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WORKING DOCUMENT

INDCs – Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

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This working document was prepared at the request of SEAN-CC Network Members to inform their discussions during the SEAN-CC debriefing workshop on outcomes of Lima COP20 hosted in Hoi An, Viet Nam, on 18-20 March, 2015, by the Government of Viet Nam.

The objectives of this workshop are to a) elaborate on the overall outcomes of the Lima COP 20, b) analyse the latest developments of the discussions on timeline, content and format for the submission of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), c) derive concrete options and practical guidance for their completion, and d) provide an opportunity for increased peer-learning among countries of the ASEAN region on COP decision implementation particularly on INDC preparation.

This working document was prepared by researchers at the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED).

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INDCs – Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

Working Paper

Achala Abeysinghe & Caroline Dihl Prolo¹

1. Introduction

At COP-19, as parties discussed the milestones and timetables for preparation of the 2015 agreement applicable to all Parties, it was agreed that such global efforts would first be addressed by means of domestic preparations of parties’ “intended nationally determined contributions” (INDCs).

Decision 1/CP.19 states the following:

“2. Decides, in the context of its determination to adopt a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties at its twenty-first session (December 2015) and for it to come into effect and be implemented from 2020:

(...)

*(b) To invite all Parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for **their intended nationally determined contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions**, in the context of adopting a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 and to communicate them well in advance of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (by the first quarter of 2015 by those Parties ready to do so) in a manner that facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding of the **intended contributions**, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions;*

*(c) To request the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action to identify, by the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties, the information that Parties will provide when putting forward their **contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions**, referred to in paragraph 2(b) above”; (Decision 1/CP.19, Further Advancing the Durban Platform)”*

The INDCs entail the specific contribution that each party will propose towards achieving the objective of the Convention, according to parties’ national circumstances, capabilities and the observance of the principle of CBDR&RC

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(Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities). At first it does not make any distinction between developed and developing countries regarding the legal bindingness of the contribution; hence the term “intended” nationally determined contributions². Moreover, parties are only “invited” to put forward their contributions. A negotiation process will follow to determine whether and to whom these contributions will be considered “legally binding”³.

There is no precedence to the phrase “intended nationally determined contributions” in the global climate regime. However, the use of this phrase arguably is no different from how the term was used in the Convention’s Article 4.2(a), where developed country Parties were expected to put forward **“contributions” in the “global efforts” to fight climate change, as well as to “assist other Parties in contributing to the achievement of the objective of the Convention (...)”**:

“2. The developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I commit themselves specifically as provided for in the following:

(a) Each of these Parties shall adopt national policies and take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change, by limiting its anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing its greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs.

*These policies and measures will demonstrate that developed countries are taking the lead in modifying longer-term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objective of the Convention, recognizing that the return by the end of the present decade to earlier levels of anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol would **contribute** to such modification, and taking into account the differences in these Parties' starting points and approaches, economic structures and resource bases, the need to maintain strong and sustainable economic growth, available technologies and other individual circumstances, **as well as the need for equitable and appropriate contributions by each of these Parties to the global effort regarding that objective.** These Parties may implement such policies and measures jointly with other Parties and may assist other Parties in contributing to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and, in particular, that of this subparagraph;*

As the wording “nationally determined” indicates, the contributions towards achieving the objective of the Convention are initially to be proposed by each country individually, without any specific constraints or top-down rules.

However, in Lima parties have decided that some specific information should be included in the INDC document, so as to give some direction to Parties and ensure comparability between the submissions. Furthermore, comparable information will be important in order to assess the adequacy of the contributions in relation to the 1.5/ 2 °C long-term temperature goal. This includes basic information such as which gases and sectors are covered in the submission, and the peaking year and level of emissions.

² World Resources Institute (WRI). *Designing and Preparing Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)*, 8 December 2014. Working Paper. Page 7. Available at: http://unfccc.int/files/focus/mitigation/application/pdf/indc_designing_and_preparing_indcs.pdf

³ According to the Legal Response Initiative, the contributions “could be non-binding, domestically binding or internationally binding for some or all Parties (depending on the mechanism for differentiation Parties will agree to)”. Legal Response Initiative. *Briefing Paper: Nationally Determined Contributions*. May, 2014.

As soon as a party's specific INDC is incorporated into the agreement, it will no longer be an "intended" nationally determined contribution, but a "nationally determined contribution" and may become a legally binding commitment, depending on how they will be anchored in a legally binding agreement⁴. Also, there is an expectation that these contributions will need to be updated and reviewed with increased ambition over time, and therefore the initial INDCs may not be conclusive with the submission to the UNFCCC before COP 21.

2. The Lima Call for Climate Action and Next Steps

In Warsaw, parties were invited to communicate their INDCs well in advance of the COP 21, and by the first quarter of 2015 by those Parties ready to do so.

This was reiterated in Lima, under the decision *Lima Call for Climate Action*.

The decision emphasized that the new agreement must embed the principle of CBDR&RC, in the light of parties' national circumstances.

Ambition was addressed within paragraph 10, which states that parties are to present INDCs that "represent a progression beyond the current undertaking of that Party".

The particular situation of the Least Developed Countries and the Small Island Developing States was recognized in paragraph 11, which establishes differential treatment for such parties in submitting their INDCs:

*"(...) least developed countries and small island developing States may communicate information on **strategies, plans and actions** for low greenhouse gas emission development reflecting their special circumstances in the context of intended nationally determined contributions"*.

It was expected that in Lima parties would devise and agree on a template containing the information required from parties to communicate their INDCs (the so-called "up-front information" or "ex-ante information"⁵). Paragraph 14 provided

⁴ "To this end INDCs shall comprise a mitigation goal. That goal needs to be transformed into an eventually legally binding mitigation commitment in the 2015 agreement, and must be transparent, quantifiable, comparable, verifiable and ambitious. Once this transformation has taken place the contributions are not 'intended' anymore". International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV website. Available in: <http://www.mitigationpartnership.net/intended-nationally-determined-contributions-indcs>

⁵ "Up-front information refers to those pieces of information on the nature, assumptions and methodologies underlying an emission reduction contribution, which are necessary in order to understand what the 'headline numbers' of the contributions (e.g. an emission reduction target of 40% by 2030) is based on and which emissions it includes." Oeko Institut, *Background Paper: Upfront Information for emission reduction contributions in the 2015 Agreement under the UNFCCC*. Berlin, April, 2014. Page 7.

a list of such information, though the mandate was worded in a non-binding manner, so that Parties are not required to communicate all such information⁶:

“Agrees that the information to be provided by Parties communicating their intended nationally determined contributions, in order to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding, may include, as appropriate, inter alia, quantifiable information on 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, and 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”.

