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A photograph of four wind turbines in a field of yellow flowers at sunset. The sky is a gradient of orange, yellow, and blue, with the sun low on the horizon. The turbines are silhouetted against the sky. The field of flowers is in the foreground, and the turbines are in the middle ground.

DESIGNING AND COMMUNICATING INDCS

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OVERVIEW OF PRESENTATION

1. Designing and preparing INDCs – UNDP/WRI guidance
2. Designing mitigation commitments
3. Communicating an INDC transparently
4. Describing the fairness and ambition of an INDC



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DESIGNING AND PREPARING INDCS

WRI and UNDP

IDENTIFY YOUR OBJECTIVES

- Getting on track toward the 2°C goal
- Demonstration of a political commitment
- Realization of non-climate benefits associated with climate action
- Strengthening institutional and technical capacity
- Policy integration
- Informing key stakeholders
- Communicating resource needs

DEVELOP A NATIONAL PROCESS

- National leadership
- Clearly defined roles, responsibility and timeline
- Coordination
- Stakeholder engagement
- Capacity building

IDENTIFY RELEVANT DATA AND ANALYSIS

- Start with the data you have: the data and analysis needed may already be available
- Collecting significant amounts of new data or conducting new analysis may not be necessary
- If there are data gaps, use whatever information does exist, and use proxy data to fill data gaps where necessary



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DESIGNING MITIGATION CONTRIBUTIONS

Part II: Technical Guidance

CHOOSE ACTIONS AND/OR OUTCOMES

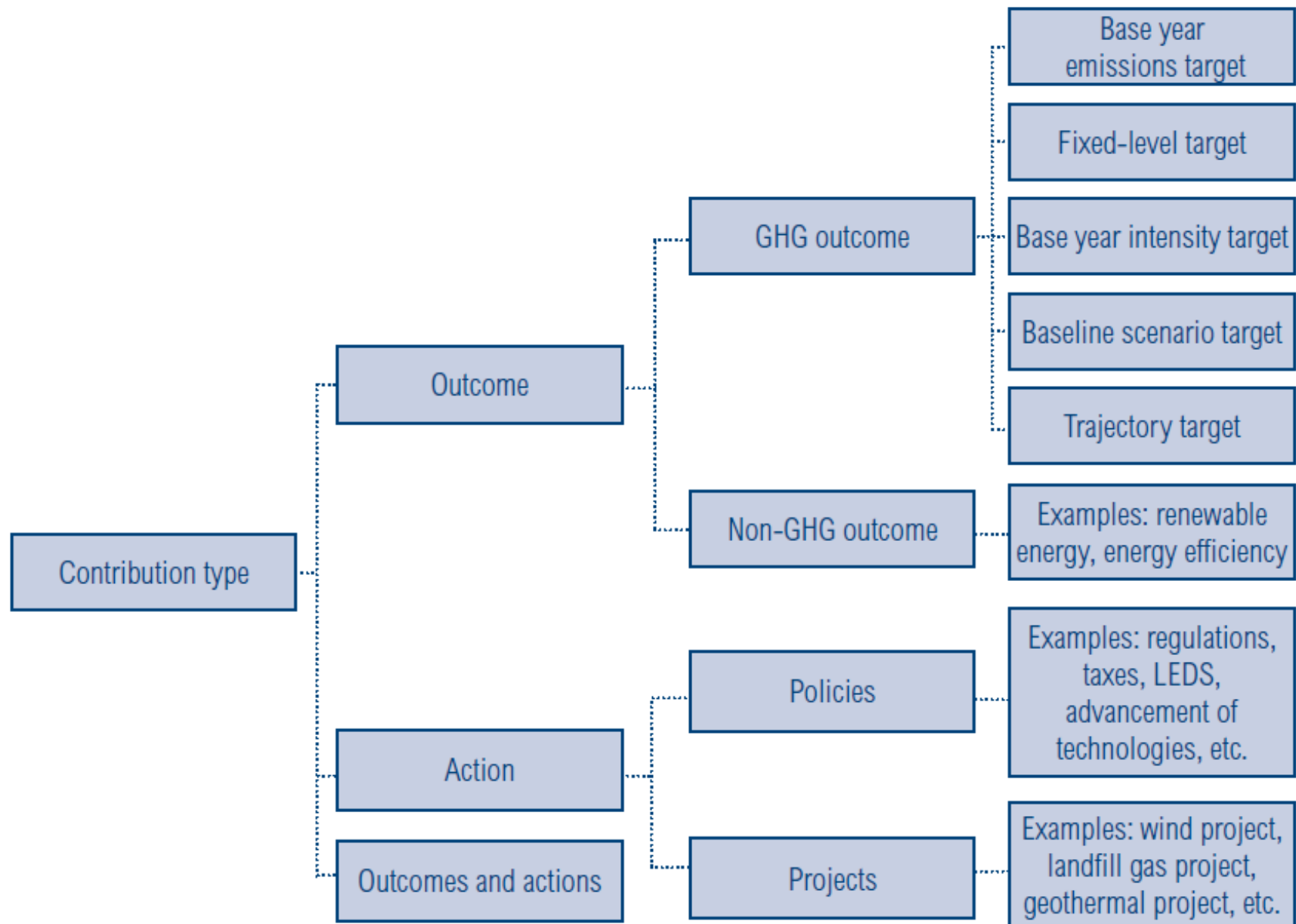
OUTCOME: An intent to achieve a specific result (for example, reduce GHG emissions to a specific level)

