030](#) aims to reduce air pollution and GHG emissions through cleaner cooking methods. The [Bangladesh Delta Plan 100](#) seeks to ensure safety from floods and climate disasters, which are particularly devastating for the population of Bangladesh due to its low elevation and high population density, and inadequate infrastructure. The [Bangladesh Climate Fiscal Framework 2014](#) policy was published by the Ministry of Finance with goals including dividing climate funds and ensuring their allocation to relevant sectors. Furthermore, the policy recommends estimating long-term climate financial needs by identifying potential climate-related expenditures across government ministries. The [Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan](#), passed in 2013, defines how the Ministry of Environment and Forest will promote gender equality and the empowerment of women whilst tackling climate change issues. In 2009, the Ministry also published the [Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan \(BCCSAP\)](#), which sets out 44 programmes over the short, medium and long term within areas such as food security, low carbon development and infrastructure.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Parliamentary Republic. The Parliament, known as the "House of the Nation", is the sovereign law-making body, vested with the legislative power of the Republic. It has 350 members of which 300 are directly elected for five-year terms in single seat constituencies. The remaining 50 seats are reserved for women, and these positions are selected by either the ruling party, or the ruling coalition. Statutory law is made by Parliament. Laws are proposed, prepared and processed by the executive, which is the Cabinet. The Prime Minister is the head of state, elected by Parliament. The President occupies a ceremonial post with no authority exercised over the running of the state. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial power. Supreme Court Judges are selected by the President.

CONSTITUTION

All laws are subject to the limits of the constitution and its provisions, such that any law conflicting with the constitution is void.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

[Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority Act](#). This act, predicated on the aim of increasing energy security, creates an independent authority, the Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority, to promote the development and use of renewable energy.

[2012 Disaster Management Act](#). The Act is intended to help in promoting a comprehensive disaster management programme upholding the all-hazard, all-risk and all-sector approach where risk reduction as a core element of disaster management has equal emphasis with emergency response management with greater focus on equitable and sustainable development.

[The Climate Change Trust Fund Act](#). Stipulates allocating an initial budget of USD100m per year for three years between 2009 and 2011. It stipulates that 66% of its budget will be spent on the implementation of projects/programmes prioritised in the BCCSAP. The remaining 34% will be main-tained as a deposit for emergencies.

NET ZERO TARGET

2030 proposed/in discussion. Updated NDC: In the unconditional scenario, GHG emissions would be reduced by 27.56 Mt CO₂e (6.73%) below BAU in 2030 in the respective sectors. In the conditional scenario, GHG emissions would be reduced by 61.9 Mt CO₂e (15.12%) below BAU in 2030 in the respective sectors

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[Low elevation, high population density and](#) inadequate infrastructure all put the nation in harm's way, along with an economy that is heavily reliant on farming. Because of the country's natural susceptibility to extreme weather, the people of Bangladesh have always used migration as a coping strategy. However, as conditions intensify under climate change, more people are being driven from their homes and land by more frequent and severe hazards. Sea level rise, storms, cyclones, drought, erosion, landslides, flooding and salinization are already displacing large numbers of people. It has been estimated that by 2050, one in every seven people in Bangladesh will be displaced by climate change. Up to 18 million people may have to move because of sea level rise alone.



BHUTAN

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
6	16	0	7	771 612	N/A	2°C Compa- tible

SUMMARY

Bhutan's national climate framework consists of 6 laws, 16 policies and 7 targets. In 2021, the [Bhutan Sustainable Hydropower Development Policy \(SHDP\)](#) made hydropower a core energy source for the country, and set out to protect this resource from the adverse effects of climate change, notably by storing water from melting glaciers. The [Renewable Natural Resources \(RNR\) Strategy 2040](#) includes a goal of increasing Bhutan's resilience to climate change and focussing on low emission development. Initiatives to achieve these goals include maintaining the carbon sequestration potential of forests and developing climate smart and resilient farming technologies. The [CAT](#) gives Bhutan an overall rating of "2°C Compatible", however this is being updated soon. Furthermore, the CAT states that whilst Bhutan's goal to remain carbon neutral is admirable, increasing emissions and its status as a Least Developed Country could put it in a difficult position with regards to its long-term low-carbon transition, and lead to it no longer being carbon neutral. The [Climate Change Policy of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2020](#) also reiterates its aims to maintain its carbon neutrality. The policy provides guidance on achieving a climate resilient and carbon neutral economy that contributes to gross national happiness.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Bhutan is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary form of government. The Druk Gyalpo (Dragon King) is the head of state. The political system grants universal suffrage. It consists of the National Council, an upper house with 25 elected members; and the National Assembly with 47 elected lawmakers from political parties. Executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the National Assembly. Judicial power is vested in the courts. The legal system originates from the semi-theocratic Tsa Yig code, and was influenced by English common law during the 20th century. The chief justice is the administrative head of the judiciary.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution defines the Kingdom of Bhutan as a democratic constitutional monarchy belonging to the people of the Kingdom. The territory of Bhutan is divided into 20 Dzongkhags (Districts) with each consisting of Gewogs (Counties) and Thromdes (Municipalities). Dzongkha is the national language of Bhutan and the National Day of Bhutan is December 17. The Constitution is the supreme law of the State and affirms the authority of legal precedent.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Disaster Management Act of Bhutan](#). Aims to establish and strengthen institutional capacity for disaster management, the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction, and for integrated and coordinated disaster management focusing on community participation.

[National Environment Protection Act](#). Aims at conserving and protecting the environment through actions led by the National Environment Commission (or administrative successors), and to promote sustainable development.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

[Disaster Management Act of Bhutan](#). Includes aims for disaster management focusing on community participation.

NET ZERO TARGET

Achieved (self-declared). 2nd NDC reaffirmed commitment to remain carbon neutral. In the second NDC, Bhutan has provided much greater detail on the types of mitigation measures it seeks to implement, with international support. With this support, it should strive not only to be carbon neutral, but remain net negative.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

2°C Compatible (being updated soon). Bhutan's second NDC, submitted in June 2021, did not change the country's carbon neutral goal that it's had since 2009, and has been achieving. However, as a result of the latest inventory data, the ultimate emissions level of this target has increased. While Bhutan's target remains the same, the effective emissions limit of that target has increased due to the latest inventory data which shows a larger land sector sink. In the first NDC, the net sink was estimated to be 6.3MtCO₂e per year and is now 7.8 MtCO₂e. We have rated the second NDC as being stronger than the first NDC on the basis of the further detail on mitigation measures Bhutan seeks to implement with international support. Recent positive developments show progress in climate mitigation in the country. They include the National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policy released in November

2019, that aims to lower the energy intensity of the economy, focusing on buildings, appliances and industry. The recently adopted National Waste Management Strategy is another example. It sets a target of zero waste by 2030.

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[While Bhutan's](#) goal to remain carbon neutral is admirable, especially given its Least Developed Country status, increasing energy and industry emissions could put Bhutan in a difficult position for its long-term low-carbon transition, risking a breakdown of its carbon neutrality.



CAMBODIA

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
2	26	0	13	16.72 m	0.14%	N/A

SUMMARY

Cambodia's national climate framework consists of 2 laws, 26 policies and 13 targets. There are multiple climate change action plan policies developed for different sectors, such as the rural development sector and tourism sector. The [Gender and Climate Change Action Plan \(2014-2018\)](#) discusses the planning and implementation of pilot measures with a focus on gender aspects and the role of women in coping with climate change. The [Climate Change Financing Framework](#), passed in 2015, identifies sources of climate finance and uses potential trends over the next 5 to 10 years to propose realistic costings of the country's climate change response. The 2013 [Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan](#) seeks to build cohesion between the various government policies to address mitigation, adaptation, GHG emissions and low-carbon development. It seeks to set goals to develop towards a green and resilient economy. Strategies include strengthening national responses to climate change issues within institutions and improving water and energy security. At COP26, the Cambodian Environment Minister pledged to reduce emissions by 42% by 2030.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

The government is a constitutional monarchy operated as a parliamentary representative democracy. The Prime Minister of Cambodia, an office held by Hun Sen since 1985, is the head of government, while the King of Cambodia (currently Norodom Sihamoni) is the head of state. The prime minister is appointed by the king, on the advice and with the approval of the National Assembly. The prime minister and the ministerial appointees exercise executive power. Legislative powers are shared by the executive and the bicameral Parliament of Cambodia which consists of a lower house, the National Assembly and an upper house, the Senate. Members of the 123-seat Assembly are elected through a system of proportional representation and serve for a maximum term of five years. The Senate has 61 seats, two of which are appointed by the king and two others by the National Assembly, and the rest elected by the commune councillors from 24 provinces of Cambodia. Senators serve six-year terms. Since the 2017 crackdowns on political dissent and free press, Cambodia has been described as a de facto one-party state.

CONSTITUTION

[Cambodian constitution](#) aims to restore Cambodia into an “Island of Peace” based on a multi-party liberal democratic regime guaranteeing human rights and the respect of law. Cambodia is a Kingdom with a King who shall rule according to the Constitution and to the principles of liberal democracy and pluralism.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Law on Disaster Management](#). Regulations and measures will be formulated for strengthening public awareness and cooperation in the development and implementation of hazard risk prevention programmes, including the climate change adaptation.

[Law on the adoption of the National Strategic Development Plan \(NSDP\) 2019-2023](#). Detailing Cambodia's strategy to achieve a wide range of development targets over the period 2019-2023. These include a curbing of deforestation and a strengthening of renewable energy sources.

Policies:

[Climate Change Action Plan for Mines and Energy 2015-2018](#). Includes climate proofing of future energy infrastructure, decoupling economic growth and sectors' future development from GHG emissions.

[Climate Action Plan of Ministry of Environment 2016-2018](#). Includes following actions: to promote climate resilience through improving food, water and energy security & to reduce sectoral, regional, gender vulnerability and health risks to climate change impacts.

Cambodia has further climate change policies including a financing framework, & action plan on industry and handicraft sectors.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

Laws;

[Law on Disaster Management](#). NCDM shall issue a guideline to the sub-national committees for disaster management, ministries-institutions, armed forces, public sector, private sector and civil society to conduct risk assessments and explore the measures, methodologies, and necessary technology for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. [Law on the adoption of the National Strategic Development Plan \(NSDP\) 2019-2023](#). Undertaking an inventory of available local DRR strategies/plans and work towards achieving the Sendai Framework Target on “risk-informed local DRR strategies/plans” by 2020.

NET ZERO TARGET

Achieved (self-declared). Updated NDC: Cambodia has proposed a 42% reduction in GHG emission below BAU by 2030. The estimated 2030 emission reductions of an NDC scenario are listed below and “the majority of targets identified are conditional on the international support.”

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

The country is particularly challenged given its low adaptive capacity, still-prevalent poverty, and geographic location. Increased temperatures, drought, and changes in seasonal rainfall patterns, in combination with extensive damming for hydropower throughout the Mekong Basin, threaten to impact food security and human health through reduced freshwater availability which may in turn reduce agricultural and fishery production.



FIJI

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
3	8	0	15	896 444	0.0%	N/A

SUMMARY

Fiji's national climate framework consists of 3 laws, 8 policies and 15 climate targets. The [Climate Change Act 2021](#) established various committees and taskforces and seeks to set the legal framework for the country's mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk management strategies. The law also aims to relocate at-risk communities and safeguard their rights, an important aim due to the high vulnerability of Fiji to rising sea levels, coastal erosion and extreme weather. Legal frameworks are also established for carbon sequestration, carbon stocks and emissions reduction projects. It also established a target of net zero for 2050. The [Fiji Low Emission Development Strategy 2018-2050](#) policy defines a pathway for low-emission development, and the [National Climate Change Policy 2018-2030](#) provides high-level guidance on achieving long-term, climate resilient development.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Politics in Fiji normally take place in the framework of a parliamentary representative democratic republic wherein the Prime Minister of Fiji is the head of government and the President the Head of State, and of a multi-party system. Executive power is exercised by the government, legislative power is vested in both the government and the Parliament of Fiji, and the judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature. Actual executive power is in the hands of the cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is elected by Parliament, under the 2013 Constitution of Fiji.

CONSTITUTION

Constitution is the supreme law. Came into effect in 2013. Any attempt to establish a government other than in accordance with the constitution is unlawful. Following the 2006 Fijian coup d'état, the power was subsumed by the military. Nominal head of state Ratu Josefa Iloilo abrogated the Constitution of Fiji and dismissed all Courts, after the Court of Appeal ruled that the post-coup Bainimarama government was illegal. A new Constitution was promulgated in September 2013, and a general election was held in September 2014, won by Bainimarama's FijiFirst Party. Under the 2013 Constitution, Fiji's Parliament is unicameral. Its 50 members are elected for four-year terms by Party-list proportional representation, with the

entire country voting as a single constituency. To win election to Parliament, a political party (or an independent candidate) must win five percent of the total valid vote nationwide. Fiji's system differs from that of many other countries using the party-list system, however, in that voters do not vote for a party, as such, but for an individual candidate.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Climate Change Act 2021](#). Establishes the National Climate Change Coordination Committee, the National Adaptation Plan Steering Committee, the Fijian Adaptation Registry, the Fijian Taskforce on the Relocation and Displacement of Communities Vulnerable to the Impacts of Climate Change, the National Ocean Policy Steering Committee, and may establish a private sector advisory committee. Net zero by 2050.

Policies:

[Fiji Low Emission Development Strategy 2018-2050](#). This document aims at defining pathways to achieve low emission development in Fiji until 2050. The strategy lays out sectoral targets for decarbonisation, determines the government's strategy for adaptation and resilience, examines opportunities for green jobs, aims to foster education and raise awareness, and determines how the implementation of this strategy will be ensured through governance, monitoring and evaluation.

[National Climate Change Policy 2018-2030](#). The purpose of NCCP is to provide the high-level guidance, principles, institutional architecture and objectives required to establish and support a long-term climate-resilient development.

