Latin America and the Caribbean Technical Dialogue on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to the 2015 Agreement under the UNFCCC

April 28-30 2014
Bogota, Colombia

Meeting Report

Introduction

At the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP) in Durban in December 2011, Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) decided to launch a process to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties, to be completed no later than 2015.

At COP 19 in Warsaw in November 2013, Parties were invited to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) and to communicate them well in advance of COP 21 (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. Consequently, countries will begin to prepare their INDCs under some degree of uncertainty, but likely based on past experiences under the Convention.

COP 19 also decided to urge and request developed country Parties, operating entities of the financial mechanism and any other organizations in a position to do so to provide support as early as possible in 2014 for developing country Parties to prepare their INDCs.

In response to this request, in April 2014, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in cooperation with the Climate Change Secretariat launched a series of Regional Technical Dialogues to support countries in the process of preparing and putting forward their INDCs. This project is receiving financial support form Austria, Belgium, the European Union, France, Germany, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Regional Technical Dialogues have the following objectives:

- To ensure that participants understand the scientific context and UNFCCC origins of INDCs;
- To share experiences and best practices in developing INDCs, and to identify solutions to challenges that countries are facing;
- To address issues related to the underlying technical basis required to prepare robust, realistic and achievable INDCs;
- To identify support needs required to reach domestic agreement on INDCs and follow-up actions.

The first Regional Technical Dialogue on INDCs was held in Bogota, Colombia from 28-30 April 2014. A total of 98 participants attended, representing 23 countries from the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Region, five developed countries and the European Union (EU), as well as 12 representatives from multilateral and bilateral agencies,

regional organizations and think tanks. The complete list of participants, as well as their contact information, can be found in Appendix I of this report.

The agenda of the two-and-a-half day Dialogue included sessions on the scientific and political context for INDCs, lessons learned from past efforts under the UNFCCC, as well as on the key considerations when preparing INDCs, specifically the scope of INDCs, ensuring a consultative process, the underlying technical basis, critical information to be included, transparency and measurement, reporting and verification (MRV). Participants had the opportunity to engage in breakout group discussions on scenarios related to the domestic preparation of INDCs. The Dialogue concluded with participants exchanging ideas on how to ensure momentum in the preparation of INDCs and there was a panel discussion featuring organizations with initiatives or programs that can concretely support the preparation of INDCs in developing countries.

Most sessions consisted of country presentations from national experts who shared their perspectives on INDCs, experiences and progress to date, lessons learned, challenges and needs. Participants were then given a chance to ask questions, followed by general discussion and exchange of views. The agenda for the LAC Dialogue can be found in Appendix II of this report.

This report summarizes in chronological order the information presented and discussed throughout the Dialogue, with the intent of capturing the key messages and ideas put forward during the discussions. The messages presented here should not be considered an exhaustive account of all interventions, nor do they indicate that consensus was reached on any specific point.

Workshop Proceedings

Opening Session

Participants were welcomed by the Honorable Luz Elena Sarmiento, Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia, Mr. Fabrizio Hochshild, UNDP Resident Representative in Colombia and Mr. Donald Cooper, Coordinator of the UNFCCC Secretariat's Mitigation, Data and Analysis Program. Mr. Yamil Bonduki from UNDP presented a summary of the UNFCCC results from Durban, Doha and Warsaw. He also explained the UNFCCC context for INDCs, as well as the objectives and expectations of the first LAC Technical Dialogue.

Session 1: Scene-Setting on INDCs: the Scientific Basis and Lessons from Past Efforts under UNFCCC

Objective

The objective of this session was to ensure that all participants had a common understanding of the scientific basis for INDCs and to share lessons learned under the UNFCCC that could support the preparation of INDCs.

Presentations

Ecofys

Dr. Niklas Hoehne of Ecofys presented the main findings of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) Emissions Gap Report and information from the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Key messages include:

- Theoretically, it is still possible to reach a global emissions pathways consistent with the goal of limiting the average global temperature increase to below 2°C; however, significant challenges remain.
- There is still a gap of up to 15 gigatons of CO_2e between the expected emission levels from current pledges made under the Cancun Agreements compared with the reductions needed to reach the 2°C goal.
- Clarifying information is of utmost importance to understand the overall effect of individual pledges. For economy-wide targets, the most critical factor affecting the pledges' impacts on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is the approach to accounting for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). For business-as-usual (BAU) targets, the most critical factor is the calculation of the BAU baseline itself, since this

depends on many variables and assumptions that can be difficult to calculate and are likely to change over time.

Possible approaches to developing INDCs on mitigation include:

- A top-down approach, which involves first developing an inspirational goal, and then proceeding with national implementation. This requires having a strong global goal to reference, as well as strong political leadership and continued implementation at the national level.
- A bottom-up approach, starting with the establishment of national priorities and targets, followed by the development of an economy-wide goal or emissions reductions targets. This approach requires an understanding of policy options and time for countries to develop, analyze and aggregate individual policies.

National preparation processes of INDCs are likely to be a combination of both of these approaches. A "policy menu" might be helpful for countries trying to identify policies that could be packaged into meaningful INDCs. Regardless of the approach taken, countries should be as clear as possible and avoid submitting ambiguous pledges that are difficult to understand.

Brazil

Mr. Felipe Ferreira from Brazil began by explaining the characteristics of INDCs:

- The concept of INDCs will be used to operationalize and quantify each country's action.
- The term "contribution" implies that the legal status of INDCs has not been determined.
- INDCs go beyond mitigation and should reflect all the pillars of the Convention.

Lessons learned from relevant initiatives in Brazil include:

- When preparing INDCs, a country should begin with an analysis of its emissions profile by looking at its national GHG emissions inventory.
- National Communications (NCs) can provide countries with the basis to assess where efforts should be made and how to orient climate change policy.
- The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) has been a useful experience in Brazil and has helped the country build a database of emissions factors, catalyzed programs and procedures to reduce emissions and stimulated research and capacity efforts. CDM experts can therefore be helpful in analyzing emissions reductions potential and in developing policies and programs related to INDCS.
- It is important for countries to have an overall strategy to coordinate their national climate-change policies. In Brazil, the most successful policy has been the plan to fight deforestation in the Amazon. Nevertheless, these types of efforts are challenging because they requires infrastructure, expertise and solid institutions to maintain avoided emissions.

Key challenges related to INDCs include:

- How to reflect adaptation actions appropriately in the international agreement.
- Lack of clarity on financial resources and how to assess the costs of mitigation and adaptation, as well as the amount of international support needed. All countries should contribute their fair share; the best policies are more effective if all participate.
- How to address equity issues in the development of INDCs. There is a need for a reference tool to operationalize equity and instill confidence that countries are meeting their responsibilities.
- How to better understand the overall effect of INDCs.

Ecuador

Mr. Andres Mogro from Ecuador explained the origin of the term INDCs. He emphasized that the objective of INDCs is to achieve the objective of the Convention, and that they should be guided by the principles of Article 3 of the Convention.

