

Summary of Regional Technical Dialogues on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to the 2015 agreement under the UNFCCC

Twenty-third Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change.

Technical Dialogue: Sharing the knowledge of, experience in, and lesson learned from mitigation and relevant strategies/program/activities, taking into account the 2015 agreement

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Content of presentation



- Overview and objectives of UNDP/UNFCCC INDC Dialogues
- Observations, challenges and points of discussion from the INDC Dialogues
- Some country examples
- UNDP support for the INDCs

Participation from three regional INDC Dialogues



- Latin America and the Caribbean Dialogue: Bogota, Colombia in April
 - 90 participants
 - Country representatives from 23 LAC countries, 5 from othercountries and EU
 - Representatives from 12 institutions/initiatives that provide support to the region
- Africa Dialogue: Accra, Ghana in May
 - 69 participants
 - Country representatives from 30 African countries, 6 other countries and EU
 - Representatives from 12 institutions/initiatives that provide support to the region
- Asia Pacific and Eastern Europe: Hanoi, Viet Nam in July
 - 66 participants
 - Country representatives from 34 countries in Asia Pacific and Eastern Europe, 5 representatives from other countries and EU
 - Representatives from 11 institutions/initiatives that provide support to the region

Objectives of the regional INDC Dialogues



- To ensure that participants understand the scientific context and UNFCCC origins of INDCs
- To share experiences and best practices in developing INDCs, and to identify solutions to challenges that countries are facing
- To address issues related to the underlying technical basis required to prepare robust, realistic and achievable INDCs
- To identify support needs required to reach domestic agreement on INDCs and follow-up actions.

General observations from the Asia Pacific and Eastern Europe INDC Dialogue



- Countries have very diverse national circumstances, capacities and capabilities which affect the status and process of developing INDCs
- INDCs to be clearly linked and aligned to existing national development priorities of each country
- Importance of high level political and cross ministerial participation in INDCs
- Existing initiatives and mechanism under UNFCCC can contribute to the formulations of INDCs. Use of national Copenhagen/Cancun pledges can also create a foundation for the INDCs
- A number of countries have already begun carrying out technical studies (or re-use of existing studies) to support the formulations for INDCs
- Need for formalized stakeholder involvement in the process to build political support for the INDC

Challenges in formulation of INDCs – Asia Pacific and Eastern Europe INDC Dialogue



- Lack of clear international guidance on preparing INDCs what information to include, how to compare INDCs and how will the INDCs be applied?
- How to integrate climate change adaptation and climate finance in the INDCs?
- Limited data availability and technical capacity at the national level for the development of scenarios and calculation of emissions reductions
- Limited time for preparing INDCs
- Need for formalizing institutional arrangements on MRV and developing legal frameworks for policy implementation
- Limited ownership and inter-ministerial cooperation
- Limited financial and capacity support for INDCs

Points of discussion – Asia Pacific and Eastern Europe INDC Dialogue

- More focus should be placed on implementing pledges that already exist under the Copenhagen/Cancun Agreements
- Countries may want to consider developing broad or economy-wide INDCs (as opposed to specific policies or projects) as a way to have more flexibility in achieving the contribution
- Comparability between INDCs a need for unified standard or format
- How to package existing strategies, and in particular a LEDS, into an INDC?

Points of discussion from INDC Dialogues in LAC and Africa



- Adaptation is a priority and it is critical that the 2015 agreement increase the importance of adaptation, as well as finance, technology transfer and capacity building.
- Countries are very interested in carrying out economic analysis related to the quantification of co-benefits of undertaking INDCs
- The private sector may play an important role in the preparation and implementation of INDCs. Awareness campaigns, early participation and concrete incentives/actions
- Scope of the INCDs: include mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer, capacity building all with high degree of transparency?
- How to include sector specific targets such as renewable energy and energy efficiency in the INDCs?

Example country experiences: Mexico

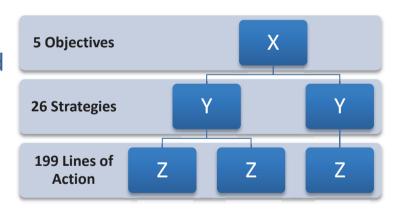


National Climate Change Law provides a legal framework to address climate change, including a mandate for the 5-year Special Programme on CC (PECC). PECC 2 is 2014-2018



The PECC's objectives are to:

- Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience
- Conserve restore and sustainably manage ecosystems
- Reduce GHGs to secure competitiveness and low-emissions development
- Reduce SLCPs, which provides health and wellbeing benefits
- Consolidate national CC policy through effective instruments and coordination among relevant actors



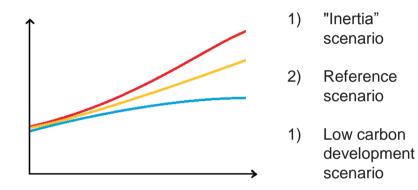
MRV templates for each action

Specifically on indcs: Contributions should include adaptation, but not in place of mitigation.

Example country experiences: Colombia



- Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy: basis to establish its INDCs
- Roadmap to prepare INDCs :
 - Technical process
 - Political process
 - Participatory process

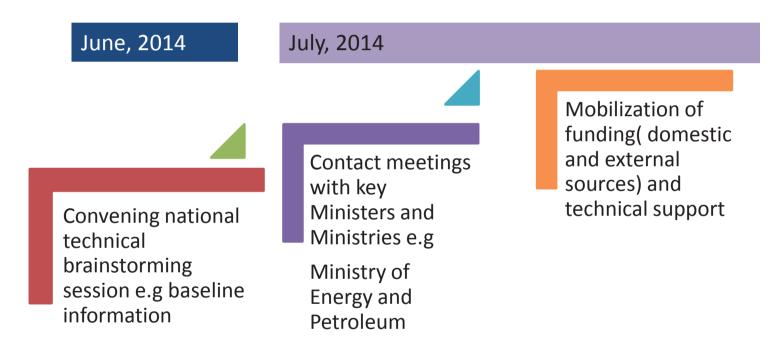


- Critical information challenges:
 - Cancun pledge assessment
 - Complimentary scenarios (required by science, required by equity, etc.)
 - Sectorial Mitigation Action Plans -- mitigation potential
- Final stage: Definition of the type of contribution and accompanying information

Example country experiences: Ghana



Ghana has begun an initial internal consultation process to prepare its INDCs:



 Ghana is still considering questions on scope of INDCs, tools and methodologies for assessing INDCs, baseline information and target setting, MRV structures. But at the same time, they are moving forward with information they currently have.

UNDP support for INDCs



The UNDP supports the preparations and formulations of INDCs with direct support and indirect support. Firstly, the UNDP channels financial support on formulations of INDCs from the GEF. The UNDP also provides indirect technical and financial support to countries through the Global Support Program and the Low Emissions Capacity Building Program, which works in 25 countries on LEDS, NAMAs and MRV.

Generally, UNDP can also provide targeted support on a national level through the respective UNDP country offices:

- Provide technical comments on draft report or components of the INDC
- Assist in the development of the terms of reference for given studies of the INDCs
- Provide comments on GHG inventory calculation, if needed, and baseline scenario developed. Provide guidance on suitable tools that may be considered for scenario development
- Provide guidance on the upfront information that may be considered relevant for the INDC report
- Assist in identifying suitable international experts/consultants for given tasks
- Provide guidance material on INDC preparation, expected to be available as a first draft by mid-November



Thank you for the attention

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