NET ZERO TARGET

Net zero by 2050. In policy documents [Climate Change Act 2021](#). Updated NDC: To reduce 30% of BAU CO₂ emissions from the energy sector by 2030. As a contribution to Target 1, to reach close to 100% renewable energy power generation (grid-connected) by 2030, thus reducing an expected 20% of energy sector CO₂ emissions under a BAU scenario.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Fiji is particularly vulnerable to rising sea levels, coastal erosion and extreme weather. These changes, along with temperature rise, will displace Fijian communities and will prove disruptive to the national economy - tourism, agriculture and fisheries, the largest contributors to the nation's GDP, will be severely impacted by climate change causing increases in poverty and food insecurity.



KIRIBATI

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
1	11	0	25	119 446	0.0%	N/A

SUMMARY

Kiribati's national climate framework consists of 1 law, 11 policies and 25 climate targets. The [Kiribati Joint Implementation Plans for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2014-2023 and 2019-2028](#) aims to increase resilience through sustainable adaptation and disaster risk reduction. This policy formalises the role of the Kiribati National Expert Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management as the main advisory body, coordination mechanism and entry point for climate change initiatives. The policy also includes specific goals, such as strengthening and greening the private sector, increasing water and food security and enhanced effectiveness of disaster early warning systems and emergency management. The [Climate Change Knowledge Portal](#) rates Kiribati as one of the most vulnerable nations in the world to climate change. The village of Tebunginako has already had to relocate due to coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion. The 2018 [Kiribati Climate Change Policy](#) includes climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk management as key focusses, recognising the importance of coordinated, multi-sectoral, multi-partner and whole-island approaches.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

The executive branch consists of a president (te Beretitenti), a vice-president and a cabinet. The president, who is also chief of the cabinet, is directly elected by the citizens, after the legislature nominates three or four persons from among its members to be candidates in the ensuing presidential election. The president is limited to serving three four-year terms, and remains a member of the assembly. The cabinet is composed of the president, vice-president, and 13 ministers (appointed by the president) who are also ministers of parliament. The legislative branch is the unicameral Maneaba ni Maungatabu (House of Assembly). There are a total of 21 inhabited islands in Kiribati. Each inhabited island has its own council with elected members who handle local affairs.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Kiribati, promulgated 12 July 1979, provides for free and open elections in a parliamentary democratic republic. The constitutional provisions governing administration of justice are similar to those in other former British possessions in that the judiciary is free from governmental interference. The judicial branch is made up of the High Court (in Betio) and the Court of Appeal.[65] The president appoints the presiding judges.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Policies:

[Kiribati Joint Implementation Plans for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2014-2023 and 2019-2028](#). 2014-2023 document aims at identifying an integrated set of specific actions and measures to increase the country's resilience to climate change and associated risks in different sectors. It is designed to complement the National Disaster Risk Management Plan and the National Framework for Climate Change and Climate Change Adaptation. Specific goals include strengthening good governance, policies, strategies and legislation & increasing water and food security with integrated and sector-specific approaches and promoting healthy and resilient ecosystems.

[Kiribati Climate Change Policy](#). Principles include Safeguarding communities and the country as a whole from the adverse impacts of climate change and disasters and ensuring a safe and resilient Kiribati with a healthy environment for all.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

[Kiribati Climate Change Policy](#). Mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk reduction into development planning, policies, strategies, sector plans, and decision-making and budgeting processes at both national and local level. Emphasizing that adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk management are shared responsibilities that require coordinated, integrated, multi-partner, multi-sectoral and whole-of-government or whole-of-island approaches.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 proposed/in discussion. 1st NDC: 21/09/2016. 13.7% reduction in GHG emissions by 2025 and 12.8% by 2030 compared to a BAU projection.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[The village of](#) Tebunginako in Abaiang Island has already had to relocate due to the effects of severe coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion.

[Kiribati is](#) amongst the most vulnerable nations to climate change on Earth. As an extremely isolated and very low-lying island nation, Kiribati faces considerable risk from climate variability and sea-level rise.

[Kiribati's president has](#) alerted the United Nations to the challenges the country faces from beach erosion, sea-level rise, and contamination of freshwater.



MALDIVES

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
4	5	0	6	540 542	0.0%	N/A

SUMMARY

The national climate framework of the Maldives consists of 4 laws, 5 policies and 6 targets. The [2021 Climate Emergency Act](#) introduces the legal structure and guidelines for addressing climate change issues and concerns. These include reporting, ensuring the sustainability of natural resources, overcoming negative impacts and allocating funds for renewable energy sources. The 2015 [Climate Change Policy Framework](#) aims to tackle climate change impacts in the short, medium and long term. The guiding principles include mainstreaming climate change policies, climate leadership and international commitments and partnerships. Policy goals include scaling up financial resources, increasing the use of climate friendly technology and integrating climate change into sector policies. The Maldives is a champion for climate action, particularly on the international stage, and is a member of the Alliance of Small Island States and the Climate Vulnerable Forum. The Maldives are vulnerable to sea level rise and saltwater inundation. The fishing and tourism sectors are reliant upon the surrounding coral reefs, which are at risk due to warming sea water and pollutants.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

The Republic of Maldives is a presidential representative republic. The executive branch consists of the President, Vice-President and Cabinet. The President and Vice-President are elected on the same ticket by popular vote for a five-year term with a two-term limit. The President serves as head of government and appoints a cabinet, subject to approval by Parliament. Parliament is unicameral and called the Majlis, with 85 representatives serving five-year terms elected from population-decided constituencies. The government or elected members of the Majlis may present a proposed legislation (called a bill) to the "floor" where it is then delegated to a legislative committee for debate and amendments.

CONSTITUTION

Constitution is supreme law of the Maldives. The current Constitution of Maldives was ratified by President Maumoon Abdul Gayyoom on 7 August 2008, and came into effect immediately, replacing and repealing the Constitution of 1998.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Climate Emergency Act 9/2021](#).

The Climate Emergency Act stipulates actions to address the climate emergency resulting from the swift acceleration of the severity of the repercussions from climate change. It introduces the legal structure and guidelines for addressing issues and concerns related to climate change, including reporting, ensuring the sustainability of natural resources, overcoming negative impacts and allocation of funds for renewable energy sources.

[Environmental Levy \(Budget Amendment\) Act 2017 \(No. 36 of 2017\)](#). Introduction of the Environment and Climate Adaptation Levy. Establishes the Environment and Climate Adaptation Fund and defines its purposes. The purposes include to promote conservation of the forests, flora, fauna, wildlife, ecosystems and biodiversity of Fiji

Policies:

[Climate Change Policy Framework](#). The Climate Change Policy Framework was released by the Ministry of Environment and Energy to provide Maldives with a strategic vision of policies necessary to tackle climate change impacts on the short, medium and long terms. The principles guiding the document are climate leadership, intergenerational equitability, mainstreaming climate change policies, international

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

[Support to climate change adaptation and mitigation in Maldives from GCCA+](#): A total of 229 local council members (200% achievement of target) from 10 atolls were trained on climate change adaptation.

NET ZERO TARGET

2030 – in policy document. Updated NDC: Maldives commits to reduce emissions by 26% (conditional) by 2030 compared to BAU and strives to achieve net-zero by 2030, with ambitious plans to increase our share of renewable energy in the energy mix through various initiatives. Also commitment for net zero by 2030.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[In the near term](#), the islands of the Maldives are very vulnerable to inundation and gradual sea level rise will aggravate the existing problem of beach erosion. Rising sea levels also threaten the scarce fresh water resources of Maldives. Salt water intrusion is gradually encroaching in to the islands' small pockets or 'lenses' of fresh water underground. The coral reefs surrounding the Maldives are at risk due to gradual warming of sea water (in addition to pollution from man-made sources). Given that these reefs support both the country's tourism and fisheries industries upon which the people depend almost exclusively, climate change is a profound threat to its very economic base.



MARSHALL ISLANDS

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
0	5	0	11	59 194	0.0%	N/A

SUMMARY

The national climate framework of the Marshall Islands consists of 0 laws, 5 policies and 11 climate targets. Its [2050 Climate Strategy](#), passed in 2018, makes recommendations to achieve the country's 2050 net zero target and 100% renewable energy target by 2050. These include periodic revisions of GHG emission reduction goals and specific sectoral goals. The policy is to be periodically reviewed. The policy also promotes the establishment of a long-term financial strategy and seeks to decrease GHG emissions from cooking and lighting. Should sea levels continue to rise, the nation will face increasingly costly adaptation measures to protect essential infrastructure. The [Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Management 2014 - 2018](#) aimed to increase community resilience and ensure better emergency preparedness, an important measure due to the increasing strength of typhoons threatening the nation.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Each of the twenty-four constituencies (see below) elect one or more representatives (senators) to the lower house of RMI's unicameral legislature, the Nitijela. The President, who is head of state as well as head of government, is elected by the 33 senators of the Nitijela. Legislative power lies with the Nitijela. The upper house of Parliament, called the Council of Iroij, is an advisory body comprising twelve paramount chiefs. The executive branch consists of the President and the Presidential Cabinet, which consists of ten ministers appointed by the President with the approval of the Nitijela. The twenty-four electoral districts into which the country is divided correspond to the inhabited islands and atolls.

CONSTITUTION

Operates under a mixed parliamentary-presidential system as set forth in its 1979 Constitution. Constitution is the supreme law. The Constitution of the Marshall Islands mixes British and American constitutional concepts based mainly on Westminster system, with a legislative branch that originates the executive branch, with an independent judicial branch.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Policies:

[2050 Climate Strategy](#). Number of recommendations to achieve the country's objectives of net zero emissions by 2050 and 100 % renewable energy. These include periodic revision of GHG emissions reductions, specific goals such as in the waste sector, and a planning of new climate policies to adopt, such as a National Adaptation Plan by the end of 2019. This Strategy shall be periodically reviewed by the authorities over the period. Includes promotion of the establishment of a long-term finance strategy to implement this strategy & efforts to phase out the use of kerosene for lighting and strengthen existing institutional arrangements to reduce GHGs from cooking and lighting.

[National Energy Policy and Energy Action Plan](#). 40% cut in CO2 emissions by 2020 compared with a 2009 baseline.

[Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Management 2014 - 2018](#). The JNAP aims at 1) enhance coordination of action targeting disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, 2) public education and awareness, 3) better emergency preparedness at all levels, 4) improved and low-carbon energy security, 5) better local livelihoods and community resilience, and 6) integrated approach to development planning.

[The Marshall Islands approved its NDC Partnership Plan](#) in November 2018 and has been working on its implementation, including by significantly strengthening the internal coordination structure for climate and resiliency activities in a whole-of-government approach. With Partnership support, the government of the Marshall Islands has convened multiple climate change dialogues to ensure engagement and empowerment of all its citizens, including youth, in implementing climate actions. The Partnership Plan highlights key actions in mitigation and adaptation, led by the National Energy Office and the Office for Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination, and includes four additional outcome areas focusing on key cross-cutting issues that will strengthen and accelerate implementation.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 - in policy document. [2050 Climate Strategy](#). Updated 2nd NDC: economy-wide NDC target under the Paris Agreement of reducing emissions at least 45% below 2010 levels by 2030.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Climate change is a big threat to the Marshall Islands, with typhoons becoming stronger and sea levels rising. There is a high risk of permanent flooding to some atolls. Should existing sea level rise trends continue, the country will confront a series of increasingly costly adaptation choices to protect essential infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals, and government buildings. 172 on Global Climate Risk Index.



MONGOLIA

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
8	7	0	22	3.278 m	0.14 %	N/A

SUMMARY

Mongolia's national climate framework consists of 8 laws, 7 policies and 22 climate targets. The 2012 [Law on Air Quality](#) aims to regulate actions related to pollution reduction and monitoring of emissions. The law also established that the National Committee for Climate Change would provide guidance on the implementation of the UNFCCC. Mongolia also has a [Green Development Policy](#), passed in 2014, which discusses key indicators for measuring progress, such as GHG emissions, levels of recycling and green employment. Mongolia does not have a target for net zero.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Mongolia has a sole legislative body, the State Great Hural. The legislature is unicameral and consists of 76 members, 48 elected by a mixed member proportional system representing single member constituencies, and 28 elected by a proportional representation system. Members serve a four-year term, and the State Great Hural can override any presidential veto with a two-thirds majority vote. The President, the government (usually the Prime Minister or a Deputy Prime Minister, or Ministers who are members of Parliament) and individual members can propose legislation.

CONSTITUTION

Adopted on January 13, 1992, put into force on February 12, and amended in 1999, 2000 and 2019. The new constitution established a representative democracy in Mongolia, guaranteeing freedom of religion, rights, travel, expression, unalienable rights, government setup, election cycle, and other matters. It was written after the Mongolian Revolution of 1990 and dissolved the People's Republic of Mongolia.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

[Law on Air Quality](#). The purpose of this law is to regulate actions related to the protection of ambient air, prevention of air pollution, and reduction and monitoring of emissions of air

pollutants. If an international treaty to which Mongolia is a party is inconsistent with this law then the provisions of the international treaty shall prevail. Approval and management of the implementation of the National Programme for Air Protection and Climate Change. It also establishes that the National Committee for Climate Change shall organise, manage, and provide guidance to the implementation of the UNFCCC, focusing on climate change adaptation and mitigation of ecological vulnerability and climate change impacts at the national level.

[Law on Soil Protection and Prevention of Desertification](#). The law provides guidance to facilitate a safe and healthy environment for the population, and to prevent soil damage and lower soil fertility from overgrazing and desertification, and systems to prevent soil erosion.

Policies:

[Action Programme for the Government of Mongolia 2016-2020](#). Paragraph 4.1.5 states that the government shall elaborate and implement strategies on diminishing and adapting to the effects of climate change, establish an environment and climate fund and strengthen national capacity.

[Green Development Policy \(GDP\)](#). Key indicators for measuring progress will include the savings of natural resources derived from production and services, level of recycling, green employment and green procurement growth, reduction of usage of energy, water, GHG emissions and ecological footprint per unit of production.

