

Summer School 2014

*“Intended Nationally Determined Contributions: Preparation and Implementation”
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Domestic Challenges and Possible Barriers and Opportunities with respect to the Implementation of Commitments

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INDCs in Climate Change Negotiation



COP15
(2009, Copenhagen)

The idea of **INDCs** is emerged.

COP 17
(2011, Durban)

Launch the process of building a legal agreement, under the Convention into force for all Parties;
Established **ADP**.

COP 18
(2012, Doha)

Consider the **draft text** before the COP20 negotiations, with the purpose of acquiring the **negotiating text** before 5/2015.

COP 19
(2013, Warsaw)

Invites **all Parties** to propose or enhance the preparation for INDCs.

Countries to submit INDC before May 2015.

INDCs will become the Appendix of 2015 Agreement

INDCs in Climate Change Negotiation



*Intended Nationally Determined **Contributions***

- **Meaning:** INDCs will be an important input to the preparatory process of negotiations on climate change by 2015 in Paris.
- The term “**Contribution**” as a compromise to “**Commitment**” - used until then for developed countries; and “**nationally appropriate mitigation actions**” - used until then for developing countries.

INDCs in Climate Change Negotiation



- **Understanding of INDCs:**
 - "Contributions" are contributions to reducing greenhouse gas emissions;
 - "Contributions" including adaptation, financing, capacity building, support and technology transfer;
 - Time period of "contribution": short term (≤ 5 years); medium term (6-10 years); long-term (over 10 years).
- **Overall, INDCs will be an important indication** of the efforts of the international community in addressing climate change in order to achieve the "2°C target".

INDCs in Climate Change Negotiation



Developing countries:

- INDCs must include the pillars of the 2015 agreement: Mitigation, Adaptation, Finance, Development and technology Transfer, Capacity building, and Transparency of supporting actions;
- INDCs should include information about the support from developed countries for developing countries;
- INDCs of developing countries will depend on funding.

Developed countries:

- INDCs only include Mitigation, NOT Adaptation;
- All parties have to submit mitigation commitment;
- INDCs of developed countries should not depend on funding, however they may define additional actions that they can implement if funded.

Or ???

INDCs from developing countries' perspectives

Regional dialogues on INDCs: Latin America (4/2014), Africa (5/2014), Asia + Eastern Europe (7/2014)

INDCs is regarded as:

- New topic;
- Various interpretations and different interpretations;
- No common understanding in methods, mechanisms and responsibilities.





INDCs from **Developing Countries'** Perspectives

1) Opportunities

- NAP/NAPAs, Strategy often exist and provide an important basis
- To improve institutional settings.
- To develop a low-carbon economy and sustainable development.
- Technology transfer.
- Co-benefits.
- Leveraging additional finance.
- Improve capacity.
- Improve monitoring used for other purposes.
- Improved trade opportunities.
- Possibility of receiving support from developed countries.
- To draw upon existing emission reduction targets, GHG inventories, NCs and BURs, lessons from the CDM and from piloting NAMAs and the JCM.



INDCs from **Developing Countries'** perspectives

2) Challenges and Barrier

- Limited ownership and inter-ministerial cooperation: Attribution of achievements to different entities or to different policies, responsibility for the implementation and for MRV
- Limited financial and capacity support for implementation: *Mainstreaming overloaded, mitigation vs poverty reduction.*
- MRV: Difficult to convince policy makers of the benefits of adopting an MRV system. Formalizing institutional arrangements on MRV and developing legal frameworks for policy implementation. How to carry out MRV, if include elements of adaptation, technology transfer and finance as part of INDCs.
- Timely evaluation and adjustment: Still lack of national capacity to prepare regular GHG inventories, institutional arrangements and permanent technical capacity for countries to do so, as national budgets rarely support these activities.

INDCs from **Developed Countries'** Perspectives



2) Opportunities:

- Taking lead in UNFCCC implementation.
- From Commitment to Contribution.
- Enhance North – South cooperation.
- Introduction of climate friendly technology.
- Opportunity for development.

A study of Potsdam Institute shows: if EU cut 30% GHG emission in 2020 compared to 1990 value, then: (1) Generate 6 Mill. jobs; (2) Increase investment 19-22%; (3) Increase GDP 6%.