Key messages include:

- Adaptation, mitigation and means of implementation should all be components of INDCs.
- Climate change should be integrated into a country's institutional arrangements and framed by national sustainable development efforts.
- Decisions that have already been adopted under the Convention – for example, on adaptation and technology transfer – should be considered in the preparation of INDCs. Lessons learned from the preparation of NCs are also valuable.
- Countries need a wide range of options to create INDCs. These should not necessarily be limited to reducing emissions.
- The effectiveness with which countries implement their efforts depends on their capacities.

Session 2: Key Considerations when Preparing INDCs – Ensuring a Consultative and Development-Oriented Process

Objective

The objective of this session was to learn how countries are engaging a broad range of stakeholders, building consensus, and leveraging other relevant national activities in order to prepare INDCs that are aligned with national development goals.

Presentations

Peru

Ms. Tania Zamora spoke about Peru's process for formulating its INDCs, which started earlier this year. She described the various steps of the national process, including:

- Creating a solid technical base by taking advantage of the knowledge platform (Plan CC) already created for climate change in Peru. This includes the national GHG

inventory for 2009, BAU and required-by-science scenarios projected to 2050, and marginal abatement cost curves;
- Carrying-out a participative process to formulate and validate proposals at a technical level; and
- Adopting the INDCs at the political level and implementing a national roadmap for low-carbon development.

Peru hopes to have identified a number of measures that can be packaged into the country's INDCs by the end of the year.

Dominican Republic

Mr. Omar Ramirez highlighted that one of the greatest challenges for countries trying to address climate change is making it a political priority. The Dominican Republic has successfully incorporated climate change into the country's sustainable development agenda and has even included it in the country's Constitution. He highlighted a number of relevant processes that could support the development of INDCs, including the country's NCs, GHG inventories and the Economic Development Plan. Best practices for the preparation of INDCs include: strengthening the climate change coordination among different institutions; transferring knowledge to sectorial institutions; training technical personnel; reviewing the BAU; obtaining technical and financial resources; and developing a cross-cutting climate-change agenda.

Discussion

The following bullets summarize participants' perspectives that emerged during the question and answer session and general discussion:

On the process of formulating INDCs:

- A successful process starts with a high-level mandate for the preparation of INDCs and proceeds based on sound technical information, through a consultative process.
- The mandate should involve several key ministries, including foreign affairs, economy or finance, relevant sectorial agencies and any central planning office.
- The private sector may play an important role in the preparation and implementation of INDCs. Awareness campaigns, early participation and concrete incentives help motivate meaningful participation by the private sector.
- Finance is critical to moving forward with INDCs and should therefore be considered in the formulation process so that realistic INDCs can be proposed. A better understanding of the financial needs for INDCs would facilitate meaningful discussion on potential sources of funding at the national and international levels.

On the characteristics and nature of INDCs:

- Participants shared their views on the scope of INDCs. For many, it was important that INDCs reflect all elements of Durban Platform, including mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer, capacity building, and transparency. For some countries, the priority is adaptation and they would like INDCs to reflect this.

- INDCs developed with a sectorial approach would allow countries to prioritize mitigation actions depending on the sector's relevance to national development and its share of total GHG emissions.
- INDCs could follow a principle of "no backtracking" from current commitments and actions. There should be a flexible menu of contribution types for developing countries that includes a wider range of options. These options should take into account national circumstances and should be developed with the understanding of countries' development needs. These options would be a floor rather than a ceiling, and some developing countries may even decide to undertake a quantified emission limitation and reduction obligation (QELRO).
- INDCs may be seen as a stepping-stone toward concrete, transformational action. In this context, alignment between INDCs and on-going initiatives, such as Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) would help countries build on relevant initiatives and strengthen the transformational potential of INDCs.
- A classical way to look at equity in emissions reductions is through effort-sharing calculations. However, equity can also be viewed as an opportunity for a group of countries with varying capacities to work together to affect significant, global change. For example, the *en.lighten* Global Efficient Lighting Partnership Program has a goal of phasing out inefficient incandescent lamps by the end of 2016. This program includes 55 partner countries, many of which are least developed countries (LDCs), and will avoid 35 million tCO_2 annually.

Session 3: Key Considerations Related to Adaptation and Means of Implementation

Objective

The objective of this session was to share national experiences and identify needs related to adaptation and means of implementation.

Presentations

Dominica

Mr. Collin Guiste presented his country's national circumstances, institutional framework and methodological approach for the preparation of its adaptation strategy. This approach includes: a stocktaking exercise, institutional-arrangements, analysis of climate risks, adaptive capacity assessment, definition of priority actions, resilience assessment, cost-benefit analysis, a draft adaptation strategy and the design of implementation modalities.

Key priority areas for Dominica include: the improvement of food security through climate resilient agriculture and fisheries development, comprehensive risk management and sustainable climate-change financing, as well as enhancing ecosystem and infrastructure resilience and the promotion of sustainable human settlements.

Dominica has also considered gender issues, vulnerable communities and the private sector when designing its adaptation strategy.

Discussion

Needs for support and technical capacity building:

- Some participants suggested the establishment of a global financing mechanism for adaptation and a mechanism to list the funds that are available for adaptation.
- Some participants mentioned the need for increased finance for adaptation (research and policy making/implementation), as well as the need to guarantee support to developing countries for adaptation.
- Some participants stated that developing countries need support for modeling climate scenarios and establishing research centers, in order to help them better understand their vulnerabilities and adaptation needs.

Policy and political aspects:

- Some participants mentioned the need to develop a global goal for adaptation.
- Discussions highlighted the need to balance mitigation and adaptation in the INDCs, especially when adaptation is a country's main priority. A number of participants highlighted a possible link between mitigation and adaptation contributions. Some stressed that a contribution on adaptation should not be a replacement for a contribution on mitigation.
- Participants expressed differing opinions on whether adaptation should or should not be included as part of the INDCs and how this could be done. Many participants stated that INDCs should integrate adaptation in order to reflect the region's priorities, showcase existing action in adaptation and potentially help generate support for adaptation action.
- One participant pointed out the distinction between the legally binding agreement as a whole and the INDCs as one part of this whole, and called for further reflection on where adaptation would best fit into the agreement.
- Further work is needed to explore how adaptation could be addressed by INDCs in a meaningful way. One country mentioned its intention to put forward its national resilience plan as a component of its INDCs. However, concerns were raised about the complexities of tracking the implementation of adaptation actions.

Measuring adaptation and metrics:

- Adaptation needs and progress indicators are difficult to measure due to the complexity and uncertainty surrounding the projected effects of climate change.
- Participants discussed the idea of developing metrics for measuring progress in adaptation. Examples included: a percentage reduction in total financial damages and number of deaths from climatic events, number of acres that have been made climate-change resilient, number of early warning systems in place and number of policies adopted related to adaptation. One participant mentioned that the establishment of goals and an estimate of costs would be needed as a prerequisite to the establishment of quantified targets for adaptation.