NET ZERO TARGET

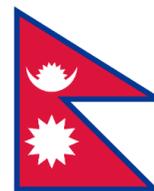
No target. Updated NDC: "Mongolia intends to achieve a target to mitigate its greenhouse gas emissions by 22.7 percent by 2030, compared to the business as usual scenario, excluding LULUCF. In addition, if conditional mitigation measures such as the carbon capture and storage and waste-to-energy technology are implemented, then Mongolia could achieve a 27.2% reduction in total national GHG emissions."

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[Recent](#) climate changes have led to chronic drought, and increased exposure to secondary impacts such as dust storms. Mongolia faces rates of warming far higher than the global average. On the highest future emissions pathway (RCP8.5) average warming could exceed 5°C by the end of the century. The intensity of extreme climate-driven hazards including heat wave, drought, and river flood, is expected to increase. Mongolia's unique ecosystems are likely to come under pressure from long-term warming and drying processes, with shifts in species ranges likely, and potential loss of forest cover and associated species. Changes in climatic conditions are projected to place further downward pressure on yields of current agricultural crops, particularly wheat, threatening Mongolia's food security. Focus is needed on the interplay between climate changes and current development trends in Mongolia, unplanned development in flood exposed areas and air pollution issues could interact with climate changes to enhance health risks and inequalities.



NEPAL

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
3	14	1	33	29.14 m	0.13%	Almost Sufficient

SUMMARY

Nepal's national climate framework consists of 3 laws, 14 policies and 33 climate targets. The [Environment Protection Act 2019](#) and the [Forest Act 2019](#) were approved following a lawsuit and decision from the Nepal Supreme Court mandating the government to take legislative action to meet its commitments to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. The Environment Protection Act 2019 includes articles which mandate the state to identify sectors ideal for mitigation strategies and creates an Environment Protection Fund, which includes responsibilities for the prevention and control of pollution and the management of climate change. The 2020 [National Climate Change Policy](#) more effectively applies constitutional provisions guaranteeing the right of every citizen to live in a clean and healthy environment. The policy also enhances Nepal's climate change adaptation capacity and promotes a green economy through low carbon development.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

The institutional structure of Nepal has been weakened through its recent experience of political instability. The king seized power in 2005, which precipitated the mass demonstrations of the People's Movement (Jana Andolan), which sought a return to, and the further development of, democracy in Nepal. This occurred in parallel with the culmination of the Maoist insurgency, which ended in 2006 under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The first President was elected in July 2008. Despite the transition to a republic, the basis of the parliamentary system remains. There is now no Second House, the members of which were merged into the House of Representatives. There are 601 seats in the CA, 240 of which are elected by direct popular vote, 335 by proportional representation and 26 appointed by the Cabinet (Council of Ministers). The term of the CA is three years after the first CA meeting is held unless dissolved earlier. The CA dissolved in May 2012 after it failed to promulgate a constitution, and the second CA election was held in November 2014. President Ram Baran Yadav was elected in 2008 by the CA as the head of state. The presidency will last until the new constitution is promulgated. A Prime Minister is officially appointed by the President as the head of the Government.

CONSTITUTION

Rebel leaders demanded a move to republicanism, and the convening of an assembly to draft a new constitution for the Himalayan state. These events heralded the beginnings of the constitutional reform process. Central to the facilitation of the reform is the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007, which replaces the 1990 Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal. Adopted secularism as a key tenet of the constitution. However, it retains some Hindu legal concepts. As an interim document, the 2007 Constitution provides for the establishment of the unicameral Constituent Assembly (CA) and the preparation of the new constitution.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[The Environment Protection Act 2019](#). This law was approved following the Shrestha v. Office of the Prime Minister et al. case mandating Nepal to take legislative action to be able to meet its commitments to the Paris Agreement. Article 25 mandates the state to identify mitigation-prone sectors and set national targets. Article 31 creates the Environment Protection Fund responsible for the protection of environment, prevention and control of pollution, management of climate change and protection of the national heritages.

Policies:

[National Climate Change Policy](#). Published in 2020, the National Climate Change Policy replaces the previous 2011 policy, in part to more effectively give effect to Constitutional provisions guaranteeing the right of every citizen to live in a clean and healthy environment. Includes: to enhance climate change adaptation capacity & to promote a green economy through low carbon development.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

Laws:

[The Environment Protection Act 2019](#). Article 23 mandates the relevant ministry to periodically provide information to local communities about the impacts of climate change. Article 24 charges authorities at national and local levels to adopt adaptation plans.

[National Framework for Local Adaptation Plans for Action \(LAPAs\)](#). Climate change sensitisation also supports in identifying institutions that will implement and/or assist the implementation of LAPA or adaptation programmes. The likely institutions may include District Energy and Environment Sections or Units, District Disaster Risk Reduction Committees, village level Monitoring and Evaluation Committees etc.

NET ZERO TARGET

2045 – proposed/in discussion.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

Almost sufficient. While Nepal's updated NDC is a step in the right direction, Nepal needs to strengthen its conditional target further, with international support. Nepal's current policies are 1.5°C compatible when compared to its fair-share contribution. The "1.5°C Paris Agreement compatible" rating indicates that Nepal's climate policies and action are consistent with limiting warming to 1.5°C. Nepal's climate policies and action do not require other countries to make comparably deeper reductions. Nepal's conditional target is "Critically insufficient". The "Critically insufficient" rating indicates that Nepal's internationally supported target in 2030 reflects minimal to no action and is not at all consistent with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C temperature limit. In Nepal, land use and forests are a significant emissions sink.

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[Nepal is highly](#) vulnerable to climate change impacts and recent studies by the Asian Development Bank suggested Nepal faces losing 2.2% of annual GDP due to climate change by 2050. Nepal's varied topography and social vulnerability make the country particularly susceptible to geological and climate-related disasters. Weakness in effective response mechanisms and strategies for dealing with natural hazards has historically exacerbated this vulnerability. An increase in soil erosion, landslides, flash floods, and droughts has been reported in recent years across the country.



PALAU

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
3	5	0	6	18 092	0.0%	N/A

SUMMARY

Palau's national climate framework consists of 3 laws, 5 policies and 6 targets. The 2015 [Palau Climate Change Policy](#) establishes mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as policy frameworks for managing GHG emissions, including protecting carbon sinks, and disaster risk reduction and management. Other objectives include increasing energy efficiency. Sea level rise and the associated salination of agricultural soil and freshwater sources make Palau highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. An increase in typhoon and severe storm frequency associated with climate change poses a significant threat.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Palau is a democratic republic. The President of Palau is both head of state and head of government. Executive power is exercised by the government, while legislative power is vested in both the government and the Palau National Congress. The judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature. Palau has a bicameral legislature, the Palau National Congress (Olbil era Kelulau), consisting of the House of Delegates and the Senate of Palau. The House of Delegates has 16 members, each serving four-year terms in single-seat constituencies. The Senate has 13 members, also serving four-year terms in multi-seat constituencies. In the last elections, held in 2020, only non-partisans were elected; no political parties exist.

CONSTITUTION

Palau adopted a constitution in 1981.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Energy Act](#). The document notably charges the Energy Administration to report information related to climate impacts in the energy sector.

Policies:

[Palau Climate Change Policy](#). Establishes Palau's National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) as well as the institutional and policy frameworks for: (a) climate change mitigation via management of greenhouse gas emissions including carbon sinks; and (b) climate change adaptation and risk reduction and management.

[Actions For Palau's Future - Medium-Term Development Strategy 2009-2014](#). It recognises climate change as one of the major threats facing the country. The Strategy notably charges the state to 1) address previously unforeseen risks including climate change and bio-security, 2) complete, and/or approve existing drafts of laws e.g. climate change, energy conservation and bio-security, and 3) improve capacity for environmental management, including on climate risks, through awareness campaigns.

[Strategic Action Plan Energy Sector](#). 30% reduction in energy consumption by 2020. 20% renewables in energy mix by 2020.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

[National Disaster Risk Management Framework 2010](#). At the community level, disaster risk reduction programs and activities are to be developed and incorporated into programs that address community development and coping mechanisms in times of disasters. Relevant traditional knowledge and practices are to be included in all national, state and community disaster risk reduction plans.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 – proposed/in discussion. 1st NDC: 22/04/2016. 22% reduction in GHG emissions from energy sector 2025 compared to 2005.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[Low lying](#) areas may be affected by sea level rise. Inundation of low-lying atolls may reduce the agricultural capacity of Palau due to soil salination. Although rainfall in Palau is plentiful, increasing atmospheric temperatures and saltwater inundation as a result of climate change may threaten freshwater supplies. Palau is subject to typhoons and severe storms which have caused damage to local infrastructure and fisheries. An increase in storm-frequency associated with climate change could therefore pose a significant threat to Palau in the future. Climate change-induced damage to the environment such as coral bleaching could adversely affect the tourism industry. Other economic bases include subsistence agriculture and fishing, both contributing to Palau's GDP. Increases in ocean temperatures may alter the migratory patterns of fish populations in Palau's waters, also adversely affecting this industry. The government is a major employer and relies heavily on external funding.



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
3	10	0	7	8.947 m	0.13%	N/A

SUMMARY

Papua New Guinea's national climate framework consists of 3 laws, 10 policies and 7 targets. In 2016, Papua New Guinea passed the [United Nations Paris Agreement \(Implementation\) Act](#). Included in the act are principles for sharing revenues generated from the regulation of carbon emission and sequestration. The act also establishes a consultation process on the consequences of GHG emissions on local development, and defines the legal framework needed for GHG emission regulations. The 2014 [National Climate Change Compatible Development Management Policy](#) aims to stimulate climate resilient and carbon neutral development through improved disaster risk management, more sustainable forestry and agricultural practices and developing and using clean technologies. In its [enhanced NDC](#), Papua New Guinea aims for 50% carbon neutrality by 2030, and to be entirely carbon neutral by 2050.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Papua New Guinea is a Commonwealth realm with Elizabeth II as Queen of Papua New Guinea. The monarch is represented by the Governor-General of Papua New Guinea. The Prime Minister heads the cabinet, which consists of 31 members of Parliament from the ruling coalition, which make up the government. The unicameral National Parliament has 111 seats, of which 22 are occupied by the governors of the 22 provinces and the National Capital District. Candidates for members of parliament are voted upon when the prime minister asks the governor-general to call a national election, a maximum of five years after the previous national election.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution is "autochthonous" indicating that legal continuity with the former metropolitan power was severed and the Constitution enacted by a constitutional convention of the newly independent state.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[United Nations Paris Agreement \(Implementation\) Act 2016](#). This Act addresses climate change issues in Papua New Guinea and implements the country's obligations under the Paris Agreement. The document is declared a matter of national interest. It establishes the authority responsible for 1) determining the benefits and levies of the Organic Law in respect of GHG emissions and carbon capture and storage, 2) determining the rates, management, sharing arrangements and application of related benefits and levies, and 3) establishing and administering trust funds of Section 98(3) of the Organic Law.

Policies:

[National REDD+ Strategy 2017-2027](#). The strategy is a key part of the country's response to climate change and of the Green Growth Development agenda as per the National Strategy for Responsible and Sustainable Development. The NRS aims to strengthen sustainability of Papua New Guinea's forest while helping to improve land use planning and management to ensure forests and environments are protected. The ultimate aim is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce the vulnerability of communities to climate change.

[National Climate Change Compatible Development Management Policy](#). Aims at stimulating climate-compatible development ("climate resilient and carbon neutral") through improved disaster-risk management, mitigation including from sustainable forestry and agricultural practices, and the fostering of clean technologies. Carbon neutrality by 2050.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 – proposed/in discussion. [2nd NDC](#): 50 percent carbon neutral by 2030, and be entirely carbon neutral by 2050.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[Rising sea levels](#) and destructive weather events flood coastal and inland regions. Extreme weather events will lead to the loss of the country's wetlands, destroy the country's fisheries, pollute clean water sources and heighten the risk, and spread, of water-borne diseases. Increasing temperatures, coupled with diminishing fresh water sources and persistent droughts, hamper agricultural processes at the cornerstone of the Papua New Guinean economy and the population's livelihood. 155 on Human Development Index.

PHILIPPINES



Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
12	21	4	12	111.97 m	0.31%	2°C Compatible

SUMMARY

The national climate framework of the Philippines consists of 12 laws, 21 policies and 12 targets. There have also been 4 climate-related litigation cases. In 2009, The Philippines passed [The Climate Change Act and its Implementing Rules and Regulations](#) created the Climate Change Commission. Its purpose is to build a climate-resilient and a climate-smart Philippines with highly adaptive communities by developing and mainstreaming evidence-based climate adaptation and mitigation policies through coordination amongst key stakeholders⁸. The [Philippine Green Jobs Act](#) is currently developing the standards for green jobs and establishing an accreditation and certification system that incentivises businesses that support green jobs and a just transition to a green economy. In 2020, the Minister for Energy declared a [moratorium](#) on endorsements for greenfield coal power plants. The [CAT](#) assess the Philippines as not on track to achieve its Paris Agreement conditional 2030 target as emissions are increasing. Furthermore, it highlights recent developments in the energy sector as contradictory to announcements and policies. The CAT has not yet released its updated assessment of the Philippines. However, the Philippines has stated that whilst their compliance is dependent on foreign support, it is optimistic in pursuing its NDC goals and obtaining the financial and technological backing from developed parties as committed under the Paris Agreement.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM⁸

- The Philippines is both a republican and democratic state. Sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them.
- The legal system of the Philippines is a mixture of Roman (Civil law) and Anglo-American (Common law) systems, customary usage, and Islamic Law. Civil law operates in areas such as family relations, property, succession, contract, and criminal law while statutes and

⁸ Comments on the climate vulnerable forum (CVF) mapping survey on climate laws and policies, Legislative Research Service Reference And Research Bureau, House of Representatives, Philippines

principles of common law origin are evident in such areas as constitutional law, procedure, corporation law, taxation, insurance, labor relations, banking and currency.