The INDC’s submissions will be made available electronically as they are communicated, showcased in an “INDC portal” in the UNFCCC website.

In Lima, the Secretariat was tasked to prepare a synthesis report, by 1st November 2015, on the aggregate effect of the INDCs communicated by parties until 1st October 2015.

3. Inside the INDCs’ submission

Parties are free to design their INDC submission however they see fit, but they might as well rely on various existing options of components that can be selected according to their responsibilities, capabilities and national circumstances.

I. Information required in Lima:

In the decision *Lima Call for Climate Action*, parties agreed on taking into consideration the following list of components for the communication of the INDC, including, as appropriate:

- quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year),
- time frames and/or periods for implementation,
- scope and coverage,
- planning processes,

⁶ Analysing the language in paragraph 14, the Legal Response Initiative concludes that “the provision of such information is entirely voluntary”. Legal Response Initiative. *In focus: the Lima ADP outcomes. Briefing paper*, 2015. Page 2. Available at: <http://legalresponseinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Briefing-115-Lima-ADP-Outcomes.pdf>

- 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 INDCs are 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

Moreover, each Party's INDCs are to represent a "progression beyond the current undertaking of that Party"⁷. This phrase provides the element of a "no-backsliding" rule in the INDCs process⁸ (and the successive "NDCs" process⁹), preventing parties to reduce their contributions in the forthcoming commitment periods¹⁰.

Although there is an overwhelming focus on mitigation, Parties are invited to also consider communicating their current undertakings in adaptation planning or including an adaptation component in their INDCs¹¹.

In addition, some Parties have underscored the importance that the INDCs' submission contain a component on the **support needed by** developing countries, as well as the **support that developed countries¹² intend to provide** to developing countries¹³.

⁷ Decision 1/CP.20 "Lima Call for Climate Action", Paragraph 10.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/cop20/eng/10a01.pdf>

⁸ South Centre. Climate Policy Brief: *Understanding the Lima Climate Conference: A Proxy Battle for the 2015 Paris Agreement*, p. 8. January, 2015. http://www.southcentre.int/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/CPB16_Understanding-the-Lima-Climate-Conference_EN.pdf

⁹ The draft negotiating text includes the no-backtracking rule in the context of the continuous review of the successive Nationally Determined Contributions: "Each Party's successive nationally determined contribution (NDC) will represent a progression beyond the current undertaking of that Party, recognizing enhanced and ambitious actions from the Party's previous undertakings." Negotiating Text, paragraph 21.4. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/adp2/eng/01.pdf>

¹⁰ "This ensures that its first 'contribution' under the 2015 agreement (which is to be implemented from 2020) must be more ambitious than its commitments during the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, its quantified economy-wide reduction targets or its nationally appropriate mitigation actions pre-2020". Legal Response Initiative. *In focus: the Lima ADP outcomes*. Briefing Paper, 2015. Page 2. Available at: <http://legalresponseinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Briefing-115-Lima-ADP-Outcomes.pdf>

¹¹ Decision 1/CP.20 "Lima Call for Climate Action", Paragraph 12

¹² As the Lima Decision, in paragraph 4, urges developed country parties "to provide and mobilize enhanced financial support to developing countries (...) and recognizes complementary support by other Parties", any Party may provide financial contributions to developing country parties "not just those developed country Parties listed in Annex II to the Convention". See Legal Response Initiative. *In focus: the Lima ADP outcomes*. Briefing Paper, 2015. Page 3. Available at: <http://legalresponseinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Briefing-115-Lima-ADP-Outcomes.pdf>

¹³ This was highlighted during the ADP Contact Group Meetings in Lima, with developing country parties claiming for some financial "reassurances" from the developed countries, so that they know how much they can undertake on mitigation and adaptation contributions. See also the takeaways from the UNDP's Regional Technical Dialogues on INDCs - Asia-Pacific & Eastern Europe http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/docs/Yamil_Bonduki_UNDP_-_Dialogue_Objectives__Takeaways_from_Previous_Dialogues.pdf

Finally, as it was already referred in Decision 1/CP.19, in Warsaw, the communication of such INDCs is to be **clear, transparent and understandable**¹⁴.

II. Information required to the LDCs and Small Island Developing States

Such parties are to receive differential treatment as in the level of information to be supplied and especially in the level of mitigation efforts required in the global efforts to combat dangerous climate change. This means that they are expected to communicate no more than a few **strategies, plans and actions** for low greenhouse gas emissions development, reflecting their special circumstances.

In order to develop and detail their **mitigation** contribution, LDCs and SIDSs may wish to build upon and inform existing domestic policies and institutions, following this step-by-step process¹⁵:

1. Identify if there is a national climate change policy or a low emission development strategy (LEDS) in place
2. Identify any existing institutional arrangement for the coordination and implementation of the national climate change strategy
3. Identify any existing laws and regulations in place to implement mitigation activities
4. Identify any existing policy related to GHG emissions in place or planned
5. Identify any existing NAMAs submitted or in preparation
6. Identify the projects which would have important mitigation impacts
7. Identify any non-climate policies or on-going activities that may have mitigation effects
8. Identify any planned mitigation actions that lack financial support and specify the support needed

LDCs may also be encouraged to put forward 100% Renewable Energy mitigation contributions, as it requires very low initial data, enables development benefits – such as electricity access - , and it is a clear and ambitious target¹⁶.