- Many participants suggested the need for more work on measuring adaptation.

Presentations

Trinidad and Tobago

Ms. Rueanna Haynes stated that Trinidad and Tobago views INDCs primarily as mitigation actions, but with adaptation co-benefits. INDCs should be ambitious yet feasible achievable and influenced by a country's national GHG inventory.

Trinidad and Tobago is currently developing an emissions baseline up to 2040. The country will seek to implement the most reliable energy mix with the lowest emissions. This strategy will form the basis of a NAMA and could eventually become a part of the country's INDCs. Wide stakeholder consultation and further technical capacity building are needed.

Challenges related to means of implementation include the need to identify funding sources, specifically for technology transfer. Trinidad and Tobago has a green fund of US $500 million generated from taxes on business, which is used to support mitigation and adaptation activities. The country has identified the following needs related to INDCs: resources for carrying out modeling in different sectors related to mitigation and adaptation, technical capacity building to ensure that implementation is sustained and funding for concrete projects to support implementation.

Discussion

Framing and approach:

- Climate change is a development issue for all countries. The main priorities for developing countries are sustainable development and poverty reduction.
- Some participants stated that INDCs should be entirely based on the national agenda and should emerge from national processes.
- In order to make informed decisions, policy makers need clarity on costs so that they can decide what funding could come from domestic sources and what to request from international sources.
- One participant stated that finance should be provided mainly to the most vulnerable countries and those who need it most.

On identifying financial needs:

- Actions should be quantified in financial terms to facilitate decision-making. Some participants mentioned that international support would be required to support the implementation of these actions.
- A few countries have undertaken an analysis of marginal abatement cost curves and identified actions with positive and negative costs. In the short-term, these countries plan to move forward with negative cost actions or "win-win" actions.
- Cost analysis can enable countries to determine the extent to which they will be able to use national resources for action and additional actions they could carry out with international support.

As related to INDCs:

- A number of participants spoke of the relationship between INDCs and means of implementation, stating these are interrelated and should not be separated.
- Some participants stated that INDCs from developed countries should include information on means of implementation, specifically on how much finance they intend to mobilize, time period and sources, which could be paired with information from developing countries on needs. This is an opportunity for countries to identify the actions they can implement with their national resources and what more could be done with international support, not as a way to condition INDCs to support.
- Some participants stated that support is required to increase the ambition of INDCs and should ultimately be about closing the emissions gap. Therefore, INDCs should be ambitious as possible for Paris and linked to means of implementation (MoI), including finance, TT and capacity building.

Other

- Some countries stated that predictability of MoI is needed to plan and implement action, including more certainty on the levels of finance that will be channeled through the Green Climate Fund (GCF).
- Uncertainty related to national and international finance could affect the level of ambition of INDCs.
- Capacity building is essential to help developing countries be in a position to propose, develop and implement sound INDCs.
- There are a number of programs, including Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios (MAPS), Low Emissions Capacity Building (LECB) and Integrated Climate Modeling and Capacity Building (CLIMACAP) that have resulted in effective south-south cooperation.

What is MAPS?

Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios (MAPS) is a collaboration amongst developing countries (currently Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru) to establish the evidence base for long-term transition to robust economies that are both carbon efficient and climate resilient. In this way MAPS contributes to ambitious climate change mitigation that aligns economic development with poverty alleviation.

Central to MAPS is the way it combines research and stakeholder interest with policy and planning. Its participative process engages stakeholders from all sectors within participating countries and partners them with the best indigenous and international research.

MAPS grew out of the experience of the Government mandated Long Term Mitigation Scenarios (LTMS) process that took place in South Africa between 2005 and 2008. The LTMS informed South Africa's position for COP 15 and is the base of much of its domestic climate change policy.

Source: http://www.mapsprogramme.org/category/about-us/background/

Session 4: Key Considerations when Preparing INDCs on Mitigation – The Underlying Technical Basis

Objective

The objective of this session was to discuss and identify solutions to the technical challenges being faced in developing the underlying technical basis of INDCs.

Presentations

Colombia

Mr. José Manuel Sandoval presented Colombia's Low Carbon Development Strategy, which he identified as the main process that will feed into the preparation of Colombia's INDCs. The Strategy includes the following steps: scenario building, identification of criteria for prioritizing means of mitigation, and formulation and implementation of Sectorial Actions Plans.

Colombia has constructed a baseline from 2010 to 2040 using macroeconomic projections. The Government has also carried out modeling of the mining, transportation and energy sectors, and constructed BAU and reference scenarios by sector, marginal abatement cost curves and an aggregate mitigation scenario. Modeling of the industry and agriculture sectors will be completed soon.

Colombia's roadmap for defining its INDCs includes three components: a technical process, the development of a policy framework and interaction with civil society. Phase I will take place from March 2014 to March 2015 and Phase II will take place from April 2015 to December 2015. Phase II will include more detailed analysis of socio-economic impacts, the definition of an MRV mechanism, the development of a carbon calculator and discussions with the private sector.

Challenges so far have included assessing the country's pre-2020 ambition, constructing emission reduction scenarios in line with science and equity, harmonizing the LEDS with efforts on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), preparing for MRV of INDCs, and others. In carrying out the work mentioned above, Colombia partners with LECB, MAPS, LEDS, the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP) and the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN).

CLIMACAP

Mr. Phil Summerton presented CLIMACAP, an integrated climate-modeling project for the Latin America Region. CLIMACAP is a three-year project funded by the Directorate General for Climate Action of the EC. Project participants include the European Climate Network, Cambridge Econometrics, the Stockholm Environmental Institute, COPPE of Brazil, *Fundacion Bariloche* of Argentina, UNAM of Mexico and the National University of Colombia.

The CLIMACAP project seeks to build the capacity of policy makers for knowledge-based decision-making and to improve representation of Latin America in global climate change models. Modeling helps provide a solid technical foundation for informed policy decisions and can highlight the costs of inaction, thereby encouraging policy makers to take ambitious commitments without delay.

CLIMACAP's goal for the next six months is to compare the various baseline models being used by countries. CLIMACAP plans to publish some initial results of the project prior to COP 20 in Lima. So far, comparability of baselines between countries has been difficult due to varying assumptions and types of mitigation goals

CLIMACAP has identified the following challenges related to modeling in general: the selection of data sources, the definition of key variables and the management of conflicting information and uncertainty. Specific challenges for the preparation of INDCs include: defining a baseline, selecting a type of contribution and deciding what to cover.

United States
Mr. Reed Schuler presented the country's perspective on the preparation of INDCs. He outlined three categories of activities in the preparation process:

- Identification and prioritization of mitigation opportunities, actions and goals by:
    - Assessing the current policy landscape and emissions sources;
    - Projecting baseline and emissions scenarios without and with mitigation actions;
    - Identifying a portfolio of actions/policies to achieve mitigation goals; and
    - Prioritizing and planning of mitigation actions.
- Packaging the selected mitigation actions into INDCs, including any necessary informational elements; and
- Conducting a process of stakeholder engagement and buy-in.