- It has a presidential form of government, composed of three separate branches: The Executive, The Legislative, and The Judiciary.
- The Executive branch carries out and enforces laws. It is composed mainly of the President and his cabinet members. He or she acts as the leader of the country and functions as the Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of all armed forces of the Philippines. The President serves a six-year term and cannot be re-elected.
- The Legislative branch is the law-making body. It is bicameral and consists of the Lower House and the Upper House. The Upper House or the Senate is composed of 24 Senators, who are elected at large by qualified voters of the Philippines. The Senators serve for six years and may only be elected twice successively. The Lower House is composed of district representatives who are voted locally and party-list representatives who are elected at large. They serve for three years with a three-term limit.
- The Philippine Constitution mandates that all legislative districts be represented in Congress and that the party-list representatives shall constitute 20% of the total number of representatives including those under the party-list. In the coming 2022 elections, there are 316 authorized congressional seats in the Lower House – 253 are for legislative district congressmen while 63 are allocated for party-list representatives.
- The Judicial branch comprises the Supreme Court and the lower courts. The Judiciary holds the power to interpret laws and adjudicate controversies involving rights and privileges that are legally demandable and enforceable. It is also vested with the power of judicial review or to declare invalid any action of the executive or legislative that is unconstitutional.

CONSTITUTION

The basic charter of the Philippines is presently the 1987 Constitution. The main purpose of the Constitution is to protect its citizens from the otherwise limitless power of the government. It dictates the framework of government and assigns powers to the different branches. The Philippine Constitution is classified as rigid and may only be revised or amended in ways provided therein⁸.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Philippine Green Jobs Act no 10771/2016.](#)

The Philippines is currently developing the standards for green jobs and establishing an accreditation and certification system that incentivizes businesses that support green jobs and just transition to a green economy⁸.

[The Climate Change Act \(RA 9729\), and its Implementing Rules and Regulations.](#)

The Climate Change Act created the Climate Change Commission (CCC) in 2009. Its purpose is to build a climate-resilient and a climate-smart Philippines with highly adaptive communities by taking lead in the development and mainstreaming of evidence-based climate adaptation and mitigation policies through optimum coordination among key stakeholders. The CCC promulgated the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) which was later translated into the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) which sets the directional plan for the government on its actions on 7 thematic areas: food security, water

sufficiency, ecological and environmental stability, human security, climate-smart industries and services, sustainable energy, and knowledge and capacity development⁸.

Policies:

[Moratorium on endorsements for greenfield coal power plants.](#)

[Enhanced National Greening Program.](#) The programme gives effect to Executive Orders No. 23 and 26 (Declaring an Inter-departmental Convergence Initiative for a National Greening Program) of 2011, which aim to address climate change, ensure the sustainable management of natural resources, and reduce poverty through forest management practices.

Philippine [National Climate Risk Management Framework of 2019.](#) It aims at informing the administration's work with regard to climate-related risk in a wide range of sectors. It sets a vision for a science-based planning system encompassing a "strong risk" database as well as other information systems available to central and local governments.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

Laws:

[The People's Survival Fund Act \(RA 10174\).](#)

The law provides long-term financing to climate adaptation projects. It received its P1 Billion replenishable fund allocation under the General Appropriations Act (GAA) in 2015. The objective is to provide an effective combination of engineering and non-engineering interventions that can directly address the area's climate risks and capacity-building programs designed to empower the community and ensure project sustainability⁸.

[Philippine Disaster Reduction and Management Act \(RA 10121\).](#)

The law promotes the development of capacities in disaster management at the individual, organizational and institutional levels. It recognizes the local risk patterns and trends and encouraged the participation of the different sectors in the community. It also mandates the establishment of a Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (DRRMO) in every province, city, municipality, and a Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) in every barangay. A number of local government units across the country have passed ordinances banning or regulating single-use plastics. Among the most prominent proponents are Quezon City and the City of San Fernando in Pampanga, which has been cited as the model city in [Zero Waste management.](#)

NET ZERO TARGET

No target. 1st NDC: 15/04/2021. ["The Philippines](#) commits to a projected GHG emissions reduction and avoidance of 75%, of which 2.71% is unconditional and 72.29% is conditional, representing the country's ambition for GHG mitigation for the period 2020 to 2030 for the sectors of agriculture, wastes, industry, transport, and energy."

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

2°C COMPATIBLE. Waiting for the updated CAT assessment so this may change. The Philippines is further advancing the implementation of its ambitious Paris Agreement target, as the first country in the Southeast Asian region to set a moratorium on new coal, and implementing several measures to support renewables. These actions would halt emissions growth and potentially curb the Philippines' emissions by up to 35% below current policy projections in 2030.

From the Climate Action Tracker:

We rate the Philippines' conditional 2030 Paris Agreement 2030 target "2°C compatible", as it would require emissions to decline significantly. Philippines is not yet on track to achieve this target, as emissions increase. Recent developments in the energy sector remain contradictory. The draft PEP does not include the moratorium on new coal-fired power plants announced in October, and aims to introduce inflexible nuclear power to the power grid. These developments are not in line with President Duterte's speech in July 2019 when he stated the need to "fast-track the development of renewable energy sources and to reduce dependence on traditional energy sources such as coal."

Response from Philippines⁸: As regard the CVF's finding that the Philippines is not on track in meeting its 2030 target, we submit the following:

The Philippines has set its goal to achieve a 75% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. Broken down as follows - 2.71% unconditional, which shall be implemented mainly through domestic resources and 72.79% which is conditional on the support of climate finance, technologies, and capacity development provided by the progressive countries. The compliance of the Philippines is admittedly dependent on foreign support, nevertheless, it is optimistic in pursuing its goal and obtaining the much-needed financial and technological backing from developed parties as committed under the Paris Agreement.

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Several typhoons and COVID-19 have put a significant strain on the country and make economic rescue a national priority.



SAMOA

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
4	14	0	18	198 410	0.0%	N/A

SUMMARY

Samoa's national climate framework consists of 4 laws, 14 policies and 18 climate targets. The [Samoa Climate Change Policy 2020-2030](#) provides the framework for coordination on climate change adaptation and mitigation between different institutions and levels of government, as well as establishing effective responses to climate change impacts. The [Samoa 2040](#) policy seeks to increase resilience to natural disasters, public health emergencies and climate change, as well as advance climate-smart technologies in farming and improving the resilience of infrastructure. According to the [Climate Change Knowledge Portal](#), approximately 70% of Samoa's population and infrastructure are located in low-lying coastal areas which are vulnerable to sea level rise and coastal erosion.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

The unicameral legislature (the Fono) consists of 51 members serving 5-year terms. Forty-nine are matai title-holders elected from territorial districts by Samoans; the other two are chosen by non-Samoans with no chiefly affiliation on separate electoral rolls. At least, 10% of the MPs are women. Universal suffrage was adopted in 1990, but only chiefs (matai) may stand for election to the Samoan seats. There are more than 25,000 matais in the country, about 5% of whom are women. The prime minister, chosen by a majority in the Fono, is appointed by the head of state to form a government. The prime minister's choices for the 12 cabinet positions are appointed by the head of state, subject to the continuing confidence of the Fono. The Supreme Court of Samoa is the court of highest jurisdiction. The Chief Justice of Samoa is appointed by the head of state upon the recommendation of the prime minister.

CONSTITUTION

The 1960 constitution, which formally came into force with independence from New Zealand in 1962, builds on the British pattern of parliamentary democracy, modified to take account of Samoan customs.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Forestry Management Act 2011](#) Art. 32 on climate change and carbon trading notably states that regulations made under this Act shall be taken to 1) prepare inventories of Samoa's forestry resources, and effectively mapping or recording such resources and other measures.

[Electricity Act 2010](#). Two of the objectives of this Act are to promote the prevailing national policies on combating climate change.

Policies:

[Samoa 2040](#). This document sets the government's vision for socioeconomic development until 2040. It notably seeks to 1) focus investments on increasing resilience to external shocks, "including natural disasters, public health emergencies, and the effects of climate change", 2) advance climate-smart technologies in farming, and 3) improve the resilience of the infrastructure to adverse effects of climate change.

[Samoa Climate Change Policy 2020-2030](#). Provides the foundations of actions to guide coherence coordination on climate change adaptation and mitigation activities between different institutions and levels of government and supports Samoa to meet its international obligations. The policy targets primarily internal actions and encourages synergies. Objectives include: Establish an effective Governance framework and support systems in place for effective response to climate change impacts.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 proposed/in discussion. 2nd NDC: Samoa aims to reduce overall GHG emissions by 26 percent in 2030 compared to 2007 levels (or by 91 Gg CO₂ e compared to the new reference year once Samoa's GHG emissions inventory has been updated).

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Approximately 70% of Samoa's population and infrastructure are located in low-lying coastal areas. Projected sea level rise could exacerbate coastal erosion, loss of land and property and dislocation of the island inhabitants. The extreme events of tropical cyclones Ofa (1990) and Val (1991) caused damage with costs estimates of approximately four times the gross domestic product (GDP) of Samoa.

SRI LANKA



Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
4	13	0	33	21.92 m	0.08%	N/A

SUMMARY

Sri Lanka's national climate framework consists of 4 laws, 13 policies and 33 targets. The [National Climate Change Policy of Sri Lanka](#) was passed in 2012 and aims to foster adaptation and mitigation efforts within the framework of sustainable development. Its core objectives include climate change communication to the population which includes highlighting its vulnerability, mitigating GHG emissions whilst pursuing sustainable development and promoting sustainable consumption and production. Sri Lanka also passed a [National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impact 2016-2025](#), which seeks to strengthen cooperation between stakeholders, mobilise resource, develop technology and build awareness and capacity to increase the resilience of vulnerable communities. Sri Lanka set a target of carbon neutrality by 2050 in its updated NDC.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Sri Lanka is a democratic republic and a unitary state which is governed by a semi-presidential system, with a mixture of a presidential system and a parliamentary system. . The President of Sri Lanka is the head of state; the commander in chief of the armed forces; head of government, and is popularly elected for a five-year term. The president heads the cabinet and appoints ministers from elected members of parliament. The Parliament of Sri Lanka is a unicameral 225-member legislature with 196 members elected in multi-seat constituencies and 29 elected by proportional representation. Sri Lanka's judiciary consists of a Supreme Court – the highest and final superior court of record, a Court of Appeal, High Courts and a number of subordinate courts.

CONSTITUTION

Most provisions of the constitution can be amended by a two-thirds majority in parliament. The amendment of certain basic features such as the clauses on language, religion, and reference to Sri Lanka as a unitary state require both a two-thirds majority and approval in a nationwide referendum. As of August 2020 it has been formally amended 20 times. It is Sri Lanka's second republican constitution, replacing the Sri Lankan Constitution of 1972.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Policies:

[National Action Plan for Haritha Lanka Programme.](#) 20% increase in renewable energy percentage of national grid, from 4.8% baseline by 2020 against a 2008 baseline.

[Coastal Zone and Coastal Resource Management Plan 2018.](#) It mandates the country to combat erosion notably by adopting climate compatible technologies and designs for fisheries, tourism and other economic activities located in coastal zones. Proposed actions include establish a database on climate change features relevant to coastal zone management in collaboration with relevant state organisations & analyse impacts of climate change and establish systems for timely adaptive and mitigatory action.

[National Adaptation Plan for Climate change impacts 2016-2025.](#) The Plan provides the opportunity for all the stakeholders for developing policies, strengthening cooperation, institutional setup, resources mobilization, technology development and transfer, awareness and capacity building to increase resilience of vulnerable communities.

[Sri Lanka Energy Sector Development Plan for a Knowledge-based Economy 2015-2025.](#)

Reduce the carbon footprint of the energy sector by 5% by 2025.

[National Climate Change Policy of Sri Lanka.](#) It aims at fostering adaptation and mitigation efforts within the framework of sustainable development. Its core objectives include 1) Sensitize and make aware the communities periodically on the country's vulnerability to climate change, 2) Take adaptive measures to avoid/minimize adverse impacts of climate change to the people, their livelihoods and ecosystems.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 – in policy document. Updated NDC: carbon neutrality by 2050.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[National Adaptation Plan for Climate change impacts 2016-2025.](#) Identifies agriculture, fisheries, water, human health, coastal and marine, ecosystems and biodiversity, infrastructure and human settlements as vulnerable sectors to the adverse effects of climate change.



TIMOR-LESTE

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
4	2	0	0	1.318 m	N/A	N/A

SUMMARY

Timor-Leste's national climate framework consists of 4 laws, 2 policies and 0 climate targets. The Timor-Leste National Climate Change Centre collects data on climate change and encourages technological innovations to address adaptation and mitigation. This centre was further developed as a result of the [Program of the Fifth Constitutional Government 2015-17 Legislature](#). A 2013 [decree](#) established a National Directorate for International Environmental Issues for Climate Change. A 2012 [Decree Establishing the Environmental Basic Law](#) stated that climate change mitigation and adaptation measures should be implemented as well as GHG emissions reduction measures. Timor-Leste has a high rate of deforestation and degradation of natural resources. With a high dependence on subsistence agriculture, climate change threatens to affect vulnerable rural communities in the nation.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Politics of East Timor takes place in a framework of a unitary semi-presidential representative democratic republic, whereby the Prime Minister of East Timor is the head of government and the President of East Timor exercises the functions of head of state. East Timor has a multi-party system. Executive power is exercised by the president and the government. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the National Parliament. The Judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature. The East Timorese constitution was modelled on that of Portugal, though the president is less powerful than the Portuguese counterpart. The country is still in the process of building its administration and governmental institutions.

CONSTITUTION

The unicameral Timorese National Parliament (Parlamento Nacional) has 65 members elected by proportional representation (d'Hondt method) for a five-year term. The number of seats can vary from a minimum of 52 to a maximum of 65, though it exceptionally had 88 members during its first term which also exceptionally lasted six years – from 2001 to 2007 – this was because the constitution provided that the 88-member Constitutional Assembly would become the first parliament after the constitution entered into force in 2002. The constitution was modeled after that of Portugal.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Decree-Law No. 01/2013 establishing the structure of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Environment.](#) Establishes and specifies the responsibilities of the National Directorate for International Environmental Issues for Climate Change.

[Decree-Law No. 26/2012 establishing the Environmental Basic Law.](#) Provides that the State should implement the necessary adaptation and mitigation measures to climate change to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere, their removal by sinks and the minimization of the negative effects of climate change impacts on biophysical systems.