On **adaptation**, a similar process may be established:

¹⁴“(…) provided in a manner that facilitates clarity, transparency and understanding of the intended nationally determined contributions”. Decision 1/CP.20 “Lima Call for Climate Action”, Paragraph 13

¹⁵ International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV. Knowledge Product: *Process guidance for Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)*. November 2014. Page 19.
http://mitigationpartnership.net/sites/default/files/ipmm_2014_process_guidance_for_intended_nationally_determined_contributions_indecs.pdf

¹⁶ The New Climate Institute. Presentation: *Mitigation examples of intended nationally determined contributions*. Second African Regional Technical Dialogue on INDCs. January, 2015. Available in: http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/docs/Markus_Hagemann_NewClimate_Institute_-_Design_Options_for_INDCs.pdf

1. Identify if there is a national climate change policy containing an adaptation component, or stand-alone adaptation-related strategy and policies in place, such as disaster-risk reduction and others.
2. Identify any existing institutional arrangement for the coordination and implementation of the adaptation component of the national climate change strategy or related adaptation policies
3. Identify any existing laws, regulations and planning approaches in place to build climate change resilience
4. Identify any existing NAPAs submitted or in preparation
5. Identify any existing NAPs submitted or in preparation
6. Identify any other non-climate policies or on-going activities that may have impacts on climate change adaptation
7. Identify the projects which could address existing climate change vulnerabilities and build resilience
8. Identify any planned adaptation actions that lack financial or technological support and specify the support needed

Notwithstanding the communication of such strategies, plans and actions, should LDCs and SIDSs wish to go beyond and establish actual targets and quantified goals, they may provide the information on the support needed to achieve such outcomes.

III. Proposed List of Mitigation Information to be included in the INDC submission

Technical and political choices:

1. Type of contribution
2. Type of policies, projects or actions
3. Type of outcome/target
4. Scope: Sectors and Gases covered
5. Type of target
 - a. Including quantifiable information on the Reference Point (including, as appropriate, a base year)
6. Timeframe
7. Target level
8. Methodologies

Aspirational/Explanations:

1. How the contribution is ambitious, equitable and adequate to achieve the 1.5°C/2°C degrees goal?
 - a. Explanation on ambition
 - b. Explanation on how the contributions are equitable
 - c. Explanation on adequacy

Implementation:

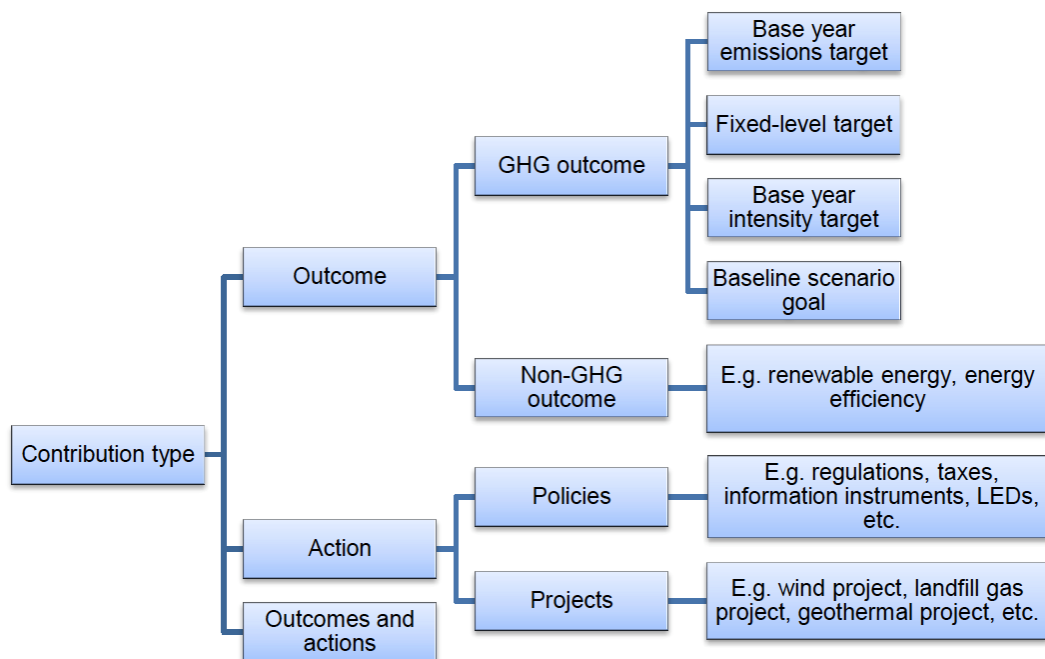
1. Planning processes: which existing or future domestic policies and actions will implement the mitigation contribution?
 - a. Name of the policy/action
 - b. Description
2. Legal and Institutional arrangements
3. Unconditional Contribution and Support Needs

A) TECHNICAL AND POLITICAL CHOICES

1. Type of Contribution

- a. **POLICIES, PROJECTS AND ACTIONS:** actions or specific means of achieving GHG reductions and/or removals. For example: renewable energy projects (Ethiopia's proposal for 2020)¹⁷. Technically driven processes like these may first determine the national implementation and then the national goals.
- b. **TARGETS: outcomes** or **specific results**, such as to reduce GHG emissions to a specific level. In a politically-driven process, first an inspirational goal is set, and then the details on the national implementation are to be defined. This may be divided into two categories:
 - i. GHG outcomes: aim to reduce GHG by a certain quantity by a certain date.
 - ii. Non-GHG outcomes: aim to achieve a specific result not expressed in terms of GHG.
- c. **MIX OF ACTIONS AND TARGETS:** Combines targets and actions, by setting the **targets** and also informing the **means** by which such targets can be achieved. This option incorporates simultaneously higher ambition and transparency.

¹⁷ Referred in International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV. Knowledge Product: *Process guidance for Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)*. November 2014. http://mitigationpartnership.net/sites/default/files/ipmm_2014_process_guidance_for_intended_nationally_determined_contributions_indcs.pdf



Source:
http://unfccc.int/files/focus/mitigation/application/pdf/indc_designing_and_preparing_indcs.pdf

2. Types of Policies, Projects and Actions

In the UNFCCC regime, “Policies and Measures” (PAMs) can be found in the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol’s language, particularly in Article 2(1)(a) of Kyoto, which displays a range of options of PAMs for Annex I parties¹⁸.