Lessons learned so far by the US include: ensuring that GHG inventory systems are robust, identifying areas of uncertainty and considering mitigation planning from multiple perspectives. Informational elements that should be provided with INDCs include: time period, base year or period, gasses and sectors covered, percentage of national emissions covered, overall GHG reductions anticipated, and land sector accounting.

Discussion

- Participants highlighted the need to involve relevant ministries in the formulation and eventual adoption of the INDCs. In Colombia, various ministries have started to adopt mitigation measures using binding "resolutions". The next step is to adopt a roadmap with a timeline for implementation.
- Participants expressed interest in receiving more information on methodologies for estimating the costs of mitigation and adaptation actions and assessing investment needs -- in order better understand the financial implications of potential INDCs.

- Participants raised the question of how to reflect adaptation priorities in the technical process of preparing INDCs. Colombia reflected that in their case, the latest NC could provide a basis to identify the countries' most vulnerable sectors and facilitate a discussion on how adaptation could be potentially reflected in the INDCs. In comparison, the US does not plan to include adaptation in its INDCs, even though it is a high national priority.
- Financial support is considered an essential part of the preparation of INDCs. In Colombia, most of the finance for the preparation of Colombia's INDCs has come from international donors, but notably, 40% is from domestic sources.
- One key point of the discussions was how to incorporate equity and ambition into the preparation of the INDCs, and specifically how to measure it. Ideas for incorporating equity included: recognizing the circumstances and capacities of developing countries, reflecting socio-economic criteria and/or adopting a sectorial burden-sharing approach.
- Given the tight deadline for the submission of countries' INDCs, concerns were raised about the feasibility of compiling all the information required and ensuring the necessary consultation process and political endorsement. A few countries have been carrying out studies through different initiatives that will provide substantive inputs to the INDCs. Nevertheless, countries with less capacity, in particular small-island developing states (SIDS), may not be able to accurately define their INDCs within the first quarter of 2015. Some expressed that there should be more flexibility in the timeline for developing INDCs for countries that have low capacity and resources to do so.
- Although central governments are expected to play a leading role in the preparation of the INDCs, local governments and stakeholders could also provide meaningful inputs to this process, depending on national circumstances. In the US, for example, the White House leads the process of developing the country's INDCs, but state and local authorities have a lot of control over issues critical to GHG emission levels, such as transportation and building codes.

Session 5: Key Considerations when Preparing Intended INDCs on Mitigation – Critical Information to be Included

The objective of this session was to discuss possible up-front information for mitigation INDCs, and how to quickly generate that information.

Presentations

Mexico

Mr. Alejandro Rivera noted that Mexico will base its INDCs on the country's Special Program for Climate Change (PECC in Spanish), as well as the technical information presented in the country's previous five NCs. Mexico recently published its second PECC, which will last from 2014 to 2018. The PECC assigns responsibilities to 14 ministries and contains 197 lines of action, including data sheets that have to be filled out annually for

all actions. The PECC also includes other actions that Mexico could carry out with additional resources, including international support. Mexico has also developed progress indicators associated with adaptation and proposed a process to measure adaptation.

Currently, Mexico plans to present its INDCs for 2030. INDCs should include information on the baseline year, gases covered, estimated reductions in tones of CO2e, tCO2e emitted per MWhr, and metrics related to MRV.

European Commission

Ms. Ariane Labat presented the EU's process for preparing its INDCs, which is being driven by the international negotiations and strong demand for long-term policy certainty from public and private sector actors. The EU preparation process includes the development a 2050 roadmap, stakeholder consultation, impact assessment and a 2030 framework proposal, all of which will be followed by discussion and political agreement. At this point, EU heads of state are considering a reduction of 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 levels by 2030, a goal of 27% of energy production from renewables and the definition of new key indicators for climate change.

The EU's INDCs will be based on historic information and looks at overall trends on a sector-by-sector basis, by member state. While BAU modeling shows a 60% reduction in emissions by 2050 (taking into account all proposed policies), the EU is considering an ambitious 80% reduction by 2050 if means for international cooperation such as market mechanisms were made available. A final decision on the EU's INDCs is planned for October so that the EU can submit its INDCs to the UNFCCC on time.

For the EU, critical information to be included in the presentation of INDCs includes: coverage of sectors and gases, intended accounting MRV methodologies including GWPs and IPCC guidelines used, emissions budgets and pathways, intended LULUCF accounting, as well as modeling tools, methodologies and assumptions used to define the reference case.

Costa Rica

Mr. William Alpizar presented relevant experience from Costa Rica. In 2007, Costa Rica announced its goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2021. The country currently has a national strategy that includes targets for forest cover, expansion of the electric grid and for electricity generated from renewables. Costa Rica is currently undertaking NAMAs in a number of sectors, including agriculture, housing, industry, and transportation. The country also has a number of strategic climate change projects, including initiatives for clean production, a system of payment for environmental services and a national budget for its climate change directorate. Overall, Costa Rica has focused on creating an enabling environment for the preparation of INDCs, including the development of regulations and norms, and a strategy to involve the private sector.

Costa Rica stated that the first step for preparing its INDCs is to develop the following initiatives: the payment for environmental services program, the national goal of achieving 56% forest coverage, a national carbon market, a national system of climate change metrics, instruments for carbon foot-printing and the development of methodologies and guidelines for productive sectors. Whatever the country prepares as its INDCs will be consulted with all stakeholders.

Discussion

- Energy was highlighted as a critical sector in the context of the INDCs. Renewable energy targets could be used as a basis for discussions about mitigation priorities. For example, Mexico has a target of producing 35% of its energy from renewable sources by 2025, including nuclear energy.
- The inclusion of adaptation in INDCs was raised as part of the discussions. The EU has an adaptation strategy that could be included in their INDCs if Parties agree to do so.

Working Group Discussions

Participants broke into groups to discuss specific challenges in the preparation and development of INDCs with the goal of sharing their relevant national experiences and brainstorming possible solutions and ways forward. In particular, participants were asked to identify what type of support might be useful for overcoming these challenges. A more detailed summary of the working group discussions, including the discussion prompts and questions addressed by each group, are included in Appendix III of this report. Below is a summary of the key messages that emerged from the discussions.

Key messages:

Recommended steps for preparing INDCs:

- Secure a high-level political mandate to prepare the INDCs (through a high-level committee, ministerial mandate, etc.).
- Create a techno-political committee to carry out or lead the technical work of preparing INDCs.
- Undertake technical analysis, including diagnostic work (update GHG inventory and prioritize sectors), projections and baseline development, marginal abatement cost curves, analysis of co-benefits and economic aspects of mitigation measures, which is particularly important for secure high-level political buy-in at the national level. This analysis should be credible, legitimate and aligned with national priorities. Scenario development should include some consideration of what is required by science and equity. In many cases, this work will require technical and financial support.
- Validate and publish the outcomes of the technical work in order to generate national support.
- Seek political approval of the country's INDCs.