- GHG outcomes
- Non-GHG outcomes

ACTION: An intent to implement specific means of achieving GHG reductions, such as policies or mitigation actions

BOTH: A combination of action(s) and outcome(s)

CHOICES FOR MITIGATION CONTRIBUTIONS



ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES: NON-GHG OUTCOMES

| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Provides flexibility</u> in how to achieve the outcome (as opposed to actions)• <u>Relatively simple to track progress</u> by tracking key performance indicators (e.g., energy efficiency of sectors, renewable energy generation) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Poses challenges to aggregate</u> GHG reductions across Parties' contributions, since not stated in terms of GHG emissions reductions• <u>Can restrict flexibility to a certain sector</u> (such as energy efficiency or renewable energy generation) (as opposed to GHG outcomes)• <u>May offer less certainty that the contribution will be achieved</u> because underlying policies/actions may not be identified/communicated |

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES: GHG OUTCOMES

| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Offers the most flexibility</u> on how to achieve GHG reductions, through any policies/actions in any sectors, to be decided based on domestic circumstances, which may change over time, rather than committing to specific policies or actions internationally• Depending on target type, <u>easier to track progress</u> toward than actions, since may only require national GHG inventory as the basis, rather than more detailed sector-level data• <u>Enables aggregation</u> of GHG reductions across Parties' contributions | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>May not offer clarify on specific means</u> of achieving GHG reductions, if underlying actions are not also communicated and as a result may offer less certainty of implementation |

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES: ACTIONS

| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Provides clarity on specific means</u> of achieving GHG reductions• <u>Can offer implementing Parties more certainty that the contribution will be achieved</u>, since it is a commitment to implement an action rather than obtain a certain outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Poses challenges to aggregate GHG reductions</u> across Parties' contributions since the contribution is not stated in terms of GHG emissions• Where possible Parties should communicate an estimate of the GHG and/or non-GHG outcomes associated with the actions (which is <u>more resource-intensive</u> than tracking progress toward outcomes) |



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COMMUNICATING AN INDC TRANSPARENTLY

WHY DOES TRANSPARENCY MATTER?

- Main purpose:
 - Facilitate the clarity, transparency and understanding of the intended contributions
 - Enable assessment of whether all INDCs are collectively sufficient to meet the global 2°C goal – if not, by how much
- Can also be useful to:
 - Enable comparison across diverse INDCs (type, scope, fairness, ambition, etc.)
 - Enhance domestic implementation

CATEGORIES OF INFORMATION FROM PARA 14

- The reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year)
- Time frames and/or periods for implementation
- Scope and coverage
- Planning processes
- Assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals
- How the Party considers that its intended nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in light of its national circumstances, and how it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2