Policies, projects or actions refer to the means for achieving a mitigation outcome or contributing towards the objective of the Climate Change Convention. When a particular target is set in the INDC submission, it is highly recommended that the

¹⁸ Article 2(1)(a) of the Kyoto Protocol provides the following options of policies and measures:
 “(i) Enhancement of energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy;
 (ii) Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, taking into account its commitments under relevant international environmental agreements; promotion of sustainable forest management practices, afforestation and reforestation;
 (iii) Promotion of sustainable forms of agriculture in light of climate change considerations;
 (iv) Research on, and promotion, development and increased use of, new and renewable forms of energy, of carbon dioxide sequestration technologies and of advanced and innovative environmentally sound technologies;
 (v) Progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse gas emitting sectors that run counter to the objective of the Convention and application of market instruments;
 (vi) Encouragement of appropriate reforms in relevant sectors aimed at promoting policies and measures which limit or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;
 (vii) Measures to limit and/or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in the transport sector;
 (viii) Limitation and/or reduction of methane emissions through recovery and use in waste management, as well as in the production, transport and distribution of energy”;

party inform the policies, projects or actions that will enable the achievement of such target. Conversely, in case the party is not capable of establishing and pursuing a target, setting mitigation policies, projects or actions alone is also extremely relevant to sustain a low carbon development trajectory that can lead to reductions in the future, as well as ensure participation in the global efforts to combat dangerous climate change. In addition to this, it would be helpful to highlight the policies that can also reduce emissions in the short term.

These are some categories of Policies and Measures that may be incorporated in the country's nationally determined contribution and that also enable the achievement of a given mitigation target¹⁹:

- Regulations and standards
- Taxes and charges
- Subsidies and incentives
- Emissions trading programs
- Voluntary agreements or measures
- Information instruments
- Research Development and Deployment (RD&D) Policies
- Public Procurement Policies
- Infrastructure Programs
- Implementation of new technologies, processes, or practices
- Financing and investment

For a more in-depth consideration, it is helpful to access the International Energy Agency policies and measures database, which is broken down into various consecutive sub-sections²⁰:

- Economic instruments
 - Direct Investment
 - Funds to sub-national governments
 - Infrastructure investments
 - Procurement Rules
 - RD&D Funding
 - Fiscal/financial incentives
 - Feed-in Tariffs/Premiums
 - Grants and Subsidies
 - Loans
 - Tax Relief
 - Taxes
 - User charges
 - Market-based instruments
 - GHG emissions allowances

¹⁹ World Resources Institute (WRI). *Designing and Preparing Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)*. 8 December 2014. Working Paper. Page 20 and 21. Available at: http://unfccc.int/files/focus/mitigation/application/pdf/indc_designing_and_preparing_indcs.pdf

²⁰ IEA – International Energy Agency, Policies and Measures Database, <http://www.iea.org/policiesandmeasures>

- Green certificates
 - White certificates
- Information and Education
 - Advice/Aid in implementation
 - Information provision
 - Performance label
 - Professional training and qualification
- Policy Support
 - Institutional creation
 - Strategic planning
- Regulatory Instruments
 - Auditing
 - Codes and standards
 - Monitoring
 - Obligation schemes
- Research, Development and Deployment (RD&D)
 - Demonstration project
 - Research programmes
- Voluntary Approaches
 - Negotiated agreements (Public-private sector)
 - Public Voluntary Schemes
 - Unilateral commitments (Private sector)

How to choose the Policies and Measures?

The choice of the Policies and Measures, besides being based on the national priorities and circumstances, may also consider the following specific criteria²¹:

GHG reduction potential

Feasibility

Benefits and costs

Benchmarks from other jurisdictions

Facilitate monitoring of the progress/performance over time

Fair distribution of impacts across society

Are expected to expand and lock-in low-emissions technologies and behavior

See also: *Better Growth, Better Climate: The New Climate Economy Report* (2014), available at <http://newclimateeconomy.report>²²

²¹ List provided by the World Resources Institute (WRI). *Designing and Preparing Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)*. 8 December 2014. Working Paper. Available at: http://unfccc.int/files/focus/mitigation/application/pdf/indc_designing_and_preparing_indcs.pdf

²² “Countries at different stages of development will necessarily prioritise different actions. For low-income countries, key challenges include strengthening institutional capacity, improving agricultural productivity, and expanding modern energy access. Middle-income countries have greater institutional capacity and resources but face complex problems of structural change and urban development. The challenge facing developed countries is to accelerate innovation, renew infrastructure and modernize public finance in ways that strengthen growth and promote decarbonisation”. The Global Commission

3. Type of outcome:

Mitigation outcomes may be either GHG or non-GHG related²³:

GHG outcomes: Goals expressed in terms of GHG emissions by a certain date, or in reference to a certain date. For example: to reduce emissions by 17% from 2005 levels until 2050 (United States' pledge in Copenhagen).

Non-GHG outcomes: Goals not represented in terms of GHG emissions. For instance: a quantity of renewable energy generated or share of electricity generated with renewable sources, an area of forest cover, or the full implementation of a policy commitment

4. Scope: Sectors and Gases

When choosing the approach to mitigation, it is important to identify the sectors and gases contemplated in the actions and targets. Furthermore, information on the **percentage of national emissions covered may be provided**²⁴.

Sectors:

- For economy-wide targets, all sectors must be included within the target.
- For sectoral targets, mitigation efforts and resources will be focused on a high emitting sector.

According to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, these are key SECTORS²⁵:

- ENERGY
- INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE (IPPU)
- AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND LAND USE (AFOLU)
- WASTE
- OTHER

on the Economy and Climate. *Better Growth, Better Climate: The New Climate Economy Report* (2014), available at <http://newclimateeconomy.report>

²³ See the OECD and IEA's non-classified document *GHG or not GHG: Accounting for Diverse Mitigation Contributions in the Post-2020 Climate Framework*, May 2014. http://www.oecd.org/env/cc/GHG%20or%20not%20GHG_CCXGsentout_May2014_REV.pdf

²⁴ World Resources Institute (WRI). Presentation: *Upfront Information for Mitigation Contributions*. Second African Regional Technical Dialogue in INDCs. January, 2015. http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/docs/Kelly_Levin_WRI_-_Communicating_INDCs.pdf

²⁵ IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Inventories

Gases:

- Comprehensive targets will include all gases covered under the UNFCCC.
- Specific targets may include only the gases that contribute the most to the national GHG inventory.