- Develop sectorial implementation plans, which could be done before or after obtaining political approval.

Lessons learned from NAMA development:
- Recognize the importance of high-level political commitment to taking action.
- Include stakeholders from the outset of the process in order to build trust and help generate consensus around actions.
- Design and carry out a participative process for developing INDCs.
- Involve industry and focus on increasing economic competitiveness.
- Develop a link between the technical and political spheres.
- Find a way to quantify and include co-benefits from mitigation action.
- Take into account possible future changes in government.
- Focus on aligning INDCs with national development strategies.
- Work with sectors that are organized and already have some level of interest in addressing climate change.

A possible regional approach:
A group consisting of countries with low emissions and little experience with mitigation suggested that the preparation of INDCs build on social and economic development opportunities with mitigation co-benefits. For example, INDCs could be developed in sectors that generate economic activity and revenue, such as tourism and energy. The group suggested the concept of acting at a regional level, through a regional contribution to the UNFCCC made up of individual country actions.

Session 6: Key Considerations on Transparency and MRV

Objective
The objective of this session was to discuss challenges that countries may face with respect to transparency and MRV-related aspects of their INDCs.

Presentations
World Resources Institute
Ms. Kelly Levin from the World Resources Institute (WRI) presented MRV issues related to INDCs. She suggested that implementation, GHG emissions and co-benefits should be subject to MRV, and that MRV should take place before, during and after the implementation of the INDCs. The benefits of MRV include: transparency, accountability, comparability, management, and tracking of global emission reductions.

MRV benefits and challenges associated with different INDCs are summarized below:
Regarding the *scope* of the INDCs:
- Economy-wide goals are easy to measure, since they are based on a country's GHG inventory and information on LULUCF and markets.

- Sectorial goals are also relatively easy to measure, but require clear sectorial definitions and an analysis of emissions leakage to other sectors.

Regarding *types* of INDCs:
- A base year goal (e.g, QELRO): simple to MRV by referencing the national GHG inventory.
- A fixed level goal: (e.g. carbon neutrality): simple to MRV by referencing the GHG inventory. This goal type does not require the use of a baseline.
- Reduction below BAU: requires projections, information intensive and requires modeling.
- Emissions intensity goal: requires projections of several variables, requires modeling, assumptions about policies and factors, etc.
- Policies: No standards for MRV exist yet.

Regarding the *timeframe* for the INDCs:
- Single year goal: challenging to MRV because it is difficult to understand cumulative emissions and track unit transfers.
- Peak and decline pathway: information should include not only a peak year, but also give some indication of the longer-term emissions trajectory that a country plans to follow.

WRI is developing two new standards to account for the GHG impacts from "goals" and "policies and actions". These standards could help countries in the process of preparing INDCs, as they include a number of prepared tables that can be used to provide information related to goals, policies and actions. WRI is also developing a handbook to help countries present their approach to ambition and equity.

Chile

Mr. Andres Pirazzoli presented Chile's reflections on MRV to date. He highlighted that Chile undertakes MRV for the following reasons: to follow and assess the implementation and effectiveness of policies and programs, to increase transparency under the UNFCCC, to avoid double counting, to prioritize sectorial efforts and to identify financial needs. Chile currently has a national pledge to achieve a 20% deviation below BAU by 2020, and is currently in the process of clarifying its BAU through the MAPS process. The Government has a number of MRV initiatives, including the national GHG inventory system, the MRV of sectorial NAMAs and the development of specific MRV provisions for each NAMA.

Chile's roadmap on MRV for 2014 includes: the definition of an institutional structure for MRV, the development of a methodological guide for the MRV of NAMAs, dialogues with the private sector on their role in MRV and studies to identify and measure mitigation co-benefits.

Discussion

- Participants discussed the difficulty of having a single MRV framework for all NAMAs because of their wide-ranging diversity. Some NAMAs are simple to MRV (e.g. renewable energy), but others are more complicated due to the complexity and heterogeneity of the actions.
- Measuring emissions reductions (as opposed to emissions levels) always requires development of a BAU, regardless of the goal.
- The WRI standards do provide some guidance on how users can explain their level of ambition and approach to equity, but with maximum flexibility so that countries can decide how to address these issues.

Session 7: Next Steps

Objective

Participants shared their ideas on how to maintain momentum in the preparation of INDCs and proposed concrete actions or activities that could support countries in the region in the preparation of their INDCs.

Feedback from participants

Next Steps:

- Many participants expressed appreciation for the opportunity to come together at this Regional Dialogue and share their experiences, lessons learned, challenges and questions/concerns regarding the preparation of INDCs. Some mentioned that these discussions would serve to enrich their national processes.
- There was significant interest in attending a second LAC Regional Dialogue on INDCs, with a focus on the following topics:
    - Scope of INDCs
    - How to make INDCs development oriented
    - Adaptation and metrics for measuring adaptation
    - More detailed, technical work on specific sectors, specifically forestry and industry
    - The potential role of the private sector in developing and implementing INDCs
    - Means of implementation
    - How to avoid double-counting
- Specific guidance was requested on a number of issues related to INDCs, including:
    - General guidance to provide a common understanding of INDCs
    - Methodological guidance, building on the points of convergence reached at this meeting, for example, minimum information that should accompany INDCs and the need for cost-benefit analysis of potential INDCs.
    - A set of minimum standards to follow when developing INDCs
    - A manual for developing INDCs
    - A document addressing Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on INDCs

- Participants also suggested that the organizers compile information on how the countries of the region are advancing in the preparation of their INDCs.
- Participants expressed interested in having access to the results of the Dialogues held in other regions.

General Reflections

- Future Dialogues should seek to specifically address the needs and priorities of the region.
- The Dialogues should guarantee full participation by countries in the region.
- Countries of the region are in different stages of prepping their INDCs and there are asymmetries in the LAC region regarding progress on INDCs.
- Some participants requested more clarity on the 2015 agreement.
- Some emphasized that there should be balance in the new agreement of all elements of the Convention.
- Participants highlighted the need for financial assistance to support the preparation of INDCs, although it was also recognized that not all countries need the same level of support.
- Some suggested that this Dialogue and its participants seek to interact with a higher political level.
- Participants generally agreed that work on INDCs should begin in parallel to the negotiations on the 2015 agreement, but some countries are also looking to the negotiations to give them more guidance on "what" and "how".

Session 8: Sharing Experiences from Selected Relevant Initiatives

The objective of this session was to allow relevant initiatives/programs to present how they could concretely support the preparation of INDCs in countries in the region.

Global Environment Facility (GEF), Rawelston Moore

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Current options available to countries to request support for the preparation of INDCs include:

- Countries that have money left over in their STAR allocation under GEF 5 can include an INDCs component in their projects for the preparation of Biennial Update Report (BUR) or request this funding through a separate proposal.
- The Global Support Program (GSP) has been amended so that it can now provide technical assistance for the preparation of INDCs.
- The GEF 6 replenishment for GEF 6 has just been approved for US $4.43 billion, starting July 1, 2014. Under GEF 6, countries can apply for resources to support the preparation of their INDCs, either as part of their BUR or from their allocated STAR resources.

Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP), Michael Comstock

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Currently CCAP leads the Mitigation Action Implementation Network (MAIN), which supports countries in the development of NAMAs. MAIN is transitioning from a phase of regional dialogues to on-the-ground implementation. This includes launching a project to analyze the costs of mitigation actions/measures. CCAP supports countries in analyzing what funds could be made available domestically for mitigation actions and what type/level of international support is needed. Currently, CCAP is supporting efforts in Colombia to estimate the costs of implementing their Sectorial Action Plans.

European Union, Ariane Labat

Email: Ariane.LABAT@ec.europa.eu

The EU has recently announced that 20% of its budget over the next seven years will be directed towards climate finance. The best point of entry for this finance is likely going to be through the different countries of the EU, although regional and thematic programs also exist – specifically the CLIMACAP project and the Global Climate Change Alliance, which supports 79 developing countries in their adaptation and mitigation responses. The EU also supports the Regional Technical Dialogues on INDCs.

French Agency for Development, Carl Bernadac

Email: bernadacc@afd.fr

The French Agency for Development (AFD in French) seeks to facilitate a transition to low-carbon development while also reducing vulnerability. Currently, 50% of AFD's aid is for climate change, 70% of which goes to the LAC region. The AFD supports research programs on energy transition and also provides US $1.5 million in aid to support the transit-oriented development NAMA in Colombia.

GIZ, Verena Bruer

Email: verena.bruer@giz.de

GIZ's primary activities to support countries with the preparation of INDCs include:

- The BMU is funding a new project to support countries in formulating their INDCs, particularly to identify/close information gaps and to organize ministerial dialogues. This project begins in June and is still open to interested countries.
- The International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV was established as a platform for exchanging experiences and developing capacities related to mitigation and MRV. The Partnership is organizing a summer school in September in the Dominican Republic, with a focus on INDCs.
- The GIZ also arranges peer-to-peer webinars that focus on specific topics arising from various climate-change meetings such as this one.

IDB, Carlos Ludena

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The Inter-American Development Bank is supporting Peru with its preparations for COP 20. This includes support for stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector to prepare for their involvement in the COP, as well as for capacity building within the Ministry of Environment of Peru.

MAPS, Andrea Rudnick

Email: rudnick.andrea@gmail.com

The MAPS project seeks to build a government mandate and combine robust research with policy-making to help countries develop mitigation action plans and scenarios. The mandate from Ministers aims at satisfying development goals and understanding mitigation opportunities.

MAPS was first carried out in South Africa and is now being applied in Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru. All of the current MAPS processes will help to inform INDCs in these various countries. MAPS is also a platform for collaboration and has been successful in fostering significant south-south cooperation on technical and political issues.

UNDP, Stephen Gold

Email: Stephen.gold@undp.org

The UNDP supports the preparation of INDCs in a number of ways, including:

- Organizing Regional Technical Dialogues on INDCs.
- Supporting the preparation of NCs in 77 countries and BURs in 35 countries, one-third of which are in the LAC region. The UNDP is also about to launch the next phase of the National Communication Support Program through the GEF.
- The Low Emissions Capacity Building Program supports countries to prepare their GHG inventories, design LEDS, and develop NAMAs. Eight of the 25 participating countries are in the LAC region.
- UNDP also supports work on adaptation through a project approved by the LDC Fund. Currently, this only includes Haiti from LAC region but there are plans to expand the project.

World Bank Partnership for Market Readiness, Marcos Castro

Email: mcastrorodriguez@worldbank.org

The World Bank's Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) supports 25 developing countries to work for three years on developing market-based instruments. Under the PMR, a new window has been created to support the development of INDCs.

World Resources Institute, Kelly Levin

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The work of the World Resources Institute supports the preparation of INDCs through:

- Standards with methodologies that could be used for understanding the emissions impact of INDCs. While not designed explicitly for developing INDCs, they are very

applicable and could be useful to countries looking for guidance. WRI will carry out trainings on these standards, on a regional basis, after they have been finalized.

- Methodologies for tracking policy implementation. They will launch a framework for tracking in June.
- A "Climate Action Tracker", which will include a menu of policy options.
- "Open Book" is a new transparency handbook that will include templates for providing information related to proposed INDCs. In the coming months, WRI will work with countries interested in using this handbook.

Closing Remarks

Brief closing remarks, including general reflections on the Dialogue and expressions of gratitude to the organizers, donors and participants were given by Mr. Rodrigo Suarez of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia, Ms. Tania Zamora form the Ministry of Environment of Peru, Mr. Don Cooper from the UNFCCC and Mr. Yamil Bonduki from the UNDP.

Participants were asked to fill out an evaluation of the Dialogue meeting. A total of 49 participants responded. The results of the evaluation are presented in Appendix IV of this report.

Appendix I: Participant List (98 total)

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Appendix II: Agenda

TECHNICAL DIALOGUE ON INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE 2015 AGREEMENT UNDER THE UNFCCC

Bogota, Colombia
28-30 April 2014

AGENDA

Participants: Country representatives from the Latin American and Caribbean Region, developed countries, multilateral and bilateral agencies, regional organizations, and resource experts.

Objectives:

- Ensure that all participants understand the scientific and UNFCCC context of intended nationally determined contributions (hereafter referred to as contributions)
- Share experiences and best practices in developing contributions, and identify solutions to challenges being faced
- Address issues related to the underlying technical basis required to prepare robust, realistic and achievable contributions
- Identify support needs required to reach domestic agreement on contributions and follow-up actions in this regard

MONDAY, 28 APRIL

8.30-9.00am	Registration
9.00-10.00am	**Opening remarks** • **Honorable Luz Helena Sarmiento**, Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia • **Paula Caballero**, Director of Economic, Social and Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia • **Donald Cooper**, Coordinator of the UNFCCC Mitigation, Data and Analysis Programme • **Fabrizio Hochschild**, UNDP Resident Representative in Colombia **Objectives of the workshop** • **Yamil Bonduki**, Programme Manager, UNDP Environment and Energy Group *Participants will introduce themselves.*
	Session 1: Scene-setting on intended contributions: the scientific basis and lessons from past efforts under UNFCCC *The objective of this session is to ensure that all participants have a common understanding of the scientific basis for contributions and to share lessons learned under the UNFCCC that could support the preparation of contributions.*
10.00-11.15am	The scientific context: The UNEP *Emissions Gap Report 2013*: A global context on how the Copenhagen Accord pledges relate to the 2°C target and emissions scenarios beyond 2020 • **Niklas Hoehne**, Ecofys What have we learned from past efforts under the UNFCCC that may provide lessons for the preparation of contributions? Country Presentations: • **Andres Mogro**, Ecuador • **Felipe Ferreira**, Brazil Questions and plenary discussion

