



50
YEARS

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

TRANSPARENCY OF (I)NDCS

*International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV's
Annual Partnership Retreat, Cape Town*

1 September 2016

***“You can’t manage
what you can’t
measure”***

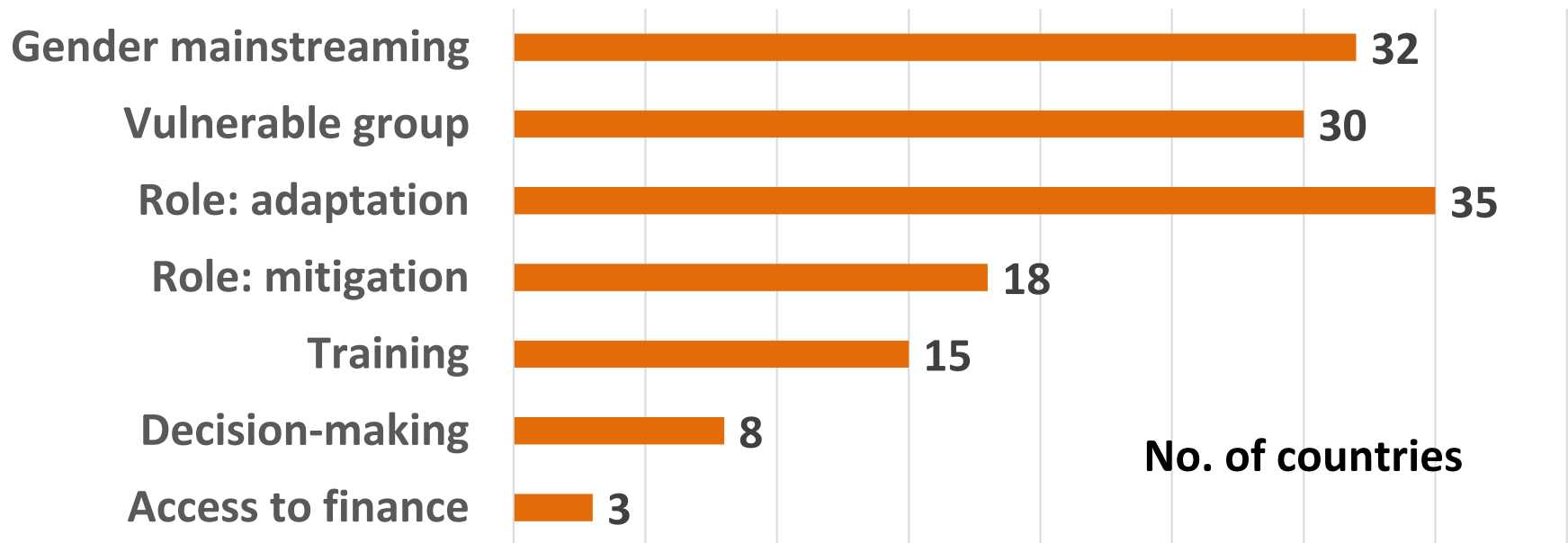
***SOME COMMENTS
UPFRONT ABOUT
GENDER...***



NDCS CAN BE MORE GENDER-RESPONSIVE

- 65 countries made at least one reference to gender equality or women in their INDCs

Type of INDC reference



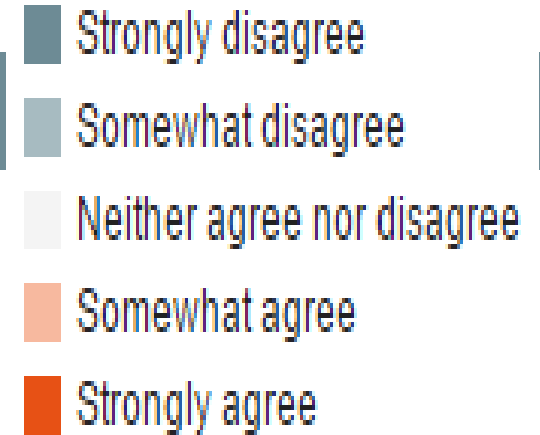
- Sex-disaggregated data and indicators identified as one of seven key entry points by UNDP