INDCs from **Developed Countries'** Perspectives

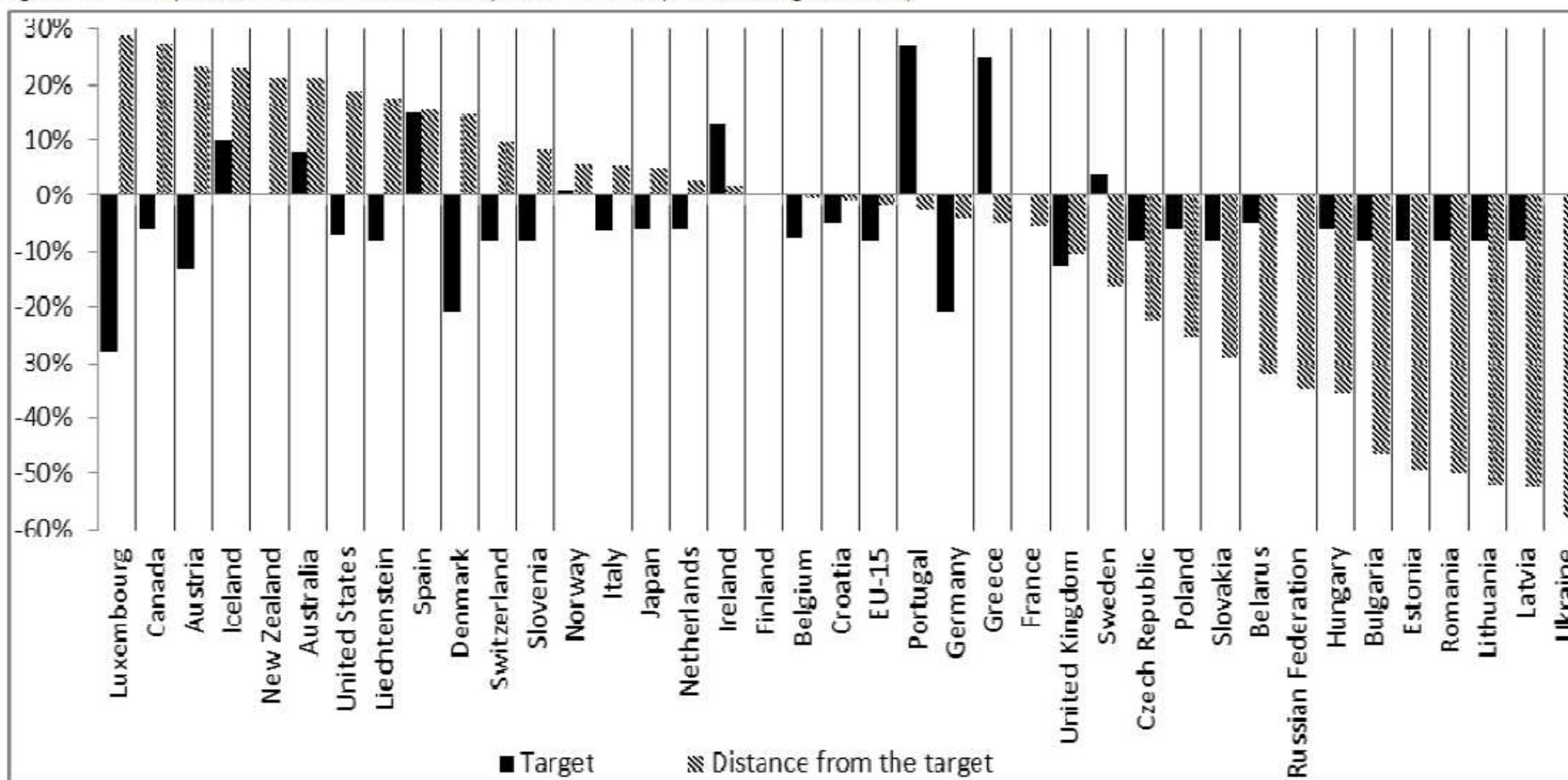


1) **Challenges and Barriers:**

- Meet the commitment
 - Political
 - Energy sources substitution
 - Carbon market
- Adaptation, Finance, Technology transfer

Provide support in response to identified adaptation options of developing Parties, including the means of implementation, investments, technology transfer and capacity building; the project and program assistance to be provided as set out in NAPs and NAPAs and the support to be provided for international and regional initiatives.

Figure 1: Compliance status 2008-2010 (GHG CO₂ eq. excluding LULUCF)



Note: A positive value indicates that the country has exceeded the budget for the 3 years (2008-2010), while negative value shows that the country has emitted less than the 3-year emissions budget.

Source: UNFCCC

THANK YOU