GASES covered under the UNFCCC are²⁶:

- carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- methane (CH₄)
- nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).

5. Type of target:

In case of a GHG emissions target, these are some available options²⁷:

- **Absolute or Economy-wide Emissions Target:**
 - **Base-year Emissions Target:** Commitment to reduce, or control the increase of, emissions by a **specified quantity relative to a historical base year**. For example: the EU's target of a 40% reduction in GHG emissions from 1990 levels by 2030²⁸.
 - **Fixed-level Target/Carbon Neutrality Target:** Commitment to reduce, or control the increase of, emissions to a **specified emissions quantity in a target year/period**. Fixed-level target include carbon-neutrality targets or phase-out targets, which aim to reach zero net emissions by a specified date. For example, zero net emissions by 2050. They also include “peak-and-decline” targets, such as emissions peaking at a specified level in 2020 and declining thereafter.
- **Intensity Target (Base-year Intensity Target):** Commitment to reduce **emissions intensity (emissions per unit of GDP or per capita) by a specified**

²⁶ Annex A to the Kyoto Protocol

²⁷ World Resources Institute (WRI). *Designing and Preparing Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)*. 8 December 2014. Working Paper. Available at: http://unfccc.int/files/focus/mitigation/application/pdf/indc_designing_and_preparing_indcs.pdf, and International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV website. <http://www.mitigationpartnership.net/intended-nationally-determined-contributions-indcs>

²⁸ Submission by Latvia and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States, as of 03 of March of 2015. Available at: <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/indc/Submission%20Pages/submissions.aspx>

quantity relative to a historical base year. For example, a 40% reduction below 1990 base year intensity by 2020.

- **Baseline Scenario Target (Deviation from BAU Scenario Target):** Commitment to reduce emissions by a **specified quantity relative to projected emissions baseline scenario.** For this purpose, the party will have to envisage a scenario of emissions growth projected into the future, based on the business-as-usual scenario and various assumptions. For example, a 30% reduction from a baseline scenario's emissions in 2020.

5. Timeframe:

In order to set a timeframe for implementation, these are some basic information to be considered and displayed²⁹:

- Possible Short-term and Long-term targets (long-term emissions targets may embed a “peak, plateau and decline” trajectory³⁰)
- Single year or multi-year target
- The base year of the contribution
- The end date of the contribution- i.e. the target year or period

According to the IPCC AR5 and the UNEP Emissions Gap Report, it is the **cumulative effect of the emissions, together with the future level of emissions**, that may lead the world to a pathway beyond the 2°C degrees temperature goal. For this reason, any contribution that envisages only a one-year term may lack environmental integrity³¹.

6. Target level:

The target level ideally should be³²:

²⁹ World Resources Institute (WRI). Presentation: *Upfront Information for Mitigation Contributions*. Second African Regional Technical Dialogue in INDCs. January, 2015. http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/docs/Kelly_Levin_WRI_-_Communicating_INDCs.pdf

³⁰ MAPS – Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios. Working Paper: Thoughts on the Choice of Form of an INDC, 09/12/2014. http://mitigationpartnership.net/sites/default/files/maps_indc_2014.pdf

³¹ MAPS – Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios. Working Paper: Thoughts on the Choice of Form of an INDC, 09/12/2014. http://mitigationpartnership.net/sites/default/files/maps_indc_2014.pdf

³² World Resources Institute (WRI). Presentation: *Data and Analysis to inform the INDC*. Second African Regional Technical Dialogue in INDCs. January, 2015. http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/docs/David_Rich_WRI_-_Data_and_Analysis.pdf

- Realistic and achievable
- Ambitious and equitable
- Aligned with the 2°C goal
- Aligned with national priorities

Parties may need to balance tradeoffs between these factors, as well as justify such choices in the INDC’s communication.

7. Methodologies and Assumptions:

In the context of climate mitigation, methodologies are what ensure that any given action “delivers real, measurable and long-term benefits related to the mitigation of climate change”³³. The following are a few basic methodological aspects that should be clarified in the INDC, as appropriate³⁴:

- Assumed inventory methodologies (such as those provided by the IPCC Guidelines, etc)
- Metrics used to calculate GWP values (such as those provided in the IPCC’s 4th Assessment Report, etc)
- Assumed accounting rules for emissions and removals from the land sector (LULUCF)
- Use of international market mechanisms to trade emissions units, whether the party plan to purchase *transferable emissions units* as a means of meeting emissions reduction targets and/or plan to sell units to other Parties;
- How environmental integrity will be ensured and double counting avoided.

TRANSFERABLE EMISSIONS UNITS are³⁵:

- i) *offset credits* generated from GHG reduction projects; or
- ii) *emissions allowances* from emissions trading programs.