PURPOSE OF UPFRONT INFORMATION

- Facilitate **clarity, transparency** and **understanding** of INDCs
 - COP 19, Warsaw, decision 1/CP.19
 - COP 20, Lima, decision 1/CP.20
 - Assess **progress**: are INDCs collectively sufficient to meet the global 2°C goal – if not, by how much?
 - Can also be useful to:
 - Enable **comparison** (type, scope, ambition, equity, etc.)
 - Identify where common accounting and MRV **rules** are needed
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BUT THERE CAN ALSO BE DOMESTIC BENEFITS

Opportunities in the preparation of INDCs



“Improved international communication”



“Enhanced engagement of stakeholders in climate change planning”



“Acceleration of national climate change policy process”



“Improved national processes”



“Improved domestic communication between government, CSO and public”



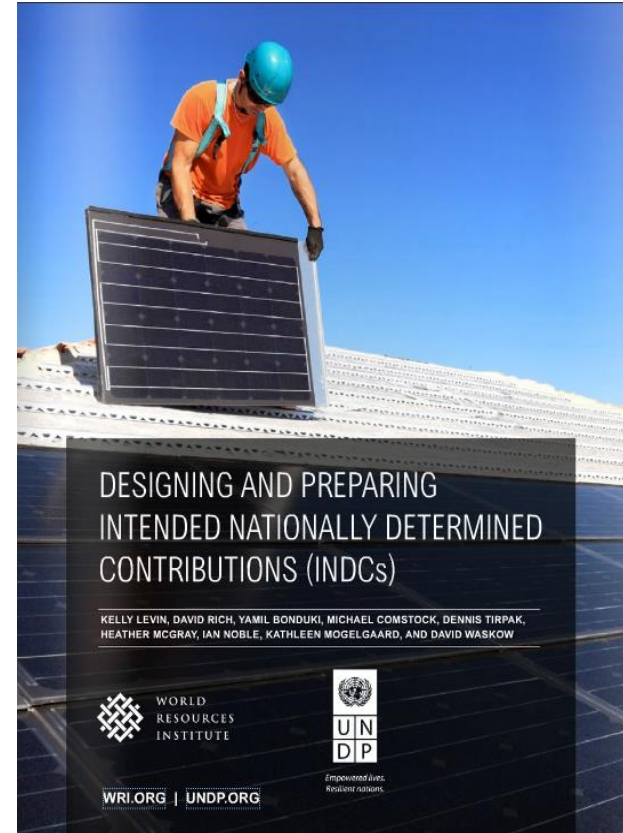
THIS IS NOT TO SAY TRANSPARENCY IS EASY

- UNDP/UNFCCC regional technical dialogue feedback:
 - **National priorities** will determine INDC target types and scope
 - Identification of lead institution and technical teams and robust stakeholder process are critical to build **trust**
 - Need for **coherent message**, including a long-term vision
 - Co-benefits and **linkages with development** plans essential to consider when prioritizing proposed contributions
 - Challenge is how to **strike a balance** between sound information, linkages with political processes, and realistic goals, considering the very short time frames
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CATEGORIES OF UPFRONT INFORMATION

Lima decision 1/CP.20 (para 14)

1. Reference point
2. Time frames and/or periods for implementation
3. Scope and coverage
4. Planning processes
5. Assumptions and methodological approaches
6. Fairness, ambition and contribution towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2