11.15-11:45am	Coffee break
	Session 2: Key considerations when preparing intended contributions – Ensuring a consultative and development-oriented process *The objective of this session is to learn how countries are engaging a broad range of stakeholders, building consensus, and leveraging other relevant national activities to prepare contributions that are aligned with national development goals.*
11.45am-1.00pm	Two countries will present on their experiences to date in preparing their contributions, focusing on the lessons learned & best practices from the design process. Country Presentations: • **Tania Zamora**, Peru • **Omar Ramirez**, Dominican Republic Questions and plenary discussion
1.00-2.00pm	Lunch
	Session 3: Key considerations related to adaptation and means of implementation *The objective of this session is to share national experiences and identify needs*
2.00-3.30pm	Key considerations related to adaptation Country Presentation: • **Collin Guiste**, Dominica Questions and plenary discussion
3.30-4.00pm	Coffee break
4.00-5.30pm	Key considerations related to means of implementation Country Presentation: • **Rueanna Haynes**, Trinidad and Tobago Questions and plenary discussion
5.30-7.30pm	**Welcome cocktail/mixer event**

TUESDAY, 29 APRIL

	Session 4: Key considerations when preparing intended contributions on mitigation – The underlying technical basis *The objective of this session is to discuss and identify solutions to the technical challenges being faced in developing the underlying technical basis of contributions.*
9.00-9.15am	Introduction to key considerations related to contributions on mitigation
9.15-11.00am	This session will explore underlying technical requirements for preparing robust, realistic and achievable contributions on mitigation, including elements such as: • Potential data challenges for the preparation of mitigation contributions: How to identify and address these challenges at the outset • How to make use of the best available information/improve basic information to support mitigation contributions • How to link baseline information with mitigation contributions Presentations: • Experience from the CLIMACAP modeling project: **Phil Summerton**, Cambridge Economics • Experience from the MAPS and LECB programmes: **Jose Manuel Sandoval**, Colombia • Experience from a developed country: **Reed Schuler**, United States Questions and plenary discussion
11.00-11.30am	Coffee break
	Session 5: Key considerations when preparing intended contributions on mitigation – Critical information to be included

	The objective of this session is to discuss the most likely information anticipated for mitigation contributions, and how to quickly generate that information, if required.
11.30-1.00pm	This session will invite three countries to present their thoughts on basic information that is needed for the mitigation contributions, as well potential solutions for addressing information gaps. Country Presentations: • **Alejandro Rivera**, Mexico • **Ariane Labat**, European Union • **William Alpizar**, Costa Rica Questions and plenary discussion
1.00-2.30pm	Lunch
2.30-4.00pm	**Working Group Discussions** Participants will break into groups to discuss specific challenges in the preparation and development of mitigation contributions with the goal of sharing their relevant national experience and brainstorming possible solutions and ways forward. In particular, participants will be asked to identify what support might be useful for assisting countries in overcoming these types of challenges.
4.00-4.30pm	Coffee break
4.30-5.30pm	**Report back from working groups** Each group will have 5 minutes to report back followed by plenary discussions.

WEDNESDAY, 30 APRIL

	Session 6: Key considerations on transparency and MRV *The objective of this session is to discuss challenges that countries may face with respect to transparency and MRV-related aspects of their contributions and possible solutions.*
9.00-10.15am	• Scene-setting Presentation: **Kelly Levin**, World Resources Institute • Country Presentation: **Andres Pirazzoli**, Chile Questions and plenary discussion
	Session 7: Next steps
10.15-11.30am	Participants will generate ideas on how to ensure momentum in domestic preparation of contributions and propose concrete actions or activities that could support developing countries with the preparation of contributions
11.30-11.45am	Coffee break
	Session 8: Sharing experiences from selected relevant initiatives *The objective of this session is to allow relevant initiatives/programmes to present how their work and support to countries could concretely promote collaboration and constructive dialogue in the preparation of contributions.*
11.45am-1.00pm	Panel discussion on how relevant initiatives/programmes may provide inputs to contributions Panelists: GEF, CCAP, EU, AFD, GIZ, IADB, MAPS, UNDP, WB, WRI Questions and plenary discussion
1.00-1.15pm	**Closing remarks** **Vote of thanks**
1.15pm	Lunch

Appendix III: Working Group Discussions

Group 1

Scenario

You are from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of a country that has not yet started preparing its intended INDCs. Your Minister has asked you to develop a work plan for the process of preparing the countries' INDCs.

Questions

Please describe your detailed work plan. Describe the process you would use to determine the type and magnitude of INDCs? How would you seek out high-level support for presentation to the UNFCCC? What actors would you involve? What type of support would be useful in organizing and carrying out this process? How would you consider the best available science and the equity principle into your recommendations?

The group's work plan included: a diagnostic, time line, a presentation to national authorities with relevant high-level actors (a committee formed specifically for approving the INDCs), ratification and implementation. In order to achieve high-level support, they would construct a solid technical proposal with input from the academia, technical experts and civil society. They would also allow for the inclusion of new actors. Sectorial representatives would come from vulnerable sectors that generate the most emissions, and representatives from the planning and development offices. They would need technical and financial support to carry out this work. In order to incorporate equity and science into the proposal, they would use internal and external context (2°C goal).

Group 2

Scenario

You are a technical inventory expert in a country that has begun to think about preparing intended INDCs. You have been asked to help your colleagues at the Ministry of Environment to develop national emissions projections to help the country define the type and magnitude of INDCs that the country could put forward, and all of the accompanying information.

Questions

What steps would you take to respond to this request? What actors would you involve for what activities? What information would you need to carry out this task? What type of support might be useful in carrying out this task?

The group would begin by recommending the Ministry of Environment to organize a high-level committee, which would issue a high level mandate to carry out the work. They would start by carrying out a credible, legitimate and relevant study done by a technical committee, including updating the national inventory and defining priority sectors, developing a business-as-usual scenario (bottom-up and top-down). They would also develop a required by science scenario and marginal abatement cost curves. The study would also calculate the co-benefits and economic impacts of all the mitigation

measures. They would then devise an MRV system and consider elaborating a CGE model (time and resources permitting). Next, validate the model and publish the study to gain attention from national actors. After this they would devise sectorial plans and plans of implementation. Lastly, the high-level committee would use all of this information to define the ndc. At this point, it might be brought to the attention of the President. Technical support includes hiring technical experts for modeling economy-wide by sectors, and to systemize the information generated. This could be done partially through south-south cooperation.

Group 3

Scenario

You are from a country that has developed and begun to develop and implement a number of NAMAs and you have been asked to use your experience and expertise to advise the high-level Ministerial Committee on INDCs.

Questions

What introductory information or past experiences would you initially share with the Committee? What important lessons learned would you share with the Committee, in order to facilitate their decision? What recommendations would you make on support required? Please be specific.