B) ASPIRATIONAL/EXPLANATIONS

1. How the contribution is **ambitious** and **equitable**?

On Ambition:

³³ Kyoto Protocol, Article 12(3)(b)

³⁴ World Resources Institute (WRI). Presentation: *Upfront Information for Mitigation Contributions*. Second African Regional Technical Dialogue in INDCs. January, 2015.

http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/docs/Kelly_Levin_WRI_-_Communicating_INDCs.pdf

³⁵ World Resources Institute (WRI). *Designing and Preparing Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)*. 8 December 2014. Working Paper. Available at: http://unfccc.int/files/focus/mitigation/application/pdf/indc_designing_and_preparing_indcs.pdf

In order to assess whether the contribution is sufficiently ambitious, parties may compare it with a list of indicators, as provided below³⁶:

An **ambitious** contribution may take into account and describe the following:

- Relevant national circumstances and development needs
- Past emissions trends and parameters such as GDP, population, etc
- Projected BAU emissions
- Assumptions for projections on population and GDP trends, energy demand, etc
- Mitigation potential and costs, based on technically and economically feasible opportunities (whether the country's contribution makes use of the mitigation potential)
- Co-benefits associated
- Comparison to benchmarks on decarbonisation (as in CO₂ per MW of electricity produced)
- Compare contribution with independent studies and good practice³⁷
- Comparison with effort sharing principles³⁸
- Indicate how the contribution represents a “progression beyond the current undertaking” of the country on mitigation

On Equity:

An **equitable** contribution is one that takes into account the following:

- Economic capability and capacity
- Responsibilities, for past, present and future emissions³⁹

³⁶ World Resources Institute (WRI). Presentation: *Upfront Information for Mitigation Contributions*. Second African Regional Technical Dialogue in INDCs. January, 2015. http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/docs/Kelly_Levin_WRI_-_Communicating_INDCs.pdf

³⁷ See UNFCCC Technical Paper FCCC/TP/2014/13, *Updated compilation of information on the mitigation benefits of actions, initiatives and options to enhance mitigation ambition*, November, 2014; in <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/tp/03.pdf>; Niklas Höhne, Nadine Braun, Christian Ellermann, Kornelis Blok, 2014, *Towards a policy menu to strengthen the ambition to mitigate greenhouse gases*, Ecofys, <http://www.ecofys.com/files/files/ecofys-2014-towards-a-policy-menu-to-mitigate-ghg.pdf>;

³⁸ Efforts sharing principles or methodologies assess the distribution of the mitigation efforts among countries, based on criteria such as historical responsibility, mitigation potential, capability, etc. However, one must be aware that there are several different methodologies, with different weights for each indicator, so that choosing any of them may need further explanations and arguments. For more information, see the following: International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV. *Process guidance for Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)*. November 2014. Page 21; the Climate Action Tracker's “four categories” of countries in the effort-sharing, in <http://climateactiontracker.org/methodology/85/Comparability-of-effort.html>; and the “Equity Reference Calculator” of the Green Development Rights, in <http://gdrights.org/the-climate-equity-reference-project/>

³⁹ “Since States have differing historical, current and future contributions to climate change, differing technological, financial and infrastructural capabilities, as well as diverse economic fortunes and other national circumstances, States have differentiated responsibilities to address climate change and its

- Level of socioeconomic and technological development⁴⁰
- Vulnerability and capacity to adapt to climate change prone events
- National circumstances
- Costs of action and mitigation potential
- Co-benefits of action
- Global equity and fairness
- Reference to studies

In Warsaw, the African Group proposed a Principles-Based Reference Framework or an Equity Reference Framework (ERF), based on the following elements: a) a definition of the required global efforts so as to keep in line with the temperature goal; b) a definition of the relative fair effort by Parties – who does what; and c) the adequacy of commitments by parties related to their fair effort, as well as in aggregate compared to the required aggregate effort⁴¹.

2. How the contribution is **adequate** to achieve the objective of the Convention^{42?}

On Adequacy:

In order to assess whether the contribution is fit to achieve the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 and in line with the 1.5°C/2°C degree long-term temperature goal, parties may compare it with a list of indicators, as provided below⁴³:

- The quantified GHG impact of the contribution
- The party's intended peaking year and the global peaking emissions level
- The annual rate of decarbonisation
- Any long-term mitigation goals
- Plans to limit cumulative emissions over time

adverse effects". International Law Association. *Washington Conference Resolution n. 2: The Legal Principles Relating to Climate Change*. 2014. <http://www.ila-hq.org/en/committees/index.cfm/cid/1029>

⁴⁰ International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV website.

<http://www.mitigationpartnership.net/intended-nationally-determined-contributions-indcs>

⁴¹See African Group submission under the Ad-Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform, August 2013, https://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_parties/adp/application/pdf/adp_african_group_workstream_1_20131008.pdf and *Operationalising an equity reference framework in the climate change regime – Legal and technical perspectives*, Research Paper, MAPS - Mitigation Action Plans & Scenarios, 2014,

https://seors.unfccc.int/seors/attachments/get_attachment?code=O4GIHo8W77HVU8Yoo6EH7OFWHQP8GMV2

⁴² We are assuming that the 2°C degree long-term global temperature encapsulates the objective of the Convention, in accordance with UNFCCC decisions.

⁴³ World Resources Institute (WRI). Presentation: *Upfront Information for Mitigation Contributions*. Second African Regional Technical Dialogue in INDCs. January, 2015. http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/docs/Kelly_Levin_WRI_-_Communicating_INDCs.pdf

- Modelling results of regional GHG reductions that would be in line with the 1.5°C/2°C objective⁴⁴
- Reference to studies, such as IPCC assessments

C) IMPLEMENTATION

1. Existing or future domestic policies and actions (*Planning processes*)

In this section, Parties should indicate and describe the specific planning policies and actions that will be undertaken (or that are already in place) in order to fulfil their proposed contribution. Even if the contribution is set as a target, it is necessary to indicate and describe the planning processes that will enable the achievement of such target.

2. Legal and Institutional arrangements

In addition to the policies and actions, Parties may refer to the specific legal and institutional arrangements to be devised or that are already in place for the implementation of their intended nationally determined contributions.

Furthermore, other international and UNFCCC institutions may be able to assist, including by providing the necessary assessments for the INDC process⁴⁵:

- IPCC, for technical reports
- UNFCCC Secretariat, for compilation and synthesis analyses
- SBI and SBSTA, for summary analysis and assessments, as well as a to be considered as a forum to share and exchange views and knowledge
- UNEP, for continuing the assessment of the mitigation gaps

3. Unconditional Contribution and Support Needs

Developing countries that lack the capacity to implement part of the mitigation actions that are envisaged in their INDCs may require international support as in financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building assistance. This must

⁴⁴ International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV. Knowledge Product: *Process guidance for Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)*. November 2014. Page 3. http://mitigationpartnership.net/sites/default/files/ipmm_2014_process_guidance_for_intended_nationally_determined_contributions_indcs.pdf

⁴⁵ World Resources Institute (WRI), *Race to the Top: Driving Ambition in the Post-2020 International Climate Agreement*, October 2014. Page 12.

be indicated in the INDC submission, as well as the nature and the level of the support and a justification for why it is needed for that particular action.