REFERENCE POINT & TIME FRAMES: EXAMPLE OF JAPAN

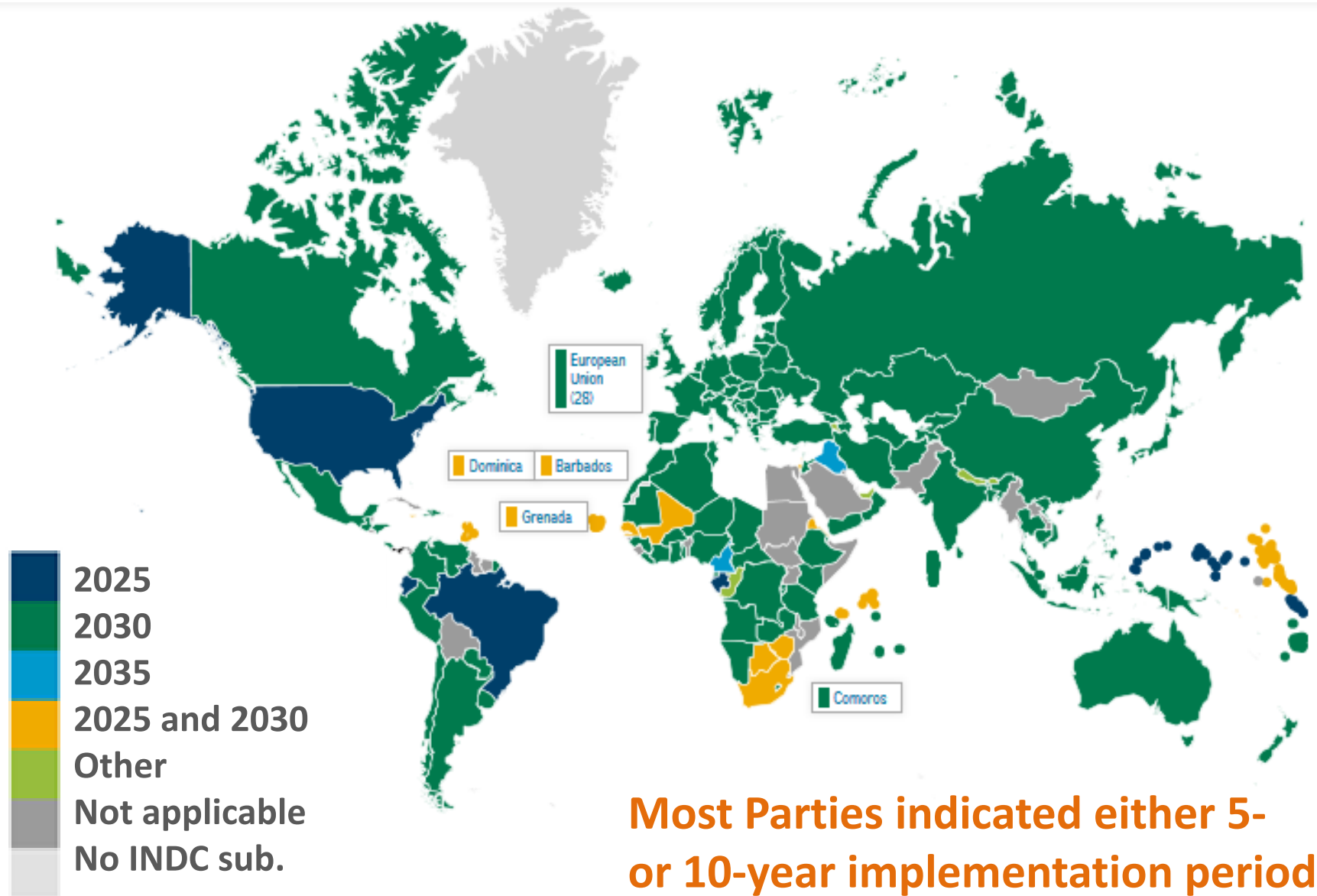
1. Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Base year(s)/period• Base year emissions, base year emissions intensity, or projected baseline scenario emissions (as relevant) | <p>FY 2013 and FY 2005; FY 2013 is the base year mainly used</p> |
|--|--|