Policies:

[Program of the Fifth Constitutional Government: 2015-17 Legislature.](#) States that the Government will continue developing the National Climate Change Centre to conduct research and observation on climate change, collect data on climate change impacts and encourage technology innovation to address adaptation and mitigation.

[Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan, 2011-2030.](#) Has multiple references to climate change adaptation, mitigation and research, renewable energy and carbon credits.

NET ZERO TARGET

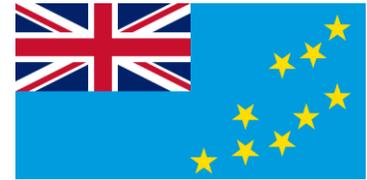
2050 proposed/in discussion. 1st NDC: 16/08/2017 Reduce emissions in sectors of agriculture, energy, land-use change and forestry and waste. Does not have a target for emissions reduction.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[Timor-Leste is a](#) country with high dependence on subsistence agriculture, mountainous topography, food insecurity, and high rate of deforestation and degradation of natural resources. Unpredictable climate events that are intensified with effects of climate change, affect the coping mechanisms of rural communities in the country.



TUVALU

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
4	6	0	5	11 792	0.0%	N/A

SUMMARY

Tuvalu's national climate framework consists of 4 laws, 6 policies and 5 targets. The 2016 [Climate Change and Disaster Survival Fund Act](#) was set up to provide immediate and vital services to the population of Tuvalu to combat climate change and natural disasters, and allows the government to respond to climate change impacts and natural disasters in an effective manner. The act also established a government committee to create a national strategy for climate change and natural disasters, as well as review requests for assistance. Detailed measures and projects are included in the [National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management 2012-2016](#), such as developing nurseries for heat and salt tolerant species and establishing building codes for climate resilient housing. This policy is the implementation plan for the [Te Kaniva: Tuvalu National Climate Change Policy](#) which includes goals such as strengthening adaptation, implementing disaster risk reduction programmes and researching site-specific impacts of climate change.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Tuvalu is a parliamentary representative democratic monarchy, with Queen Elizabeth II as head of state, represented by a Governor General, and the Prime Minister as head of government. As there are no political parties, Tuvalu is a de facto non-partisan democracy. The unicameral parliament follows the Westminster system of representative democracy, and has 15 members, each elected for a four-year term. The Prime Minister and Speaker of the Parliament are elected by these 15 members by secret ballot. Two members of parliament are elected by each of the seven larger islands (Funafuti, Nanumanga, Nanumea, Niutao, Nui, Nukufetau, Vaitupu) and one member of parliament is elected by Nukulaelae. The smallest island of Niulakita is represented by the members elected for Niutao. Up to half of the members of parliament, including the Prime Minister may be appointed to cabinet. The legal system combines acts voted into law by the Parliament (and associated statutory instruments), acts passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom during the period in which Tuvalu was a British protectorate (1892-1916) or a British colony (1916-1978), common law and customary law.

CONSTITUTION

The current constitution was enacted in 1986 and amends a previous constitution adopted in 1978 upon independence. [National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management 2012-2016](#). Actions include reviewing and amending Tuvalu's constitution and relevant legislation to address Tuvalu's sovereignty of its EEZ (exclusive economic zone) regardless of projected impacts of climate change.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Climate Change and Disaster Survival Fund Act 2015 \(No. 11 of 2016\)](#). This law establishes a Climate Change and Disaster Survival Fund to Provide immediate vital services to the people of Tuvalu in combating the devastating impact of climate change and natural disasters, and allows the Government and the people of Tuvalu to respond to future climate change impacts and natural disasters in a coordinated, effective and timely manner. It also establishes a government committee to review requests for assistance and create a national strategy for climate change and natural disasters.

[Energy Efficiency Act 2016](#). The Energy Efficiency Act promotes energy efficiency, energy conservation and give effects to certain obligations that Tuvalu has under the Climate Change Conventions and relations conventions.

Policies:

[National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management 2012-2016](#). The actions include:

- Develop nurseries to nurture selected food crop and tree species that are salt and heat tolerant & Establish building code for climate resilient housing.

[Te Kaniva: Tuvalu National Climate Change Policy](#). It defines seven thematic goals, each containing detailed strategies and subsequent expected outcomes. The goals include Strengthening adaptation actions to address current and future vulnerabilities & Improving understanding and application of climate change data, information and site specific impacts assessment to information adaptation and disaster risk reduction programmes.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

[Environmental Protection Act \(Revised edition, CAP. 30.25\)](#). The Act includes a short section on 'Responses to Climate Change', which states that each Kaupule (the island council or executive branch of the Falekaupule, the traditional assembly of elders present on each island of Tuvalu), in conjunction with other Departments and relevant international agencies, and through the involvement of the community, shall formulate, apply and implement strategies and programmes to:

- Raise the level of understanding throughout the world about the implications of climate change, and activities which contribute to climate change, on Tuvalu and the future of its people;

- Promote understanding about the causes and implications of climate change;

- Address the effects of climate change within Tuvalu on its water resources, coastal areas, lands and land usage, food security, biodiversity, fisheries, economic welfare, public infrastructure and its vulnerability to natural disasters;
- Implement programmes and facilitate projects to protect its water resources, coastal areas, mangroves, lands, biodiversity, fisheries and public infrastructure, and to contribute to the health well-being and livelihoods of Tuvaluans; and
- Participate in international conventions and forums with a view to obtaining the fullest possible assistance to address the implications of climate change and undertake adaptation initiatives.

[National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management 2012-2016](#). Actions include Conduct training for all eight island Kaupule on integrating climate change and disaster risks into Island Strategic Plans.

[National Action Plan to Combat Land Degradation and Drought](#). Six projects to be implemented:

- Water management: Northern Islands Rainwater Catchment Enhancement Project;
- Community tree care: Tuvalu Community Tree Care Project;
- Developing national environmental protection legislation: Development of National Environmental Protection Act with provisions for environmental impact assessment and regulations related to sustainable land management;
- Water catchment development (Funafati): Funafati Airstrip Water Catchment Development Project;
- Protected area survey: Tuvalu Land-Based Protected Area Survey Project; and
- Integrated solid waste management: Integrated Solid Waste Management Project (Funafuti).

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 – proposed/in discussion. [1st NDC](#): 22/04/2016. 100% reduction (ie almost zero emissions) in GHG emissions from the electricity generation by 2025; 60% reduction in GHG emissions from the entire energy sector by 2025 compared to 2010.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[Seven major causes of land](#) degradation:

- Lack of land use planning (specifically related to a road project on Funafuti);
- Sea level rise;
- Drought and bush fires;
- Unsustainable agricultural practices;
- Unsustainable development activities (seawalls and boat ramps);
- Unsustainable use of watershed (extraction of materials from the foreshore leading to accelerated coastal erosion and loss of land); and
- Uncontrolled waste disposal.



VANUATU

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
3	6	0	7	307 150	0.0%	N/A

SUMMARY

Vanuatu's national climate framework consists of 3 laws, 6 policies and 7 climate targets. In 2018, the [National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement](#) was passed which seeks to minimise the drivers of displacement, understand the population's needs and wishes and promote access to disaster-resilient housing. [The Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016-2030](#) discusses a 2012 UN report which assessed Vanuatu as one of the most highly exposed countries in the world to disaster risks, with many being made worse and more frequent by climate change. The policy includes measures such as adaptation and disaster risk reduction which ensures community inclusion, low carbon development, use of renewables and increased energy efficiency. Equity, collaboration, innovation and sustainability are core principles throughout this policy.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

The legal system of the Republic of Vanuatu combines English common law, French civil law and indigenous customary law. The Parliament of Vanuatu is a unicameral legislative body that comprises 52 members, directly elected for four-year terms. The republic was formed in 1980, after 74 years of joint British and French administration. The constitution allows for three arms of government: the executive (Prime Minister and cabinet, also known as the Council of Ministers), the legislature (members of parliament) and the judiciary (judges of the courts). The Republic of Vanuatu comprises seventeen multi-member constituencies. The parliament is derived from the Westminster system and includes a President, elected for a five-year term by members of parliament and the presidents of Vanuatu's local government councils (who together comprise the Electoral College). The President is largely a figurehead, and may not veto parliamentary legislation unless the Supreme Court considers it to be contrary to the constitution.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution asserts Vanuatu to be a sovereign democratic state, with sovereignty vested in the people of Vanuatu which they exercise through their elected representatives. The Constitution enumerates certain fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, establishes a basic citizenship law, and establishes and regulates the country's major political, judicial, and cultural institutions.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Meteorology, Geological hazards and Climate Change Act no 25/2016](#). The Meteorology, Geological hazards and Climate Change act sets the following objectives: 1) to ensure a high quality services provided in relation to weather, climate, flood forecasting and geological hazards; 2) to promote capacities of governments, communities and organisations to understand and respond to risks arising from weather events, climate change and geological hazards.

[The Environmental Management and Conservation Act No. 12 as amended by The Environmental Management and Conservation \(Amendment\) Act No. 28](#). The Amendment Act makes a number of important changes directly relevant to climate change. It includes a definition of climate change. It also adds the concept of ecosystem services and processes to the Act, and applies the precautionary principle to any decision made regarding the environment that may risk human health or threaten damage to the environment. It also specifies that any decision made under the terms of the Act must be guided by consideration of climate change adaptation and mitigation issues.

Policies:

[National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement](#). The policy seeks to minimise the drivers of displacement, better understand the population's needs and wishes and take it into account, and promote access to disaster-resilient housing.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 – proposed/in discussion.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[A 2012 United Nations report](#) assessed Vanuatu as one of the most highly exposed countries in the world to disaster risks:

Vanuatu is vulnerable to a range of hazards, including volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones, climate variability, storm surge, landslides, droughts and flooding. Potential impacts of climate change on Vanuatu's agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, health, transport and infrastructure sectors were considered. Projected consequences of climate change include:

- reduced availability of fresh water; shifts in crop seasonality of harvest, planting and fruiting;

- more pests and diseases of animals, crops and trees;
- saltwater inundation and intrusion of coastal land and groundwater;
- compromised food security;
- coral reef deterioration;
- reduced fisheries productivity;
- increased risk of human disease and health problems, including vector-borne disease transmission and heat-related illness;
- damage to infrastructure;
- loss of coastal land; and
- reduced economic growth and revenue generation



VIETNAM

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
5	29	0	41	97.34 m	0.66%	Critically Insufficient

SUMMARY

Vietnam's national climate framework consists of 5 laws, 29 policies and 41 targets. The [CAT](#) gives Vietnam an overall rating of "Critically Insufficient". Stating that it lacks policies for a low-carbon economy transition and has not focussed on emissions reduction. Furthermore, it states that whilst there are some positive developments in renewable energy policies (such as the [National Energy Policy 2019-2030](#)), these don't outweigh Vietnam's continued expansion of fossil fuels. However, Vietnam has the potential to become a regional leader for solar power. A 2017 [policy](#) sets out the mechanisms to encourage the development of solar projects, which includes funding and incentives. In 2017, Vietnam's Green Growth Strategy was passed, the key themes of which include low carbon growth and the greening of production and lifestyles. The strategy contains numerous targets, such as reducing GHG emissions by at least 1% per year (unconditional) and 2% per year (conditional) by 2030.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

The majority of power resides at this central level with all laws and policies issued by the National Assembly and the government. The former produces framework legislation, while the latter provides guidance on the implementation of legislation. The National Assembly is a unicameral body elected for a five-year term, which elects a president as head of state, and a prime minister as head of government. The assembly is Vietnam's legislative body, and the highest level representative body. It is responsible for approving and supervising the implementation of state plans. The Communist Party has decisive influence over the executive and exercises control through the Central Committee. Members of the party hold all senior government positions. The legislative branch is exercised by the National Assembly, a 498-member unicameral body elected to a five-year term and is recognized as "the highest organ of state power". The National Assembly further decides significant national affairs and has control over all activities of the State (article 69), including making and amending the Constitution (article 70), and naming the President and cabinet, the Prime Minister and the President of the Supreme People's Court.

CONSTITUTION

Vietnam is a highly centralised state, whose constitution provides the fundamental and highest law. The current Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was passed in 1992; it has since had two amends in 2001 and 2013. Vietnam is a socialist republic with the Vietnamese Communist Party as the sole source of leadership for the State and society. National Assembly holds the power of control of conformity over the Constitution and abrogating decisions from the Supreme People's Court — the highest court for appeal and review.

[The first paragraph of](#) article 63 establishes that the State has to “take initiative” preventing and resisting natural calamities, as well as responding to climate change. This text reads as follows: “1. The State has a policy to protect the environment; manages, and effectively and stably use natural resources; protects the nature and biodiversity; takes initiative in prevention and resistance against natural calamities and response to climate change. 2. The State encourages all acts of protection of the environment, development and use of new energy and recycled energy. 3. Organizations and individuals who cause environmental pollution, debilitate natural resources and weaken biodiversity shall be strictly dealt with and must be responsible for remedy and compensation for damage”.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

[Viet Nam's Plan for](#) Implementation of the Paris Agreement (PIPA) forms the basis for whole-of-country action on NDC implementation, and thus for the engagement of the Partnership. Implementation of PIPA is led by the National Climate Change Committee and split among all relevant line ministries, government agencies, subnational actors, and stakeholders, with coordinated support from NDC Partnership members. An extensive mapping of development partners' climate change support projects provides insight into PIPA areas requiring further support through gap analyses. An NDC Implementation Platform is being established to become operational beginning in 2020 for results-oriented and inclusive dialogues between partners and line ministries on progress towards achieving the NDC targets, and for coordinating effective NDC action to accelerate implementation.

Laws:

[Law on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control](#) It specifies that natural disaster prevention and control activities must be based on scientific grounds, protect the environment, and recognise the importance of adapting to climate change. It requires the creation, every 10 years, of a National Strategy on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control which must include results of any climate change-related risks. District level and provincial natural disaster prevention and control plans must identify potential climate change-related impacts on socio-economic activities.

[Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment.](#) Article 4 notably charges the government to protect these areas from climate change and sea-level rise.

