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# Domestic Processes for the Preparation of INDCs

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# Gathering Country Experiences

- **UNDP-UNFCCC Regional Technical Dialogues on INDCs**
  - Bogota, Colombia in April, 2014
  - Accra, Ghana in May, 2014
  - Hanoi, Vietnam in July, 2014
- Over 200 participants:
  - INDC practitioners from **87 developing countries** in the regions and representatives from nine developed countries supporting the Dialogues
  - Technical experts (Ecofys, WRI)
  - Representatives from bilateral and multilateral support organizations supporting the preparation of INDCs
- ❖ Complete meeting reports from all three Dialogues are publicly available. Please see me for more info!
- ❖ Developing a handbook for the preparation of INDCs

# Why prepare an INDC? Making the case.



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- Contribute to the objective of the Convention and the below 2°C/1.5°C goal
- Limit future risk of climate change and reduce adaptation costs for all countries
- Benefits of universal participation
  - Puts pressure on those with most responsibility to act, and also helps them justify increased ambition
  - Action by all, even low emitters, protects against free riding of those with more capabilities
  - Addresses concerns of leakage/competitiveness
- International cooperation necessary to significantly mitigate and stimulate investment and regulations to promote technological innovation and engage private sector

# Why prepare an INDC? Making the case.



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- Use INDCs to leverage sustainable development and energy security plans
  - Promote actions with negative economic costs
  - Promote actions that create new opportunities
  - Promote actions that have non-GHG benefits (health, energy security)
  - Costs of inaction
- Chance to engage stakeholders and private sector and send signals about desired investment
- Opportunity to clearly communicate domestic needs and priorities to the international community
- Access to new markets or incentives under the new agreement
- Benefits of technical preparation
  - Strengthen institutional capacity for improved policy making and for tracking future progress



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# Organizing a domestic process

## Goals:

- Develop robust, realistic and achievable INDCs
- Establish an organized, efficient process that leads to timely, credible and durable political decisions
- Create leadership, trust and mutual accountability with domestic stakeholders
- Build institutional arrangements that can be used for later implementation phase

## Key Steps:

- Political Process
- Technical Process
- Stakeholder Process



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# Key Steps: Political Process

- ❖ Important to secure a **political mandate** with clear **goals**, **timeline** and clearly defined **roles and responsibilities**
- Political mandate:
  - National legal mandate, presidential mandate, ministerial mandate, and/or political champion
- Clear goals:
  - Prepare a white paper, develop a baseline scenario, prepare the INDC and up-front information, organize a stakeholder process
- Clear timeline:
  - Key milestones to Lima and the Warsaw timeline of Q1 2015
- Roles and responsibilities:
  - Establish institutional arrangements using existing or new institutional structures.
  - Define a lead institution, policy/sectoral experts, technical team



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# Examples

Ghana

June, 2014

Convening national technical brainstorming session e.g baseline information

July, 2014

Contact meetings with key Ministers and Ministries e.g Ministry of Energy and Petroleum

Mobilization of funding (domestic and external sources) and technical support

Indonesia

### Five Key Sectors

Forestry and Peatland	Agriculture	Energy and Transportation	Industry	Waste
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Element	Mitigation, Adaptation, Technology, Capacity building, Finance				
BAPPENAS	Mainstreaming CC into national development planning				
MoFinance	Budgetting				
MoEnv	MRV and other environment policy and program, international communication				
Technical Ministries	MoFor, BP REED*	MoAgr	MoEMR, MoTrans	MoInd	MoPW
National Council on CC	International negotiation and communication				
Local Gov	Provinces, Districts and Cities				



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# Key Steps: Stakeholder process