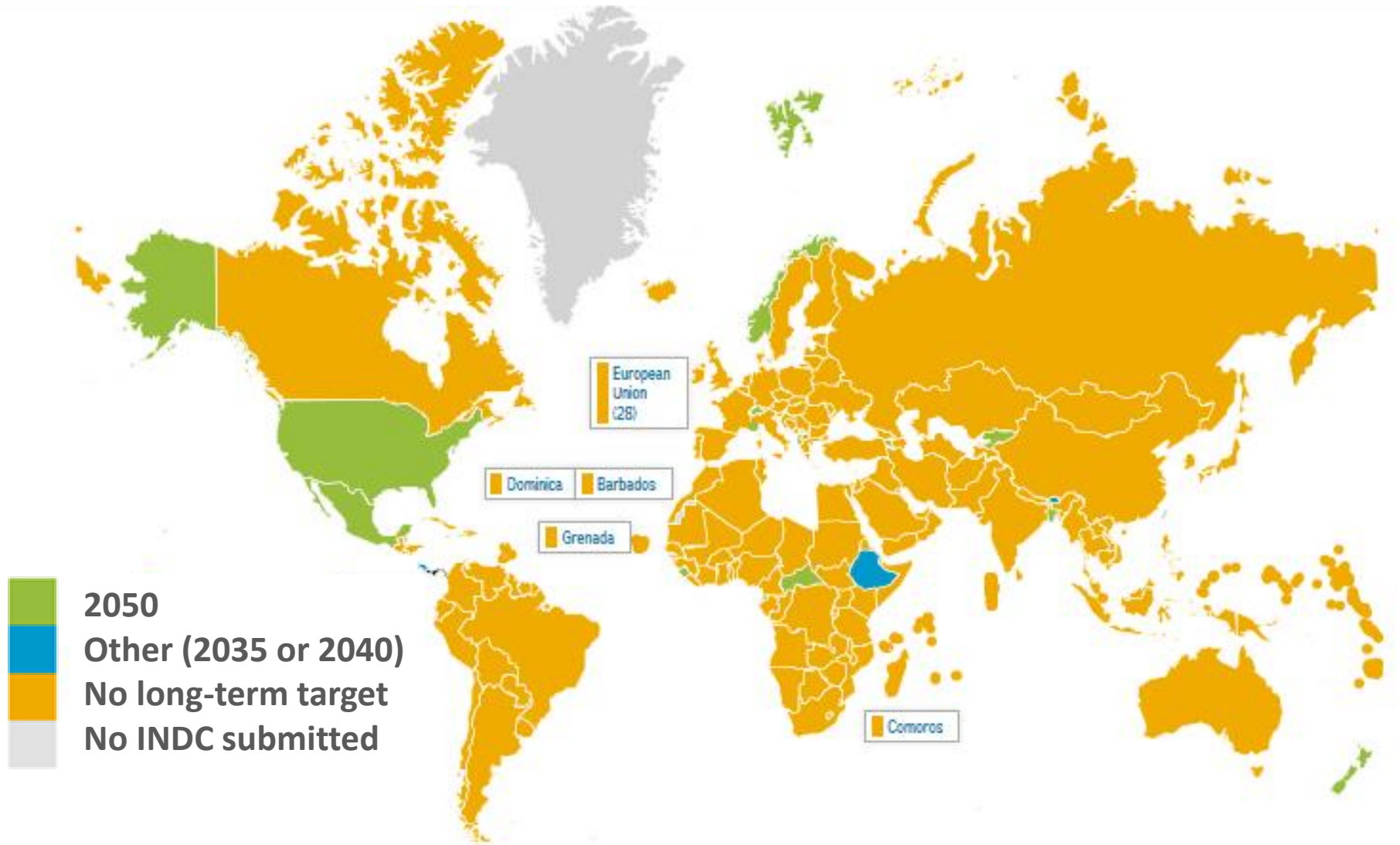
2. Time frames and/or periods for implementation

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The target year or target period and long term target (if applicable) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Target year: Japan's FY 2030• Period for implementation: from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2031 (FY 2021-2030) |
|---|---|