[Law on Environmental Protection.](#) The Law specifies that environmental protection should be in harmony with economic development, social protection, biodiversity protection and adapting to climate change. The revised law replaces a previous version published in 2005 and states that protecting the environment is the responsibility of all agencies, organisations, households and individuals; that organisations and individuals that benefit from the environment are responsible for providing financial support for environmental protection

activities; and also outlines a polluter-pays principle. It recommends that the development and use of clean and renewable forms of energy be encouraged to reduce GHG emissions and to protect the ozone layer. It also specifies that a road map is to be developed so that Vietnam may take part in global GHG mitigation activities that are appropriate with respect to the country's socio-economic circumstances and the international treaties of which Vietnam is a member.

Reduce GHG emission by 1.5-2% per year by 2030, 2050 against a 2010 baseline.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

Policies:

[PM Decision 1002/2009 on Community Awareness and Community-based management of natural disaster risks](#). The objectives of the scheme include: 1) to perfect mechanisms and policies on community-based management of natural disaster risks from central to local levels 2) to improve the capacity of local administration officials on natural disaster prevention, combat and mitigation; 3) to develop disaster prevention plans, information and communication systems in all villages and communes highly prone to natural disasters; 4) to develop core forces specialised in natural disaster mitigation and a contingent of volunteers to assist people; 5) to disseminate knowledge about flood and storm prevention; 6) to include knowledge on natural disaster prevention and mitigation in general schools' curricula.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 – declaration/pledge at COP26. Updated NDC: With domestic resources, by 2025 Viet Nam will have reduced total GHG emissions by about 7.3% compared to the BAU scenario (equivalent to 52.9 million tonnes of CO₂eq), and by 2030 Viet Nam will have reduced total GHG emissions by about 9% compared to the BAU scenario (equivalent to 83.9 million tonnes of CO₂eq). The above-mentioned 9% contribution can be increased to 27% by 2030 (equivalent to 250.8 million tonnes of CO₂eq) with international support. The adaptation component identifies strategic tasks in order to improve adaptive capacity, enhance resilience, and reduce risks caused by climate change, thus contributes to the achievement of the country's sustainable development goals.

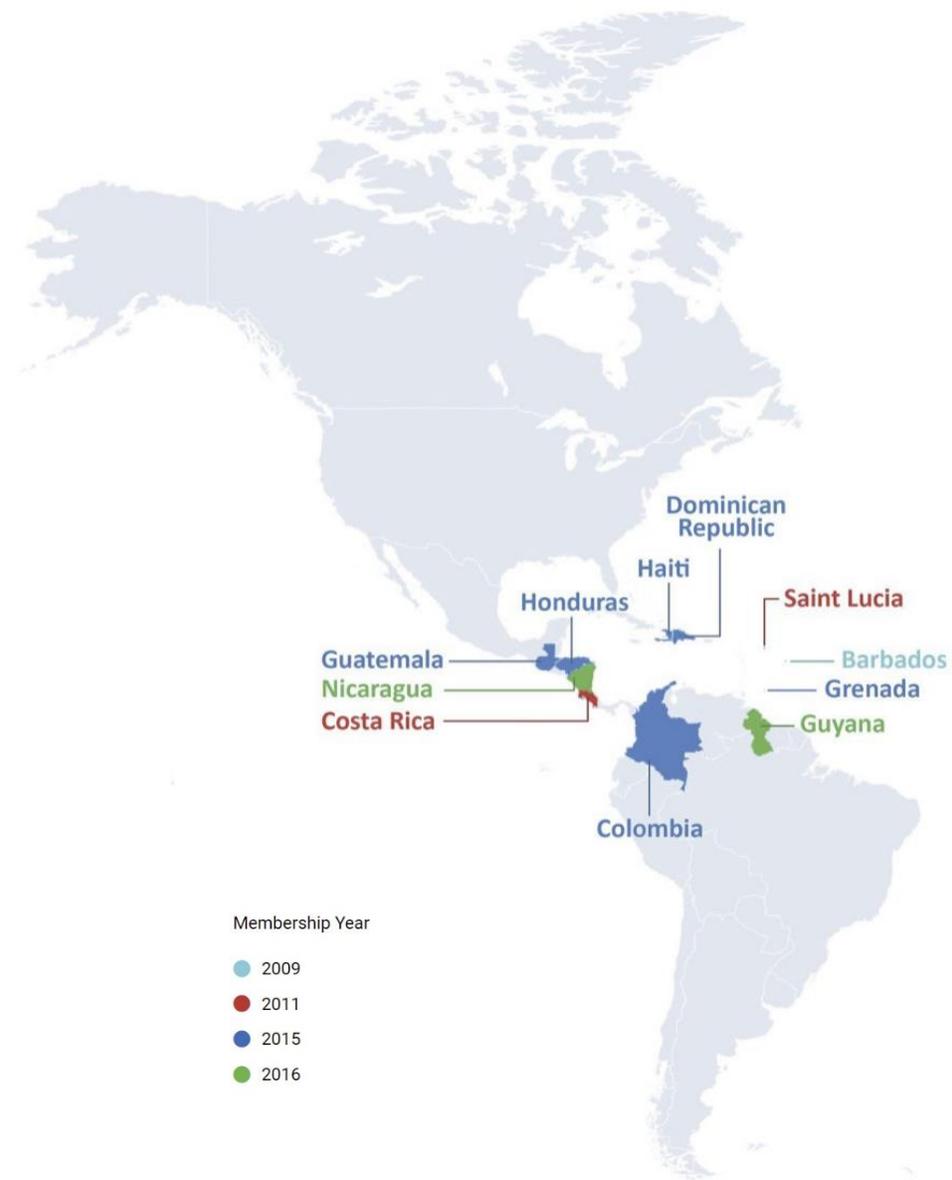
CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

Critically insufficient. Viet Nam lacks policies for a transition to a low-carbon economy, and has not focused efforts on emissions reductions. While renewable energy policy has seen some positive developments, they don't outweigh plans for continuing the expansion of fossil fuels. Solar capacity has increased despite the pandemic and global supply chain disruptions. Viet Nam has the potential to become a regional leader for solar and has a large untapped potential for offshore wind, yet its coal and gas pipelines are still expansive: Viet Nam has the third largest coal power plant pipeline globally, behind China and India. Viet Nam updated its Paris Agreement NDC target in 2020 without driving more ambitious action. The update resulted in a slightly lower emissions level than the previous target, and is still well above projected emissions under current policies and action.

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

The International Monetary Fund estimates that Vietnam's economic growth may fall by 10% in 2021 due to climate change. Vietnam's coastline is 3,200 kilometers long and 70 percent of its population lives in coastal areas and low-lying deltas. Given the country's concentration of population and economic assets in exposed areas, the negative impact on industrial production and economic growth could be unimaginable. A 1-meter rise in sea level would partially inundate 11 percent of the population and 7 percent of agricultural land. Also, extreme natural disasters has caused huge Vietnamese casualties and property damage. In the first half of 2016, water intrusion, heavy rainfall, and extremely cold weather resulted in 37 deaths and 108 injuries, disaster losses are estimated to be 757 million US dollars. Number 6 global climate risk index.

Latin America and the Caribbean



CVF Country	Climate Laws	Climate Policies	Climate Targets
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Barbados	2	7	4
Colombia	10	28	8
Costa Rica	5	22	21
Dominican Republic	9	9	6
Grenada	0	7	14
Guatemala	2	6	7
Haiti	0	2	8
Honduras	6	10	10
Saint Lucia	1	5	3



BARBADOS

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
2	7	0	4	287 371	0.01 %	N/A

SUMMARY

Barbados's national climate framework consists of 2 laws, 7 policies and 4 climate targets. The 2012 National Climate Change Policy aims to establish a national process for its adaptation to climate change, as well as reducing GHG emissions and increasing renewable energy use. As an island state, Barbados is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change through sea level rise, increases in tidal and storm surges, coastal erosion and more frequent and intense tropical cyclones. In its [National Energy Policy 2019-2030](#), Barbados aims to achieve a fully renewable power grid by 2030, as well as carbon neutrality.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Barbados has been an independent country since 30 November 1966. It functions as a parliamentary republic modelled on the British Westminster system. The head of state is the President of Barbados elected by the Parliament of Barbados for a term of four years, and advised on matters of the Barbadian state by the Prime Minister of Barbados, who is head of government. There are 30 representatives within the House of Assembly, the lower chamber of Parliament. Legislation is passed by the Parliament of Barbados but does not have the force of law unless the President grants her assent to that law. The right to withhold assent is absolute and cannot be overridden by Parliament.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Barbados is the supreme law of the country.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Policies:

[National Energy Policy 2019-2030](#). This document lays out the governmental policy to achieve a fully renewable-powered grid by 2030 and reach carbon neutrality at the same date.

[National Climate Change Policy](#). The Barbados National Climate Change Policy of 2012 aims at establishing a national process for adaptation to climate change, reduce the country's greenhouse gases emissions, design appropriate mechanisms to respond to climate change, and move towards renewable energy.

NET ZERO TARGET

2030 - [in policy document, Updated NDC](#): 44% reduction by 2030 in GHG emissions compared to the BAU scenario, translating to a 23% reduction compared to 2008 in absolute terms; Interim target of 37% reduction compared to its BAU scenario by 2025.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[As an island state](#), Barbados is highly vulnerable to hurricanes and other natural hazards, and is particularly susceptible to the potential impacts of climate change, including coastal inundation and sea level rise, an increase in tidal and storm surge levels, coastal erosion, rising temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns, drought and more frequent and intense tropical cyclones.

COLOMBIA



Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
10	28	2	8	50.88 m	0.49%	Highly Insufficient

SUMMARY

Colombia's national climate framework consists of 10 laws, 28 policies and 8 climate targets. In 2017, the [National Policy for Climate Change](#) was passed, which aimed to incorporate climate change management into public and private decision making to encourage a climate-resilient and low-carbon development pathway. The policy also set a long-term target for the country to be carbon neutral. In 2018, a law passed [Establishing Guidelines for the Management of Climate Change](#) for national government and subnational municipalities and districts. This addresses adaptation, mitigation and GHG reductions, as well as reducing the vulnerability of the population and ecosystems. The [CAT](#) gives Colombia an overall rating of "Highly Insufficient", stating it needs stronger actions to cut emissions across the board.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

The Republic of Colombia is a unitary republic, governed by representatives of the people, who are elected through direct vote. The three branches of governmental power are the executive, the legislative, and the judiciary. The legislative power is vested in a bicameral Congress composed of a Senate, with 102 members, and a House of Representatives with 163 members. Senators and Representatives are elected to four year-terms and may be re-elected for indefinite terms.

CONSTITUTION

The 1991 Constitution is the source and origin of all laws and it overrides them all. Objections to bills by reasons of constitutionality are submitted to the Constitutional Court. If both chambers, by simple majority votes, override the President's objections for reasons of convenience, or if the Court dismisses objections for reasons of constitutionality, the President is required to sanction and enact the bill as law. The structure of Government and the supreme set of norms are provided by the Constitution. Congress in turn approves laws with varying hierarchy that in all cases must be consistent with the Constitution. International treaties duly ratified by Congress also have the status of law. The Constitution grants the President regulatory power to issue decrees, resolutions, directives and orders that must conform to existing laws.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Law no 1931 establishing guidelines for the management of climate change.](#) This law establishes the guidelines for the management of climate change in the decisions of public and private persons, the concurrence of the Nation, Departments, Municipalities, Districts, Metropolitan Areas and Environmental Authorities mainly in the actions of adaptation to climate change, as well as as in mitigation of greenhouse gases, with the aim of reducing the vulnerability of the population and the ecosystems of the country against its effects and promoting the transition towards a competitive, sustainable economy and low carbon development. Both mitigation and adaptation are pursued.

[Law 1715/2014, regulating the integration and promotion of non-conventional renewable energy \(FNCER\).](#) The Law 1715/2014 aims to promote the development and use of non-conventional energy sources, mainly renewable energy sources, in the national energy system, by integrating them into the electricity market and in other energy uses.

Policies:

[Colombian Low-Carbon Development Strategy.](#) The Colombian Low-Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC) was launched in February 2012 as a tool to deliver the objectives of the National Development Plan 2011-2014 and the CONPES Document on Climate Change by promoting efficient low-carbon growth. It foresees the identification of a GHG emissions baseline and the formulation and implementation of low-carbon development plans for the sectors of energy, mining, agriculture, transportation, industry, waste and construction.

[National Climate Finance Strategy.](#) This document derives from Colombia's National Policy for Climate Change. It defines the strategy for the Financial Management Committee of SISCLIMA, the administration's body in charge of dealing with climate change, to follow.

[National Policy for Climate Change.](#) The National Policy for Climate Change aims to incorporate climate change management into public and private decisions to advance in a climate-resilient and low-carbon development path that reduces the risks of climate change and allows opportunities to be seized. The long-term objective is for the country to be carbon neutral.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

[Law 1943 for the restoration of the balance of the general budget.](#) The article 800-1 of this law states that the object of rental tax agreements will a be direct investment in the execution of projects of economic and social importance in the different municipalities defined as the Areas Most Affected by the Armed Conflict (Zomac), related to drinking water and basic sanitation, energy, public health, public education, rural public goods, adaptation to climate change and risk management, payments for environmental services (...).

[National Climate Change Decree \(SISCLIMA\).](#) Decree creates Regional Nodes for Climate Change, responsible for "promoting and supporting implementation of climate change policies, strategies, plans, programs, projects and actions in regions".

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 – proposed/in discussion. Updated NDC: "Colombia commits to maximum of 169.44 MtCO₂e in 2030 (equivalent to 51% reduction compared to BAU) and reduce black carbon emissions by 40% compared to 2014 in 2030."

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

Highly insufficient. Colombia needs stronger action to cut emissions across the board. It adopted a stronger target in its NDC update, but that did not go far enough. Reducing emissions from deforestation is a vital part of Colombia's climate action, but in order to fully decarbonise its economy, Colombia will also need to focus on other sectors, especially energy and transport.