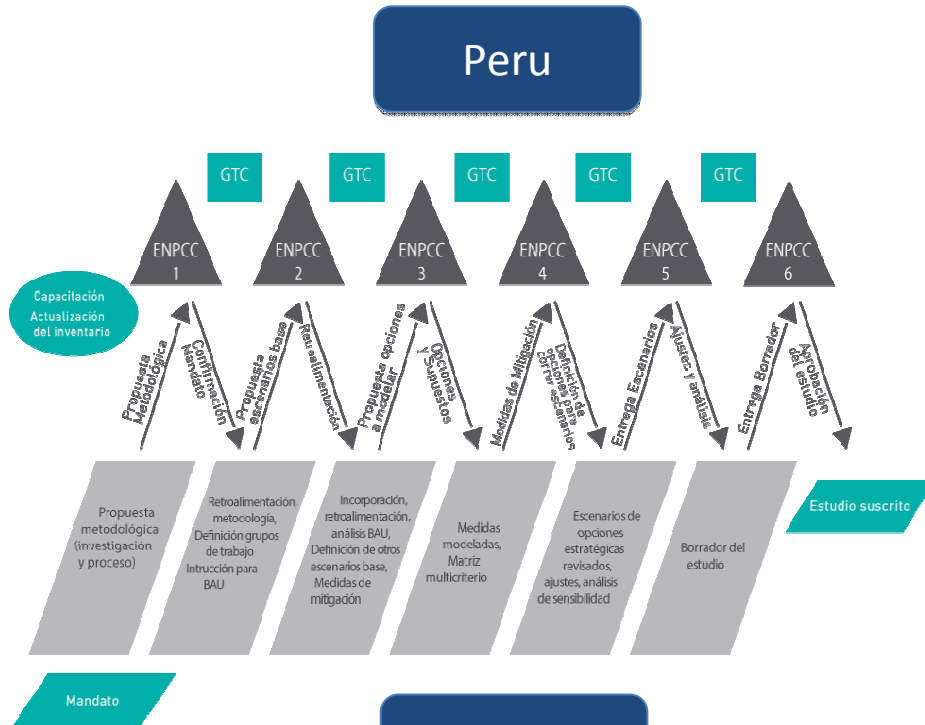
- ❖ Important to carry out some type of **stakeholder process** to build trust, feed the technical process and create mutual accountability
- Include public sector (especially major emitting sectors and key ministries like planning and finance), private sector, civil society and academia
- Can be done linked to INDC preparation process or after the technical process has concluded, depending on country preferences.
- Can be beneficial to have a third party facilitator to mediate discussions



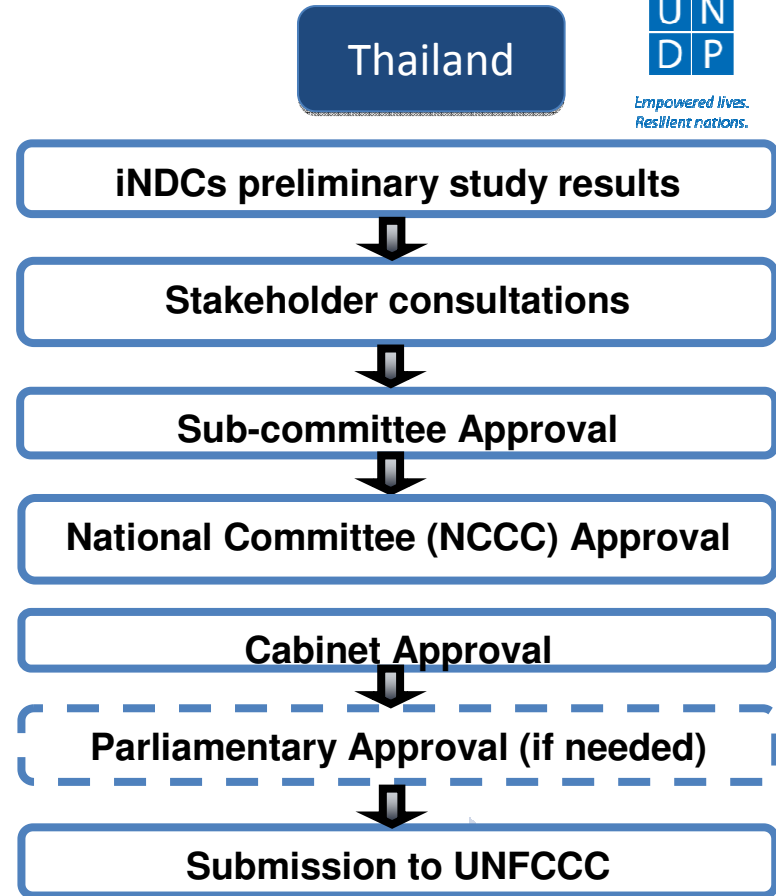
# Examples



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*On-going consultations among EU institutions, Member States and stakeholders  
Based on CRITICAL INFORMATION*





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# Key Steps: Technical process

## 1. Identify and analyze existing information

- Reports: National Communications, GHG inventories, Biennial Reports, Biennial Update Reports
- Projects/actions/plans: CDM, NAMAs, NAPAs, NAPs, TNAs, climate change plans, economic development plans
- Laws/strategies: National CC laws, national climate funds, green growth strategies, LEDS



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# Key Steps: Technical Process