INDCS: TARGET YEAR



INDCS: LONG-TERM TARGET

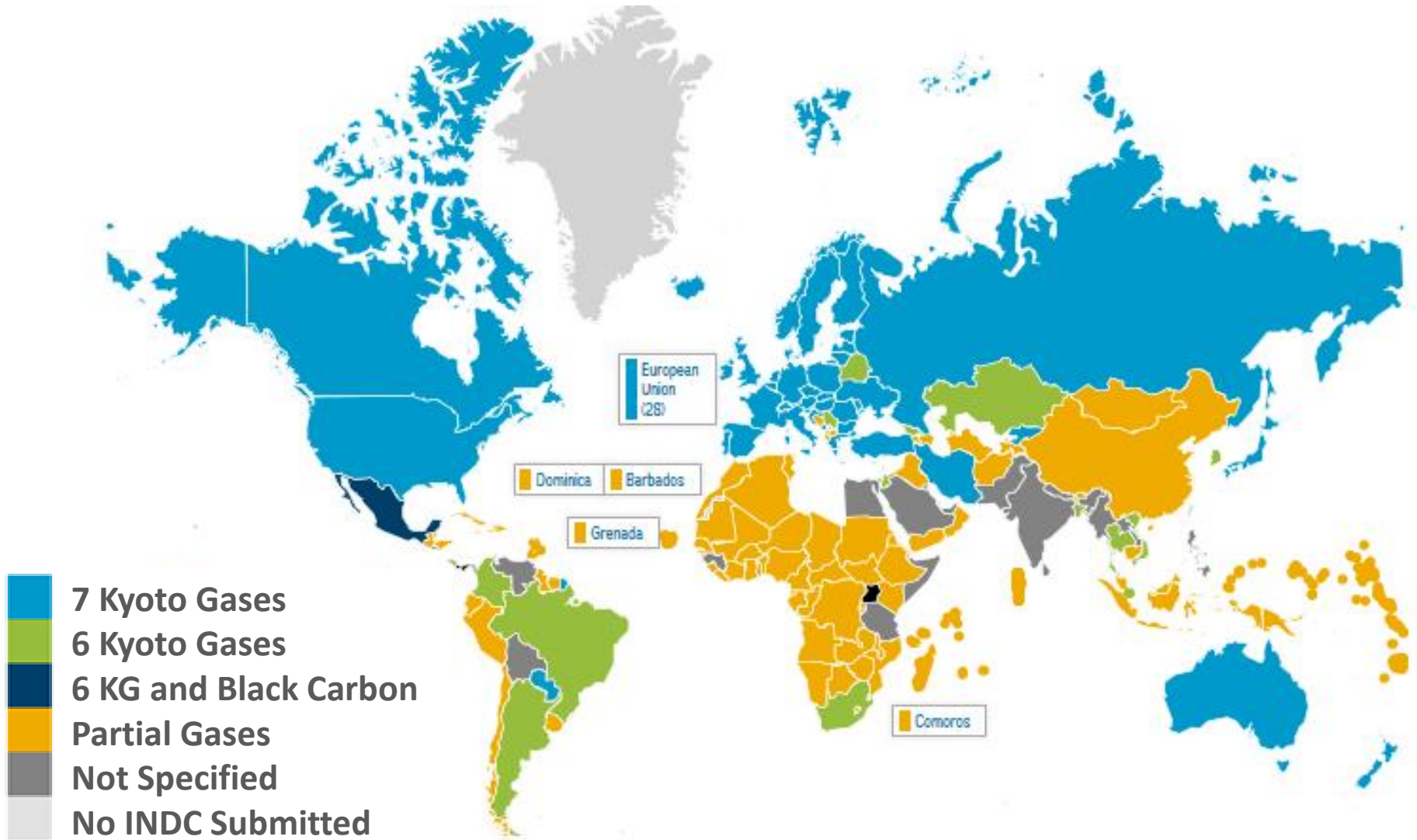


SCOPE & COVERAGE: EXAMPLE OF GEORGIA

3. Scope and coverage

• Sectors covered	All sectors excluding LULUCF <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Energy• Industrial processes• Agriculture• Waste
• Greenhouse gases covered	All greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)• Methane (CH₄)• Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)• Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)• Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)• Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
• Percentage of national emissions covered	100%

INDCS: GREENHOUSE GASES COVERED



PLANNING PROCESSES: EXAMPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA

4. Planning processes

- Existing or planned domestic policies, actions, and/or targets that will support implementation of the mitigation contribution, their legal status, and the implementing entity/entities

The approach to the current INDC is based on national climate policy (NCCRP) and the national development plan (NDP), and will be given effect through energy, industrial and other plans and legislation.