Colombia updated its NDC target in December 2020. It intends to rely on land-based mitigation measures for approximately 70% of the reductions needed for its updated target, despite the fact that deforestation levels in the country continue to rise and current forest protection policies are not adequately enforced. While Colombia does have mitigation targets for energy and transport, further action is needed. Its first renewable energy auction occurred in 2019, awarding 2200 MW of new capacity and putting the country on track to exceed its 1500 MW new renewable capacity target by 2022. The Colombian Ministry of Energy signed an agreement with eight energy companies to reach carbon neutrality in Colombia's electricity sector by 2050, though this is likely not fast enough to be Paris compatible. Colombia, which still depends on coal for roughly 10% of its power supply, has yet to announce a coal phase-out strategy. In Latin America, coal power generation would need to be reduced by 85% by 2030 (compared to 2010 levels), leading to a phase-out by 2032 to be Paris compatible.

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Colombia is at high risk from climate change impacts. The majority of the population lives in the elevated Andes, where water shortages and land instability are already a reality, and on the coast, where the increase in sea level and floods can affect key human settlements and economic activities. Furthermore, the country has a high incidence of extreme events with growing emergencies associated with climate conditions. Colombia has made strides in the attainment of the MDGs. However, these goals are still fragile and marked by a scenario burdened with social conflicts teeming with regional inequalities and social gaps, including a high percentage of vulnerable populations that may suffer serious setbacks in their human development due precisely to climate change.

COSTA RICA

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
5	22	0	21	5.094m	0.01%	Almost Sufficient

SUMMARY

Costa Rica's national climate framework consists of 5 laws, 22 policies and 21 climate targets. In 2011, a decree was passed declaring a moratorium on oil exploitation. In 2019, this decree was amended to extend this to 2050. A 2018, the government set out a [strategy](#) to decarbonise Costa Rica's economy until 2050. Focus areas include developing safe and efficient renewable transport and modernising the industrial sector, through sustainable and efficient processes with low and zero carbon technology. The policy also set a target of net zero by 2050. The [CAT](#) gives Costa Rica an overall rating of "Almost Sufficient", stating that whilst its climate policies are consistent with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C temperature limit, its climate commitments are not, but could be with moderate improvements.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

The National Assembly is constituted of 57 Members of the Parliament – MPs directly elected for a single four-year term without the possibility of direct re-election. The proposal of a piece of law can be initiated by the Executive, the Legislature and directly by citizens. Popular initiative requires the endorsement of a minimum of 5% of the electorate and should not address fiscal issues, taxation, loans and other administrative acts.

CONSTITUTION

As established by the 1949 National Constitution, legislative power in Costa Rica is unicameral.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Policies:

[Decree 36693-MINAET declaring a national moratoria on oil exploitation.](#) This document declares a moratorium all activities that have "the purpose of developing the exploration and exploitation of oil deposits in the continental and marine national territory". The 2019 amendment extends this moratorium to 2050.

[Decarbonisation plan](#). This plan sets out the government's strategy to decarbonise Costa Rica's economy until 2050. FOCus areas include Development of a mobility system based on safe, efficient and renewable public transport, and active and shared mobility schemes & Modernization of the industrial sector through the application of electrical, efficient, and sustainable processes and technologies of low and zero emissions. Commits to net zero by 2050.

[National Adaptation Policy 2018-2030](#). This Policy is proposed as a guiding framework that will guide the country's actions in terms of adaptation. It establishes an overall and sectoral diagnostic about how climate change will impact Costa Rica, synthesises the global and national legal norms under which the government has to place its adaptation efforts, discusses the institutional framework under which these efforts must be undertaken, and develops a strategy.

[Decree No. 41122 - 'formalises the Program Carbon Neutral Country 2.0'](#) In 2007, Costa Rica launched its commitment of being carbon neutral by 2021, a goal included in the Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático (2009) y en su Plan de Acción (2013).

[Ministerial Decree no. 40616 creating the Citizen Advisory Council on Climate Change](#).

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

[Forest Law](#). Operating on the basis of decentralisation of policy-making, the 1996 law also supported the Regional Environmental Councils, which have played a limited role so far.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 – in policy document. Updated NDC: 29/12/2020. Costa Rica Commits to an absolute maximum of net emissions by 2030 of 9.11 MtCO₂e, and an absolute maximum budget of net-emissions during 2021-2030 of 106.53 MtCO₂e.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

Almost sufficient. The “Almost sufficient” rating indicates that while Costa Rica's climate policies are consistent with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C temperature limit, its climate commitments are not, but could be with moderate improvements. Costa Rica's 2030 emissions reduction target of “maximum absolute net emissions of 9.11 MtCO₂e incl. LULUCF” is rated as “Almost sufficient” when compared to modelled domestic emissions pathways and “1.5°C Paris Agreement compatible” when compared with its fair-share contribution to climate action. Costa Rica's policies are in line to what is needed to limit warming to 1.5°C, but its target need some improvements. While Costa Rica's target meets its fair-share contribution to limiting warming to 1.5°C, it needs additional support to implement additional policies and to strengthen its reduction target, in order to get national emissions on a pathway compatible with 1.5°C.

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Costa Rica is at risk from several natural disasters, which pose a great threat under a changing climate. Costa Rica has the 8th highest economic risk exposure to three or more hazards and 6.8 percent of its total area is exposed to three or more adverse natural events. Further, 77.9 percent of Costa Rica's population and 80.1 percent of the country's gross domestic product reside in areas at high risk of multiple hazards, including floods and landslides, cyclones, storm surge, and sea level rise.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
9	9	0	6	10.85m	0.06%	N/A

SUMMARY

The Dominican Republic's national climate framework consists of 9 laws, 9 policies and 6 targets. The [National Policy for Climate Change](#) was passed in 2016 to manage the effects of climate change on the population and national territory through strategies and programmes at the national level in accordance with the UNFCCC. In 2018, the intersectional [Climate Change and Gender Action Plan](#) was passed, which aims at advancing women's empowerment and enabling gender equality in the context of climate change response plans. In 2019, the Dominican Republic implemented its [NDC Partnership Plan](#) which looks to develop a package of legal and planning instruments to implement its NDC in areas including waste, renewable energy and forestry. The region is vulnerable to floods and mudslides from severe storms and is in the centre of the hurricane belt.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

The Dominican Republic is an electoral democracy with universal and compulsory suffrage, in which the legal system is based on French Civil Codes. The President is both the Head of State and the Head of the Government. The President and Vice-President are elected on the same ticket by popular vote for four year terms. The National Congress is bicameral, with a 32-seat Senate and a 183-seat Chamber of Deputies, the members of which are elected by popular vote for 4-year terms without term-limits.

CONSTITUTION

The Dominican Republic put climate change at the heart of its development agenda, recognizing it in the country's Constitution. The first Constitution was written in 1844 following the nation's independence from Haiti. Subsequently, there have been 39 constitutions, the most recent of which was passed in 2015. The Constitution of Dominican Republic is "the supreme norm and foundation of the juridical order of the State. Any law, decree, resolution, regulation or act that is contrary to this Constitution is null of plain right" (article 6). Within the Constitution, articles 184 and 185 provide for the establishment of a Constitutional Court to

guarantee the supremacy of the Constitution, the defense of the constitutional order and the protection of fundamental rights, as well as its powers. The Constitutional Court's decisions are deemed definitive and irrevocable and constitute binding precedents for the public powers and all the organs of the State.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

[To bring its NDC to reality, the Government](#) launched their Partnership Plan for NDC implementation in May 2019. Due to the Dominican Republic's high vulnerability to climate change-related impacts, its Partnership Plan looks to develop a package of legal and planning instruments to implement its NDC in the land use, waste, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and forestry sectors. Strong emphasis has been placed on kick-starting demonstrative adaptation and mitigation initiatives on the ground with approaches to improve coordination and learning among all relevant state and non-state actors. Key outputs of the Partnership Plan include gradual renewal of the public transport fleet, improved control of transport emissions, increased share of renewables in the country's energy matrix, reduced deforestation, and supporting sustainable business in the tourism and industrial sectors.

[Law 94-20 on Environmental Education and Communication](#). It's stated goals include promoting the implementation of policies and measures for adaptation to climate change and the management of climate risks & encourage the adoption of behaviors in the individual and human groups, and the development of skills to search for joint solutions to environmental problems that generate climate change, contributing to the prevention of environmental impacts and the ability to plan solutions those that already exist, emphasizing the impacts generated by climate change.

[Law 1-12: National Development Strategy 2030](#). It contains a central theme that mandates national adaptation to climate change. The Law establishes a binding commitment to achieve a reduction in GHG emissions of 25% by 2030, compared to 2010 levels, and mandates a review of targets to reduce emissions every five years until 2030. Additionally, mandates that GDP increase by 140% over the period 2010-2030.

Policies:

[Climate Change and Gender Action Plan \(PAGCC-RD\)](#). The ccGAP is an intersectional document aiming at advancing women empowerment and enabling gender equality while setting climate change response plans. It focuses in priority on Infrastructure, Energy and transport; waste; forests; water; sustainable agriculture and food security; Health; coastal zones; Disaster risk reduction, preparedness and resilience; and Tourism.

[National Policy for Climate Change](#). Manage climate variability directly or indirectly attributed to human activity and the effects it generates on the population and the national territory, through an adequate strategy, programming, plans and projects at the national level, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention United Nations Framework on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 – proposed/in discussion. Updated NDC: 29/12/2020. Dominican Republic commits to reduce emissions by 27% (7% unconditional to domestic finances and 20% conditional to external finances) by 2030 compared to BAU. This also includes an adaptation component.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

The Dominican Republic shares the Caribbean Island of Hispaniola with Haiti and is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change. The north-eastern region is vulnerable to floods and mudslides from severe storms, while arid parts of the northwest are experiencing increasing temperatures leading to more drought, which reduces crop yields and water supplies. Hispaniola Island is in the center of a hurricane belt, where intense storms often damage coastal infrastructure and fish nursery areas, which negatively impact tourism and coastal fisheries. The energy sector is responsible for most of the Dominican Republic's greenhouse gas emissions, followed by agriculture, industrial processes, and waste.



GRENADA

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
0	7	0	14	112 519	0.0%	N/A

SUMMARY

Grenada's national climate framework consists of 0 laws, 7 policies and 14 targets. Grenada is particularly vulnerable to extreme weather events, and has seen an increase in crop loss, forest fires and water shortages due to climate change. The [National Climate Change Policy for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique \(2017-2021\)](#) includes strengthening institutional structures to support adaptation and mitigation measures, as well as integrating adaptation across levels of government into development policies, plans, programmes, projects, budgets and processes. The policy also aims to build resilience, particularly in priority areas such as water supply and sewage management, agriculture, health and coastal zone management. The [Grenada Vision 2030](#) includes a target of 100% renewable energy in the electricity and transport sector by 2030.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Grenada is a small island state with a parliamentary democracy, which gained independence from the UK in 1974. It is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, with the British Monarch as head of the executive and part of the legislature, represented by the Governor General. The Prime Minister is head of Government and the legislature, which consists of the bicameral Parliament (Senate – 13 seats, 10 members appointed by the Government; House of Representatives – 15 seats, elected by popular vote in single-member constituencies for a five-year term). The Supreme Court of Grenada is the highest judicial body. Legislative initiative power belongs to the Governor General representing the British Monarch and members of both parliamentary Chambers, except for legislative proposals concerning public finances and taxation, which are initiated by the government and must be first submitted before the House of Representatives. Under the ordinary procedure (non-finance legislation), bills are adopted by both Chambers, with the House of Representatives able to overturn a Senate rejection of a bill. Bills must be adopted by both Houses and receive Royal Assent from the Governor General before they can be published in the Official Gazette and become law.

CONSTITUTION

The constitution does not make any general provision for local government; however, it states there should be a local government council on Carriacou and Petite Martinique. Whilst the Carriacou and Petite Martinique County Council Act 1995 has yet to be implemented, plans to establish a county council there are at an advanced stage as of 2019.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Policies:

[National Climate Change Policy for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique \(2017-2021\)](#).

Policy objectives include: 1) Strengthen institutional structure to support coordination, mainstreaming and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation action, along with the systematic integration of climate change adaptation into development policies, plans, programmes, projects, budgets and processes. 2) Build climate resilience in the following priority thematic areas: water supply and sewage management; 'agriculture, agribusiness and food security'; biodiversity and ecosystems; human health and coastal zone management.

[Grenada Vision 2030](#). Lays down the proposal to establish a 100% renewable energy target for both the electricity and transport sectors for 2030.

[Grenada Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project and Resettlement Policy Framework](#). The Grenada Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project, prepared in co-operation with the World Bank, aims to reduce Grenada's vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change. It proposes a number of civil works in order to reduce the infrastructure vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change. The project is co-financed by the World Bank and the Climate Investment Fund up to USD26.2m, including a grant of USD8m.

[Grenada Strategic Program for Climate Resilience](#). Proposes six main areas of intervention through investment projects (IP) and technical assistance (TA) including IP1: Disaster Vulnerability and Climate Risk Reduction & TA 4: Preparation of a Project for Rehabilitation of Bathway Sandstone Reef.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 – proposed/in discussion. 2nd NDC: Grenada commits to reducing its GHG emissions by 40% of the 2010 emissions levels by 2030. Net anthropogenic CO₂ emissions reaching net zero around 2050.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

As a Small Island Developing State, Grenada is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, as evidenced by the impacts of extreme weather events and the occurrences of increased forest fires, crop loss, water shortages, and pests and diseases in recent years.