It is assumed that a part of the contribution a developing country will provide is *unconditional* on the international support. The **unconditional part of a nationally determined contribution is one that presents negative or zero cost** options for GHG mitigation, and perhaps also zero or lower cost options when considered the co-benefits of the given policy. The part that is **conditional on support is the one that entails positive costs**, as a matter of financial and technological resources⁴⁶. The need for support must be explained and justified accordingly, particularly on the basis of the capacity of the country.

Since the unconditional part is zero cost, it should be a feasible and implementable contribution by countries with limited capacity. Moreover, such mitigation policies may be in the interest of the country for the economic and environmental gains that they provide. However, such measures may as well require capacity building support in order to overcome the initial barriers, and this is without prejudice to the fact that this part of the contribution is to be “unconditional”.

According to Decision 2/CP.7, priority areas for capacity building are:

- Institutional capacity building, including the strengthening or establishment, as appropriate, of national climate change secretariats or national focal points;
- Enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment;
- National communications;
- National climate change programmes;
- Greenhouse gas inventories, emission database management, and systems for collecting, managing and utilizing activity data and emission factors;
- Vulnerability and adaptation assessment;
- Capacity building for implementation of adaptation measures;
- Assessment for implementation of mitigation options;
- Research and systematic observation, including meteorological, hydrological and climatological services;
- Development and transfer of technology;
- Improved decision-making, including assistance for participation in international negotiations;
- Clean development mechanism;
- Needs arising out of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention Education, training and public awareness;
- Information and networking, including the establishment of databases.

Types, nature and sources of support include:

⁴⁶ These categories were devised by the International Mitigation Partnership and MRV, in *Process guidance for Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)*. November 2014, Page 25.

1. Nature of the Support:

- FINANCE for MITIGATION
- FINANCE for ADAPTATION
- TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND DEVELOPMENT
- CAPACITY-BUILDING

2. Types of financing mechanisms⁴⁷:

- Carbon finance
- Co-financing
- Debt
- End-user payment
- Equity
- Grant
- In-kind
- Interest-rate subsidy
- Lease financing
- Loan
- Loan Guarantee
- ODA
- Payment for Ecosystem Services
- Risk Management
- Structured Financing
- Technical Assistance

3. Sources⁴⁸:

- Foundations, NGOs, Philanthropic
- Private Sector
- Bilateral
- Multilateral

OTHER SPECIFIC SUPPORT FOR TECHNOLOGY⁴⁹:

- UNFCCC's Climate Technology Center Network (CTCN)
- UNFCCC's Technology Needs Assessment project (TNA), together with UNEP and GEF
- WIPO Green
- World Bank's Climate Smart Planning Platform
- IEA's Energy Technology Data Exchange

⁴⁷ The list is provided by the UNDP/World Bank Climate Finance Options (CFO) Platform website: <http://www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/funding-sources>

⁴⁸ Idem 46 above

⁴⁹ UNFCCC Technology Clearhouse website: http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render_cms_page?technology_links

OTHER SPECIFIC SUPPORT FOR CAPACITY BUILDING:

- UNFCCC’s Capacity Building Portal⁵⁰
- UNFCCC’s Durban Forum on Capacity Building⁵¹

4. A template for MITIGATION contributions – Model 01

The following is a recommended template for Parties that are not LDCs or SIDSs countries to consider on the elaboration of the communication of their mitigation contribution. The template incorporates fields for the entry of all the information explained in the section before.

1. Type(s) of Contribution	PAMs, and/or respective/or Outcomes
2. Type(s) of PAMs	*(see list in section 3-A above)
3. Type(s) of Outcome(s)	*GHG: *Non-GHG:
4. Scope: Sectors	*(see list in section 3-A above)
5. Scope: Gases	*(see list in section 3-A above)
6. Scope: Percentage of Emissions Covered	* ____ % absolute
6. Type of Target	<p>OPTION 1: *Economy wide – Base Year/ OR: (Identify and describe) *Economy wide – Fixed Level/Carbon Neutrality: (Identify and describe)</p> <p>OPTION 2: *Intensity target: (Identify and describe)</p> <p>OPTION 3: *Baseline Scenario target: (Identify and describe)</p> <p>OTHER:</p>
7. Timeframe (Period + Base year)	<p>OPTION 1 *Short Term Target: *Long Term Target: *Base year, as appropriate:</p> <p>OR:</p>

⁵⁰ See UNFCCC’s Capacity Building Portal link
http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/7204.php

⁵¹ See UNFCCC’s Durban Forum on Capacity Building link
http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/7486.php

	<p>*Peak year: *Plateau period: *Decline year/period:</p> <p>OPTION 2 *Single-year Target: *Multi-year Target: *Base year, as appropriate:</p> <p>OPTION 3 *Base-year of the Contribution: *Target year of the Contribution:</p> <p>OTHER:</p>
8. Target Level	(to quantify the outcome)
9. Methodologies	<p>a) Inventory: b) GWP: c) Land sector: d) Use of transferable emissions units:</p>
10. How it is *equitable, *ambitious *adequate	<p>a) Equity: (to describe/explain, using the criteria referred above)</p> <p>b) Ambition: (to describe/explain, using the criteria referred in 3.B above)</p> <p>c) Adequacy: (to describe/explain, using the criteria referred in 3.B above)</p>
11. Implementation	<p>a) Planning Processes: (to explain)</p> <p>b) Legal/Institutional Arrangements: (to explain)</p>
12. Unconditional Contribution and Support Needs	<p>(to indicate the numbers and figures, where applicable, and explain, using the reference list in section 3.C above)</p> <p>a) MITIGATION COSTS: * Zero Cost: * Zero Cost but Capacity Building needed: * Positive Cost:</p> <p>b) SUPPORT: * Activity: * Nature of the support:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Level of the support: *Type of the support: *Source of the support: *Justification of the need for support: <p>c) UNCONDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION:</p>
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5. A template for MITIGATION contributions – Model 02 (LDCs and SIDSs)