Tracking progress: Some Parties note need for strengthened institutional arrangements for monitoring and evaluation

ASSUMPTIONS & METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES – EXAMPLE OF GHANA

5. Assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assumed inventory methodologies and GWP values to be used to track progress	The carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e) was calculated using the 100-year global warming potentials (CO ₂ = 1, CH ₄ = 21, N ₂ O=310, HFC-22 =1,780 and HFC-410 =2,060) in accordance with the IPCC 2nd Assessment Report. The GWPs were used in the national GHG inventory to establish historical emission trend from 1990 to 2012.

NEARLY THERE!

(But things now get
more complicated)



MARKET MECHANISMS: EXAMPLE OF GHANA

<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ If known, the anticipated quantity of transferable emissions units that will be sold/transferred or retired (if unknown, any limit on the quantity of units that may be counted towards the target)	<p>Ghana intends to generate compliance grade emission reductions units from actions in the waste and energy sectors and REDD+. Access to market-based mechanisms ... forms an important component of the strategy to mobilize long-term support for the INDCs.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ If applicable, the types and years of units to be used	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ How units will ensure environmental integrity and avoid double counting	<p>These market-based mechanisms must have robust accounting rules and standards, avoid double-counting and ensure environmental integrity.</p>

LAND SECTOR: EXAMPLE OF AUSTRALIA

<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Treatment of land sector (included in target boundary; treated as a separate sectoral target; used to offset emissions within target boundary; or not accounted for)	Included
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ If applicable, coverage of land-use activities and categories	Australia will apply IPCC guidance for treatment of natural disturbance and variation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ If applicable, assumed accounting approach for the land sector (gross-net, net-net, forward-looking baseline)	Net-net approach

POLICIES & ACTIONS PUT FORWARD AS CONTRIBUTIONS – GENERIC EXAMPLE

○ Estimated effect on emissions (ex-ante) over a defined time period	Annual GHG reduction of 500,000 tCO ₂ e per year over the period 2020–30 Cumulative GHG reduction of 5 million tCO ₂ e over 2020–30
○ Methodologies used	GHG Protocol <i>Policy and Action Standard</i>
○ Uncertainty of estimated GHG effects	The estimated uncertainty range is 500,000 tCO ₂ e reduction per year +/- 150,000 tCO ₂ e
○ Information on potential interactions with other policies/measures	The insulation policy reduces energy demand, while the RE feed-in tariff decreases emissions from the energy supply, such that the combined effect of both policies is less than would be achieved by each policy individually. The GHG estimation for each policy took the interaction into account.
○ If relevant, targeted outcomes in other non-GHG indicators	Reduced energy consumption, but not quantified.