2. A) Carry out analysis to identify and prioritize mitigation actions
  - Understand current mitigation activities and commitments
  - Assess mitigation potential based on what is currently adopted and planned, as well as what is technically and economically feasible
  - Develop business-as-usual projections based on current policies
  - Identify and prioritize mitigation activities
  - Develop abatement cost curves for prioritized mitigation activities and identify reductions with a negative cost
  - Assess co-benefits and identify actions with a positive benefit-cost ratio
  - Determine the cost for reaching different levels of emissions reductions and distinguish between what could be domestically funded vs. what could be undertaken with international support
  - Determine alternative mitigation scenarios that represent likely emissions trajectories if various strategies were implemented



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# Key Steps: Technical Process

2. B) Carry out analysis to identify and prioritize adaptation actions
  - Gather information about climate vulnerability/risk
  - Understand current activities (NAPAs, NAPs, etc.)
  - Identify and prioritize adaptation activities
  - Estimate the costs of adaptation
  - Estimate financing needed to adapt to different levels of risks in key sectors over time based on current domestic budgetary expenditures, international support and preliminary cost estimates

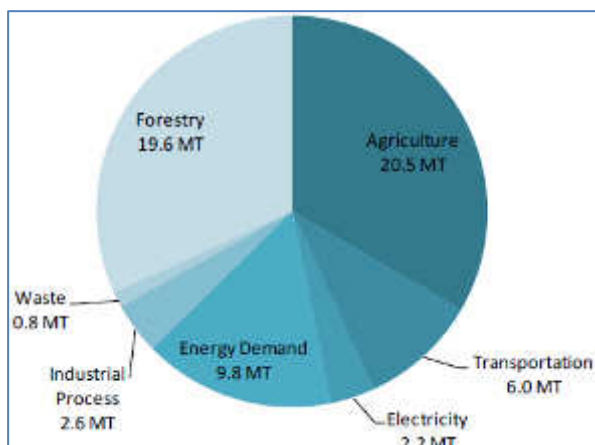


# Examples

## Costa Rica

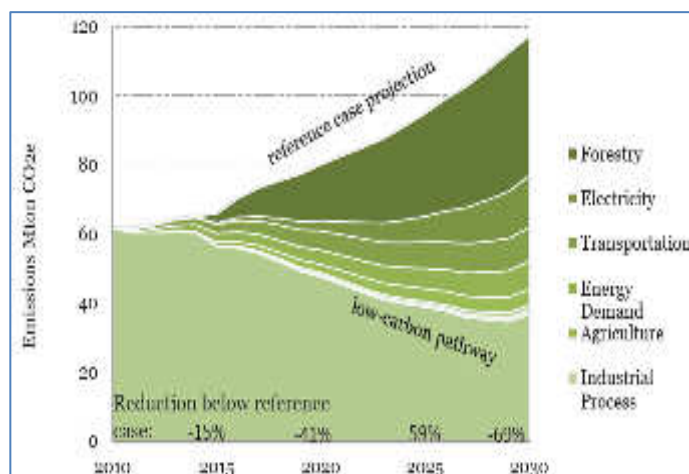
Regulations that create an enabling environment for INDCs: *Empowered lives. Resilient nations.*

## Kenya



Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático/Apoyo político permanente  
 Estrategias sectoriales de cambio climático  
 Standard INTE 12-01- 06:2011  
 C- Neutral Marca  
 ISO 14065 & 14064  
 ECA(GHG Validation-Verification Accreditation) / Departamento de Cambio Climático(DCC) Mercado doméstico de Carbono(proceso) (UCCs)  
 Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía /Ministerio de Planificación/Ministerio de Hacienda/Ministerio de Agricultura/Ministerio de Obras Públicas

## Macedonia



		Ambition level		
		Low	Medium	High
EU	Cumulative emissions (kt)	302,613	269,871	234,929
	Cumulative total system costs (2012M€)	51,725	52,243	52,487
	Incremental specific reduction cost (€/t)	2.70	4.53	4.85
QELRC	Cumulative emissions (kt)	345,878	320,961	285,950
	Cumulative total system costs (2012M€)	51,338	51,521	52,092
	Incremental specific reduction cost (€/t)	0.99	1.86	4.17
BAUdev	Cumulative emissions (kt)	347,519	340,113	300,290
	Cumulative total system costs (2012M€)	51,550	51,809	52,945
	Incremental specific reduction costs (€/t)	2.35	3.82	8.64



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# Finalizing the domestic process

- Taken together these three key processes, political, stakeholder and technical, collectively inform a country's final decision on INDC design, including:
  - Scope (mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation, etc.)
  - Goal type
  - Goal time frame
  - Goal level
  - Up-front information to be communicated with the INDC
  - Format of communication of INDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat



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Thank you