1. Strategies, Plans and Actions for low carbon development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Strategy? (to indicate and describe) b) Plans? (to indicate and describe) c) Actions? (to indicate and describe)
2. Targets, if any	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *GHG: *Non-GHG:
2. Sectors	* (see list in section 3.A above)
3. Gases	* (see list in section 3.A above)
4. Timeframe (Period + Base year)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Target year of the contribution /OR multi-year target: *Base year, as appropriate: *OR Follow standard in 4.7 above
5. Methodologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Inventory: b) GWP: c) Agriculture, Forestry and Land-Use sector:
6. Unconditional Contribution and Support Needs	<p>(to indicate the numbers and figures, where applicable, and explain, using the reference list in section 3.C above)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) MITIGATION COSTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Zero Cost: *Zero Cost but Capacity Building needed: *Positive Cost: b) SUPPORT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Activity: * Nature of the support: * Level of the support: *Type of the support:

	<p>*Source of the support:</p> <p>*Justification of the need for support:</p> <p>c) UNCONDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION:</p>
7. Other Assumptions	

6. A template for ADAPTATION contributions

1. Type(s) of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation needs, by Sector	<p>a) SECTOR x (see information on the box 6.1. below)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact/Vulnerability/Need: • Impact/Vulnerability/Need: <p>b) SECTOR y</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact/Vulnerability/Need: • Impact/Vulnerability/Need:
2. Type(s) of Policies, Actions and Tools	<p>a) POLICIES:</p> <p>b) ACTIONS: (see NWP action pledges database for reference⁵²)</p> <p>c) TOOLS: (see information on the box 6.2. below)</p>
3. Quantifiable goals (if any)	<p>Such as:</p> <p>a) Financial: (in case of developed countries or countries willing to do so, financial contributions to developing countries)</p> <p>b) Percentage of population benefited / Percentage of area covered, or acres that will be made climate resilient, etc</p> <p>c) Number of early warning systems</p> <p>d) Level of implementation of NAPs in a schedule</p> <p>e) Number of policies in place, considering all the country's vulnerabilities that need to be addressed</p>
4. Timeframe	<p>*Short-term:</p> <p>*Long-term:</p>

⁵² See the Action Pledges database at the UNFCCC website, under the Nairobi Work Programme: <https://www3.unfccc.int/pls/apex/f?p=333:4:3171552774978428>

5. Methodologies and Assumptions	
6. Implementation	<p>a) Planning Processes:</p> <p>b) Legal/Institutional Arrangements:</p>
7. Unconditional Contribution and Support Needs	<p>(to indicate the numbers and figures, where applicable, and explain, using the reference list in section 3.C above)</p> <p>a) ADAPTATION COSTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Zero Cost: *Zero Cost but Capacity Building needed: *Positive Cost: <p>b) SUPPORT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Activity: *Nature of the support: * Level of the support: *Type of the support: *Source of the support: *Justification of the need for support: <p>c) UNCONDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION:</p>

The following information may be taken into consideration to fill in the template above:

6.1. Some SECTORS for Adaptation action are⁵³:

- Agriculture
- Coastal zones
- Human health
- Terrestrial ecosystems
- Water resources
- Generic to all sectors
- Multiple sectors

⁵³ UNFCCC, *Assessing climate change impacts and vulnerability. Making informed adaptation decision. Highlights of the contribution of the Nairobi Work Programme.* [http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/11unf051_nwp-was-web\[1\].pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/11unf051_nwp-was-web[1].pdf)

6.2. Some of the available TOOLS for Adaptation action are⁵⁴:

- Adaptation evaluation
- Adaptation planning
- Climate scenarios
- Economic Analysis
- Impact assessment
- Mainstreaming
- Methodological frameworks
- Sea-level rise scenarios
- Socio-economic scenarios
- Stakeholder engagement
- Vulnerability mapping
- Disaster risk reduction (DRR)
- Strategic environmental assessments (SEA)
- Integrated water management

In the context of the **review of the adaptation contribution**, and the monitoring and evaluation of the success of the implemented policies, parties may need to develop adaptation performance indicators, such as for disaster risk reduction (see IDB's case of a Disaster Deficit Index, Prevalent Vulnerability Index, etc)⁵⁵.

7. A template for INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

Alternatively to the information required under the templates in sections 4, 5 and 6, those developing countries that depend on support for the implementation of their contributions (or part of their contributions) may elaborate a single specific component for INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT, based on the following general information⁵⁶:

- i) Expected MITIGATION and ADAPTATION costs, including as in finance, technology and capacity building
- ii) Expected own financial contributions: UNCONDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION

⁵⁴ UNFCCC, *Assessing climate change impacts and vulnerability. Making informed adaptation decision. Highlights of the contribution of the Nairobi Work Programme.*

⁵⁵ UNFCCC, *Assessing climate change impacts and vulnerability. Making informed adaptation decision. Highlights of the contribution of the Nairobi Work Programme.*

⁵⁶ Okoe Institut, op. cit., page 12

- iii) Expected need for international support (finance, technology, capacity building) for the implementation of the MITIGATION and ADAPTATION contribution, per activity:
 - i. Activity:
 - ii. Nature of the support:
 - 1. FINANCE FOR MITIGATION
 - 2. FINANCE FOR ADAPTATION
 - 3. TECHNOLOGY
 - 4. CAPACITY
 - iii. Level of the Support:
 - 1. Amount in \$
 - 2. Quantity of support, in any other quantifiable manner
 - 3. Frequency/Timeframe for the Support

Currently, there are available processes to assess the support needs that could be used, such as the World Bank/UNDP's Climate Finance Option (CFO) Platform, the Standing Committee on Finance, international assessment and review or international consultation and analysis (IAR/ICA), Green Climate Fund capitalization and the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA), among others⁵⁷.

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⁵⁷ World Resources Institute (WRI), *Race to the Top: Driving Ambition in the Post-2020 International Climate Agreement*, October 2014. Page 3.

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