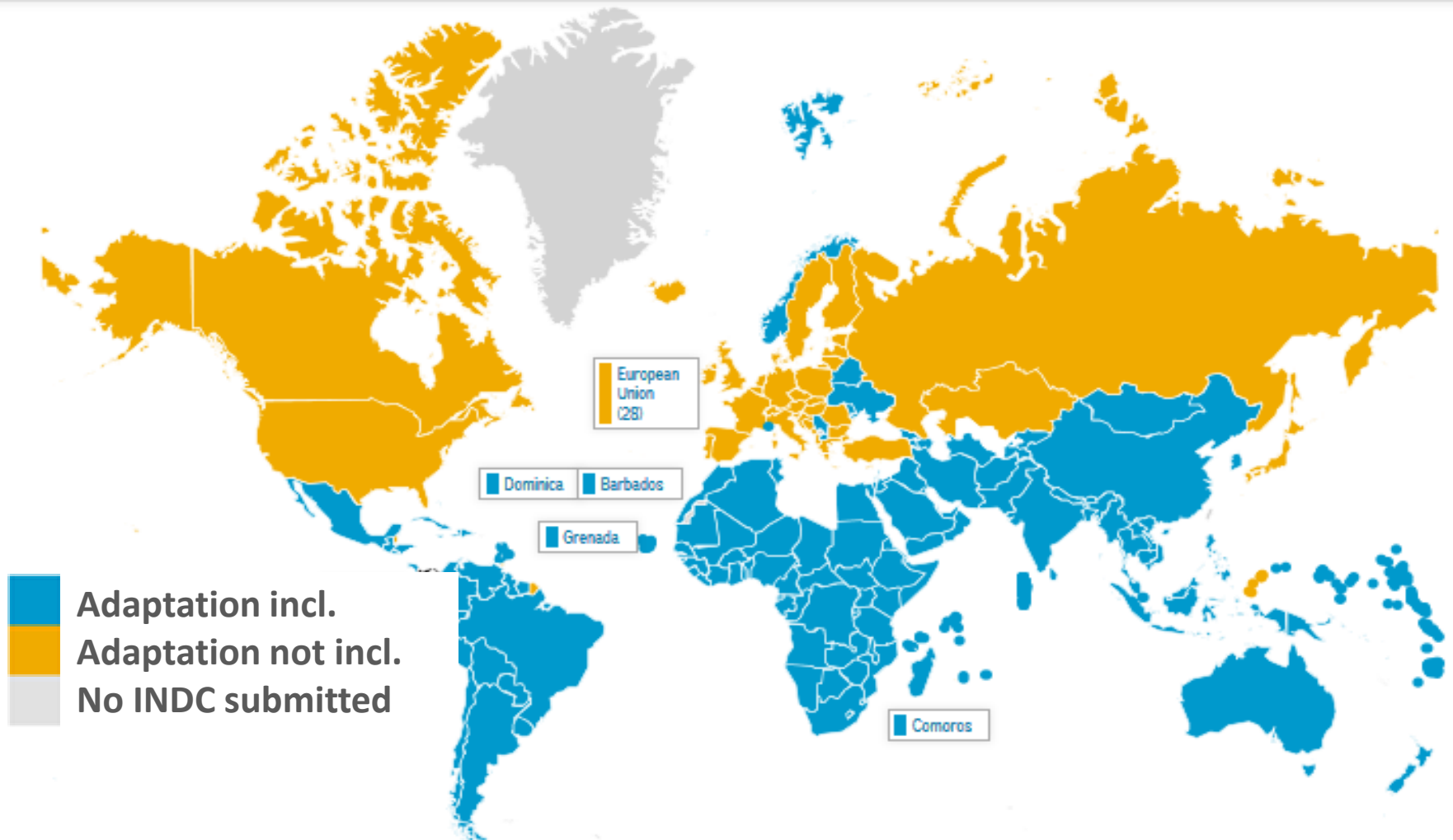
FAIRNESS & AMBITION; CONTRIBUTION TO ARTICLE 2

Fairness indicators: Responsibility, capability and historical responsibility, based on climate justice, share of emissions, development and/or technological capacity, mitigation potential, cost of mitigation actions, degree of progression or stretching beyond the current level of effort, and the link to objectives and global goals.

Ambition: described in terms of how INDC represented significant progression past current undertakings

Contribution: INDC described in context of global goal/emission trajectories

ADAPTATION



- 137 parties included adaptation; all included information on key impacts and vulnerabilities
- Most included a long-term goal or vision

ADAPTATION: TRANSPARENCY CONSIDERATIONS

- Are climate change trends, impacts, and vulnerabilities described?
- Is a long-term goal or vision stated?
- Does INDC describe current efforts (plans and actions) that will built be upon?
- Is a monitoring system for tracking the goal and/or actions described?
- Means of implementation

Mexico's adaptation goals

- Strengthen the adaptive capacity of at least by 50% the number of municipalities in the category of “most vulnerable”;
- Establish early warning systems and risk management at every level of government;
- Reach rate of 0% deforestation by the year 2030.

ADAPTATION: TRACKING PROGRESS

Outcome measurement:

- Direct measures of impacts of CC-related disasters on human populations
- Track basket of indicators of vulnerability/resilience
- Assess with multiple indicators
- Equate to HDI

Process measurement

- Use checklist approach
- Set benchmarks for future progress

Needs measurement

- Assess information, capacity and technology needs/gaps
- Determine financial needs and resources available to meet needs

THANK YOU!

WORKING GROUP EXERCISE

- Each working group assigned one INDC to review with “transparency lens”
- But please also bring the experience from your country
- INDCs selected using “The Lorax lens” (aka, they were short)
- For report back, focus on key themes or takeaways