The group identified the following lessons learned: increase the level of trust with stakeholders to build consensus around actions; design and carry out a participative process for developing INDCs; focus on competitiveness and involve industry, make the link between the technical and political levels; find a way to reflect adaptation; take into account possible future changes in government (develop a plan to make NAMAs and ndcs persist through time); NAMAs and therefore ndcs have to be in line with development strategies (try to include CC in any national development plans); work with sectors that are organized and have some level of interest in climate change; importance of a high-level political commitment (ex. Costa Rica's involvement of the President).

The group identified the following needs: Make sure the Ministry of Finance is involved, carry out public consultations and get financial support to make national experiences known. The group recommended the country not to depend entirely on international support for developing INDCs, in order to maintain national ownership over the process.

Group 4

Scenario

You are the director of a regional agency that provides support to a number of countries with low mitigation opportunities and limited experiences with the CDM and NAMAs. After a high level ministerial meeting you have been requested to provide recommendations for the approach that the countries should take in developing their INDCs.

Questions
How would you respond to this request? What would be the starting point to respond to it and the steps needed to provide recommendations? What alternatives would you consider in your answer and why?

Group 4 was comprised mostly of countries from the Caribbean, who were very interested in answering this question, since their countries generally have very low emissions, very little experience with NAMAs and CDM and generally have a development focus with mitigation as a co-benefit. They emphasized that the issue of INDCs needs to be framed around economic and development and reducing the import of fossil fuels. This group suggested it would be beneficial to act at a regional level, and would like to consider a regional contribution at the UNFCCC. The approach would require carrying out an initial stocktaking to see what countries were doing on an individual basis and then a next step of packaging those actions into regional INDCs (synergistic action, but differentiated between countries).

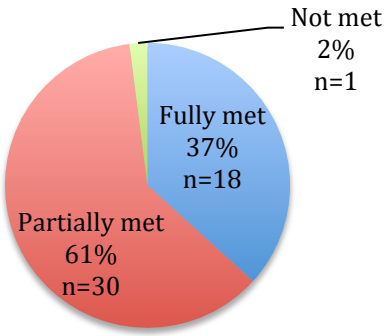
This group also suggested it might be more practical to take a sectorial approach, which could be linked to economic activity and revenue, for example focusing on the tourism sector or the energy sector (energy independence, improve foreign exchange). They noted that framing INDCs as "sectorial transformation" might be beneficial under UNFCCC to attract finance. The group identified the principal needs of increasing capacity and updating governance systems.

In response to questions from the other groups, Group 4 clarified that the region has adopted a Climate Change Plan, which includes a focus on water, public health, agriculture and energy. Also, at the political level, CARICOM meets on a semi-annual basis and approve any technical suggestions from other groups.

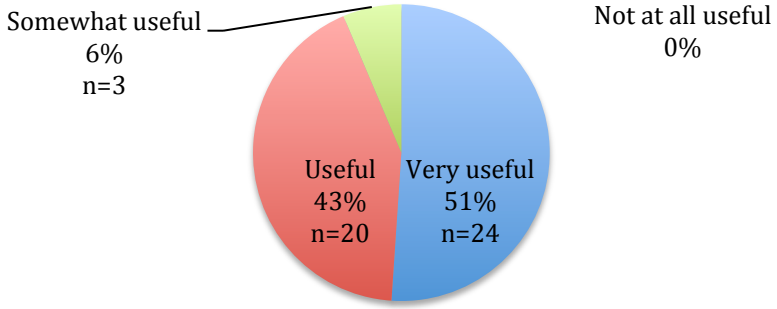
Appendix IV: Results from the Participant Evaluation

A total of 49 participants completed an evaluation. Below is a summary of participants' responses.

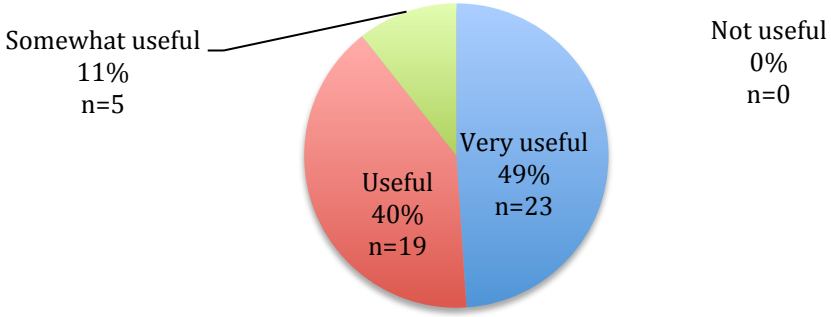
To what extent were your expectations for the workshop met?



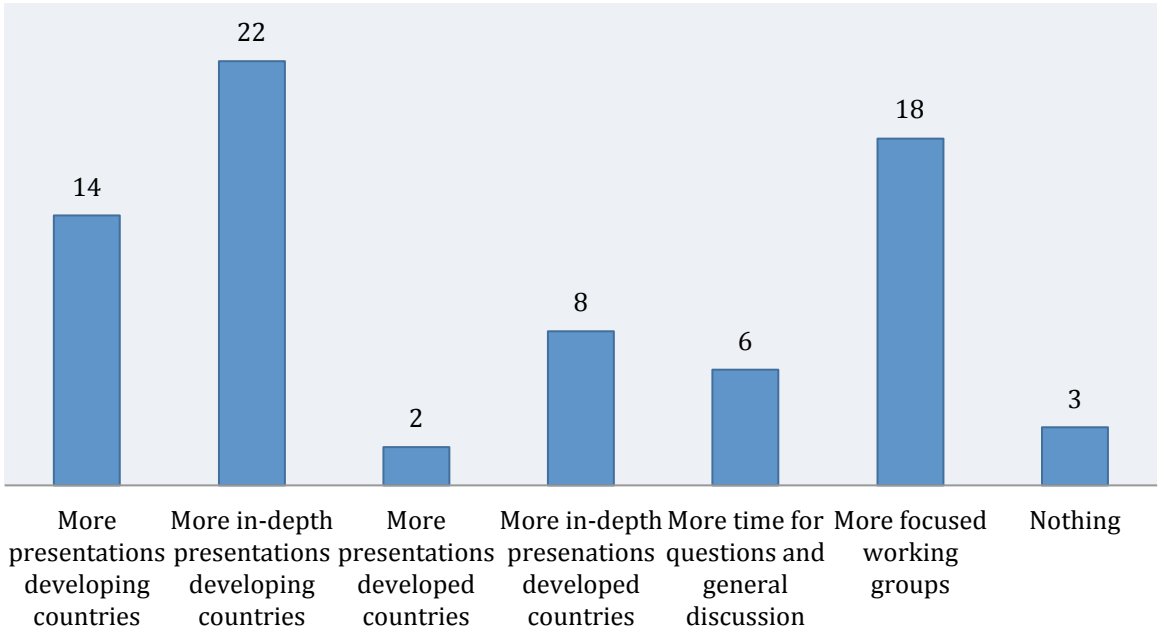
Opinion on overall approach used for the dialgoue



Please rank the overall usefulness of the workshop



What could be done differently to improve the usefulness of the workshop?



Views on usefulness of various modes of work