GUATEMALA



Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
2	6	0	7	16.86 m	0.09%	N/A

SUMMARY

Guatemala's national climate framework consists of 2 laws, 6 policies and 7 targets. Poor crop yields in Guatemala due to climate change have been identified as a factor for migration to the United States and indigenous communities are at risk of food shortages. In 2013, the [Framework Law to Regulate Reduction of Vulnerability, Mandatory Adaptation to the Effects of Climate Change, and the Mitigation of Greenhouse Gas Effects](#) was passed to develop national and institutional adaptation and mitigation plans, and established the National Council of Climate Change presided over by the President. In 2016, the [National Action Plan for Climate Change](#) was passed, and lists adaptation priorities - such as human health, coastal zones, small-scale agriculture, forests infrastructure and water resources - and mitigation priorities – such as energy, industrial processes, the agro-industrial sector, land use and scrap.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Guatemala has a unicameral legislative system, with legislative power delegated to the Congress of the Republic. The 158 Members of the Congress are directly elected through universal suffrage for a four year term, with possibility of re-election. Proposals are submitted to the legislative direction of the Congress and then addressed to a working committee. Following recommendation of the committee, the draft text is discussed at the plenary session, requiring three separate reading sessions. General laws require a simple majority of votes to be approved, but there are exceptions of decrees that may require higher majority of votes. A bill passed in the Congress requires presidential assent and publication before it is enacted. After the process in the Congress is successfully concluded, the draft is submitted to the government. If it is sanctioned by the president, the law comes into force after being published in the Official Gazette. In the case of presidential veto, the Congress can overturn the decision by a two-thirds majority of votes and send the new law for publication in the Gazette.

CONSTITUTION

The legislative process is defined by the 1985 Constitution, amended in 1993 by referendum.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Framework law to regulate reduction of vulnerability, mandatory adaptation to the effects of climate change, and the mitigation of greenhouse gas effects.](#) The primary objective of the law is to provide an immediate and co-ordinated response to climate change, in part through the establishment of the National Council of Climate Change presided over by the President of the Republic, and the development of a national adaptation and mitigation plan, as well as institutional adaptation and mitigation strategies in all public institutions.

Policies:

[National Action Plan for Climate Change.](#) Adaptation efforts should prioritise human health, coastal marine zones, small-scale agriculture, forests, infrastructure and water resources. Mitigation efforts should focus on energy, industrial processes, the agroindustrial sector, land use and scrap.

[Climate Change Policy \(Government agreement N.329-2009\).](#) The Policy lays out the basis, objectives, entry points, guidelines and legal basis for national climate change adaptation and mitigation. It aims to develop climate change national capacities; promote vulnerability reduction and improvements in adaptation to climate change; and mitigate GHG emissions. The policy was detailed in 2016 with the National Action Plan for Climate Change.

NET ZERO TARGET

No target. "Unconditional INDC: 11.2% reduction from BAU by 2030 Conditional INDC: 22.6% reduction from BAU by 2030"

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[16 on Global Climate Risk Index.](#) Both commercial agricultural production and subsistence farming have declined, and thus subsistence farmers find it more difficult to find work as day laborers when their own harvests fail. About 300,000 subsistence farmers reported crop loss due to drought in 2018. About half of Guatemala's workforce is in the agricultural sector. Poor crop yields due to climate change have been identified as a factor in migration to the United States. A report by the Guatemalan System of Climate Change Sciences in 2019 indicated that rainy season is starting later as a result of climate change, putting subsistence farmers and indigenous people in poor communities at risk of food shortages resulting from poor harvests.



HAITI

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
0	2	0	8	11.4 m	0.02%	N/A

SUMMARY

Haiti's national climate framework consists of 0 laws, 2 policies and 8 targets. In 2019, Haiti passed the [National Policy to Fight Climate Change](#), with the aim of low-carbon development, developing resilience to the adverse effects of climate change, generating new jobs and working to eradicate poverty and hunger. Haiti is rated 3rd on the [Global Climate Risk Index](#) for 2000-2019 and is 170 on the Human Development Index. According to [Climate Links](#), more than half the population live in areas at high risk to the effects of climate change, such as densely populated coastal cities, floodplains and in areas with steep slopes susceptible to landslides.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

The government of Haiti is a semi-presidential republic, a multiparty system wherein the president of Haiti is head of state elected directly by popular elections held every five years. The prime minister of Haiti acts as head of government and is appointed by the president, chosen from the majority party in the National Assembly. Executive power is exercised by the president and prime minister who together constitute the government. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the two chambers of the National Assembly of Haiti, the Senate (Sénat) and the Chamber of Deputies (Chambre des Députés).

CONSTITUTION

The government is organized unitarily, thus the central government delegates powers to the departments without a constitutional need for consent. The current structure of Haiti's political system was set forth in the Constitution of Haiti on 29 March 1987.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Policies:

[National policy to fight climate change](#). This policy aims to reorient Haiti's socio-economic development towards a more low-carbon regime, resilient to adverse climatic conditions attributable to climate change, generating new jobs and contributing to the eradication of poverty and hunger.

NET ZERO TARGET

2050 – proposed/in discussion. 1st NDC: 31/07/2017. The Republic of Haiti intends to reduce its emissions by 31% relative to a baseline scenario, representing an absolute reduction of 45.24 MtCO₂e.

Unconditional target: Reducing emissions by 5% compared to the reference scenario by 2030, for a cumulative reduction of 10 Mt CO₂e.

Conditional target: Reducing emission by an additional 26% relative to a baseline scenario by 2030, for a cumulative reduction of 35.24 MtCO₂e.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

3 on Global Climate Risk Index. 170 on Human Development Index.

[Haiti is the most vulnerable country in Latin America and the Caribbean](#) to climate change. Haiti shares the Caribbean Island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic. Factors heightening its vulnerability include topography, land-use practices, low per capita income, high population density, and limited infrastructure and services. More than half of the country's population lives in dense coastal cities, nearby floodplains, and in areas with steep slopes susceptible to landslides. Widespread deforestation and unmaintained drainage infrastructure increase Haiti's vulnerability to hurricanes, storm surges, and flooding, while increasing temperatures during dry months, strengthening tropical storms, and unpredictable rainfall patterns will likely worsen climate impacts on already sensitive sectors. The agriculture sector is responsible for nearly half of greenhouse gas emissions, followed by the energy, waste, industrial processes, and land-use change and forestry sectors.



HONDURAS

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
6	10	0	10	9.905 m	0.11%	N/A

SUMMARY

The national climate framework of Honduras consists of 6 laws, 10 policies and 10 targets. In 2014, the [Law on Climate Change](#) was passed, which aims to respond to climate change risks with adaptation and mitigation measures, the specifics of which include preventing poor environmental management. The law also includes core principles that should be followed, the state's organisation on climate policy and the purpose and mission of the Inter-institutional Committee on Climate Change. In 2018, the [National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change 2018-2030](#) was passed to guide adaptation measures focussed on sustainable development strategies, such as recognising the value of ecosystems and biodiversity in reducing the adverse effects of climate change on the human population and infrastructure, and mainstreaming adaptation in public policy frameworks. In its updated NDC, Honduras committed to reducing emission by 16% (excluding LULUCF) by 2030 compared to the BAU scenario.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Honduras is governed within a framework of a presidential representative democratic republic. The President of Honduras is both head of state and head of government. Executive power is exercised by the Honduran government. Legislative power is vested in the National Congress of Honduras. The judiciary is independent of both the executive branch and the legislature. The National Congress of Honduras (Congreso Nacional) has 128 members (diputados), elected for a four-year term by proportional representation. Congressional seats are assigned the parties' candidates on a departmental basis in proportion to the number of votes each party receives.

CONSTITUTION

[The Political Constitution of the Republic of Honduras](#) was approved on 11 January 1982, published on 20 January 1982, amended by the National Congress of Honduras 26 times from 1984 to 2005, and 10 interpretations by Congress were made from 1982 to 2005. It is Honduras' twelfth constitution since independence in 1838. Previous charters were adopted in 1839, 1848, 1865, 1873, 1880, 1894, 1906, 1924, 1936, 1957 and 1965. The Constitution of Honduras

gained notoriety because of the 2009 Honduran constitutional crisis that removed President Manuel Zelaya and saw Roberto Micheletti take his place. In 2009 Óscar Arias, then President of Costa Rica, who had been asked by the US State Department to help arbitrate the crisis, termed the Honduran constitution the "worst in the entire world" and an "invitation to coups."

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Laws:

[Decree no. 297-2013 \(Law on Climate Change\)](#). The objective of this document is to establish the principles and regulations necessary to plan, prevent and respond in an adequate, coordinated and sustained manner to the impacts generated by climate change in Honduras. It seeks to foster practices aimed at reducing environmental vulnerability and improving adaptation capacity, and develop proposals for the prevention and mitigation of the effects produced by climate change and other causes of poor environmental management.

Policies:

[National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change 2018-2030](#). The objective of this document is to guide adaptation actions focused on the integration of sustainable development strategies in order to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change and variability in the country. Principles and policy actions include Adoption of precautionary measures for the benefit of the environment even in the face of scientific uncertainty & Participation and social inclusion in the design and implementation of adaptation measures, with special attention to vulnerable groups, with gender equality and in accordance with the needs and potential of indigenous and Afro-Honduran groups.

[National Climate Change Strategy](#). It projects climate scenarios in Honduras, estimates national emissions and sectoral vulnerabilities to climate risk, and sets mitigation and adaptation objectives accordingly.

[National Vision 2010-2038 and National Plan 2010-2022](#). Mitigation and adaptation to climate change are key strategic objectives, with financing and technology transfers as key aspects.

NET ZERO TARGET

No target. Updated NDC: 19/05/2021. Honduras commits to reduce emissions by 16% (excluding LULUCF) by 2030, compared to the BAU scenario, along with sectoral non-GHG targets.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[Honduras has a mountainous interior that creates two](#) distinct regions with lowland coastal areas on each side. High exposure to extreme weather events is the country's primary source of climate vulnerability, as tropical storms and hurricanes destroy key infrastructure and threaten human life and wellbeing. Additional stressors such as reduced rainfall and higher temperatures negatively impact the agriculture sector, increase risks of water scarcity, and may inhibit hydropower plant expansion. Honduras' coastal ecosystems and fisheries are vulnerable to warming temperatures, compounded by overfishing and environmental degradation. Forest resources are an important source of income in rural areas, contributing to high rates of deforestation and land use which dominate the country's greenhouse gas emissions.



SAINT LUCIA

Climate Laws	Policies	Lawsuits	Climate Targets	Population	% Global Emissions	Climate Action tracker
1	5	0	3	183 629	0.0%	N/A

SUMMARY

Saint Lucia's national climate framework consists of 1 law, 5 policies and 3 climate targets. Saint Lucia's [National Climate Change Adaptation Policy](#) was passed in 2005 and guides the legislative and policy work on sustainable development in governmental and non-governmental entities. Adaptation actions includes building stronger infrastructure and providing finance for these efforts, which is the role of the Climate Adaptation Financing Facility from the Saint Lucia Development Bank. In its updated NDC, Saint Lucia sets a target of a 7% reduction in GHG emissions in the energy sector relative to 2010 by 2030. With population centres and economic activities centred along the coastline, the nation is high vulnerable to sea level rise and severe weather events.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Saint Lucia is a Commonwealth realm. Elizabeth II is Queen of Saint Lucia, represented on the island by a governor-general. The prime minister is normally the head of the party commanding the support of the majority of the members of the House of Assembly, which has 17 seats. The other chamber of Parliament, the Senate, has eleven appointed members.

CONSTITUTION

[The constitution makes reference to local](#) government but contains no specific provisions. The main legislative text governing local government is the Constituency Councils Act 2012. Local elections were suspended in 1979, and since then the Minister of Social Transformation, Local Government and Community Empowerment has been responsible for the nomination of all councils. There are 10 administrative quarters within Saint Lucia, which consist of 15 constituency councils. The functions and responsibilities of local government have been discharged by centralised authorities since 1980, and many of the services provided are carried out in tandem with other governmental agencies.

CLIMATE POLICIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Policies:

[National Environment Policy \(NEP\) and National Environmental Management Strategy \(2004; Revised 2014\)](#). Includes implementation of the National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan.

[Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan 2018-2028](#). This National Adaptation Plan details St Lucia's current approach to climate change adaptation. The plan is part of an iterative ten year process and outlines key cross-sectoral and sectoral adaptation measures for the following sectors: Tourism; Water; Agriculture; Fisheries; Infrastructure and spatial planning; Natural resource management (terrestrial, coastal and marine); Education; and Health.

[National Energy Policy 2010](#). 5% of the electricity generated in 2013, at least 15% in 2015 and at least 30% by 2020 will originate from renewable energy sources.

[National climate change adaptation policy](#). The Policy institutes a framework to guide the legislative and policy work on sustainable development of governmental and non-governmental entities involved in Saint Lucia. The Climate Adaptation Financing Facility from the Saint Lucia Development Bank is defined as a prominent financing tool for such efforts. Concrete adaptation actions to enhance the island's resilience include building stronger buildings, roads and bridges. The government shall also support capacity and awareness building activities to enable mitigation pathways.

SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL /ACTION BY STATES OR REGIONS?

What different powers/ responsibilities do states/ regions/ provinces have compared to national governments?

[Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan 2018-2028](#). "Essential for planning and implementing effective national, subnational and sectoral adaptation action is the knowledge and understanding of expected impacts and their cascading effects."

NET ZERO TARGET

No target. Updated NDC: 27/01/2021. Saint Lucia's NDC is mitigation-centric and the NDC's target is 7% Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reduction in the energy sector relative to 2010, by 2030.

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER RATING

N/A

ISSUES & CHALLENGES

[An open fragile](#) economy highly vulnerable to external economic factors; Limited human resources; Limited financial and technical resources. Population centres and economic activities, including tourism, are concentrated along the coast. These are therefore highly vulnerable to the anticipated effects of climate change such as sea-level rise. In addition to temperature, there is also the threat of increased wind speeds. In Saint Lucia, the estimated damage from 12 windstorms (including hurricanes) affecting the island was US\$1 billion or about 106% of 2009 GDP. Climate change is also likely to significantly affect coral reefs.

4. Useful Websites and Resources

[Climate Change Laws of the World](#)

[UNFCCC NDC Registry](#)

[The Africa NDC Hub](#)

[Africa Adaptation Initiative](#)

[Climate Action Tracker](#)

[Net Zero Tracker](#)

[Global Human Development Indicators, Human Development Reports, UNDP](#)

Climate Risk Index for 2000-2019 (Table 4 in Annex), [Global Climate Risk Index 2021](#)