

# Second Regional Technical Dialogue on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

## Latin America and the Caribbean

10-12 November 2014  
Mexico City, Mexico

### MEETING REPORT



## Introduction

At the 17<sup>th</sup> 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 are beginning to prepare their INDCs under some degree of uncertainty, but 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 UNFCCC Secretariat and the World Resources Institute (WRI), 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 from Australia, 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; and
- 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. This dialogue in Mexico City, the second Regional Technical Dialogue in Latin America and the Caribbean, was held from 10-12 November 2014. Over 80 participants attended the Mexico dialogue, including representatives of developing countries in the region, developed countries, multilateral and bilateral agencies, and regional organizations, as well as other experts.

The agenda of the two-and-a-half day Mexico dialogue included sessions on National Processes to Inform INDCs, Design Options for INDCs, Financial Support for INDCs & Cost Analyses, Data & Analysis, Putting Forward Adaptation Action, and Communicating INDCs to the UNFCCC (Upfront Information). Most of these sessions included an opening presentation to set the stage for discussion, followed by presentations of countries' national experiences (progress on INDCs, lessons learned, and challenges being encountered) and a plenary discussion. Participants also took part in Sectoral Breakout Groups, a Sub-Regional Strategy Session, and a Panel Discussion on Brainstorming the Way Forward on INDCs.

This report summarizes the information presented and discussed in the various sessions of 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.

**The contents of the report are as follows:**

- **Introduction**
- **Dialogue Proceedings**
- **Annexes**
  - **Annex I: Participant List**
  - **Annex II: Agenda**
  - **Annex III: Dialogue Evaluation Results**

\* Dialogue presentations can be found at the following link:

[http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/events/regional-events/eventdetail/70/-/regional-technical-dialogue-on-intended-nationally-determined-contributions-in-mexico-city-mexico.](http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/events/regional-events/eventdetail/70/-/regional-technical-dialogue-on-intended-nationally-determined-contributions-in-mexico-city-mexico)

## Dialogue Proceedings

### Opening Session

The workshop was opened by Dr. Roberto Dondisch, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico; Mtra. Beatriz Bugada, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico; Dr. Marcia de Castro, UNDP Resident Representative in Mexico; and Mr. Donald Cooper, Coordinator of the UNFCCC Secretariat's Mitigation, Data and Analysis Programme.

Dr. Dondisch welcomed participants to Mexico City and emphasized that climate change demands urgent action by both developed and developing countries. Mtra. Bugada highlighted Mexico's progress on decoupling greenhouse gas emissions from economic growth (e.g., national climate change law, over 40 registered NAMAs) and the country's commitment to submitting its INDC in the first quarter of 2015. Dr. Castro described climate change as an intergenerational moral challenge and thanked donors for their support of these dialogues, which are assisting Parties in the lead-up to the Paris COP. Mr. Cooper suggested that all Parties should come away from the Paris COP believing they achieved something with the agreement. He thanked the Mexican government for hosting the dialogue and lauded countries' progress on INDCs since the Warsaw COP.



### Session 1: Scene-Setting & Progress since First Regional Technical Dialogue

#### Objective

The objective of this session was to set the scene for the dialogue by providing updates on the Ad-hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform (ADP) process, the first round of Regional Technical Dialogues on INDCs, and countries' progress since the first dialogue in Bogota, Colombia.

#### Presentations

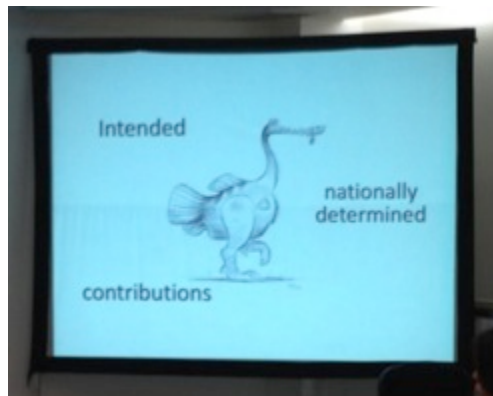
##### **UNFCCC Secretariat**

Mr. Claudio Forner, UNFCCC Secretariat, presented an overview of recent progress in the ADP negotiations. He described the process of the ADP negotiations as the "skeleton" that will eventually support the "meat" of countries' contributions.

##### Key messages:

- INDCs include the word "intended" because their legal status and final form – as well as what the final agreement will look like – are not yet known.
- The most recent ADP session in October 2014 achieved further detail on the elements of the 2015 agreement. The ADP co-chairs' document has elements of mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation.

- There is an emerging understanding that all Parties will submit INDCs, that INDCs should address mitigation, that there should be flexibility for less capable Parties, and that backsliding (decreasing of actions over time) should be avoided.
- Upfront information should facilitate transparency, clarity, and understanding; help evaluate the aggregate effect of INDCs; and address fairness and equity.
- The Lima COP in December 2014 will help clarify the INDC process for 2015, as well as the upfront information that Parties will submit when communicating their INDCs. INDCs will be communicated to the UNFCCC in 2015, made publically available (perhaps in a miscellaneous document), assessed during a Q&A/review/analysis process, and then finalized.



## UNDP

Mr. Yamil Bonduki, UNDP, presented the objectives of the Mexico dialogue (listed above) and takeaways from the first round of Regional Technical Dialogues in Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

### Key takeaways from the first round of Regional Technical Dialogues:

- Political process:
  - INDCs should reflect a diversity of national circumstances, capacities, and capabilities, and national priorities will determine contribution types and scope.
  - It is important to secure a political mandate with clear goals and timelines, as well as defined roles and responsibilities.
  - Institutional arrangements can be defined using existing or new structures (the lead institution, policy/sectoral experts, and technical teams should be identified).
  - INDCs should be linked to development plans and be fair, equitable, and transparent.
- Stakeholder process:
  - The stakeholder engagement process is critical to build trust, feed the technical process, and create mutual accountability.
  - Key ministries like planning and finance; civil society and academia stakeholders; and the private sector should be included (it is not always clear how to engage the private sector).
- Technical process:
  - Countries can build on existing information, efforts, and regulations (e.g., national communications, greenhouse gas inventories, biennial update reports, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects, nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), national adaptation programs of action (NAPAs), development plans, low-emissions development strategies (LEDS), and national climate change laws).
  - It may be helpful to map out available information early in the INDC process and assess adopted and planned climate-related initiatives (for scaling up later).
  - Countries asserted that INDCs should include mitigation, adaptation, and support.
  - More analysis is needed on the feasibility of proposed contributions, including co-benefits. One challenge will be striking a balance between sound technical information and realistic goals, given political processes in countries.

- Countries should make use of possible scenarios to determine the suite of options for INDCs and prioritize policies and actions with the highest implementation and impact potential.
- The “package” of policies and actions to be put forward should be revisited as needed in order to assess assumptions and pathways and ensure buy-in.
- Countries will need to determine what could be funded domestically and what could be undertaken with international support.

### **Colombia**

Mr. Santiago Briceño, Colombia, presented on his country’s recent progress in preparing its INDC. Over the last three years, Colombia has been undertaking projections of future emissions scenarios (2010-2040) and assessing options for reducing emissions. This year, the country is adopting sectoral mitigation action plans in eight key emitting sectors (with short-, medium-, and long-term implementation timeframes).

#### Key messages:

- Colombia has made progress on adaptation as part of its national climate change action plan and is currently defining the conceptual framework on possible adaptation elements for its INDC.
- A financial management committee is defining a conceptual framework on possible means of implementation (MOI) elements. Colombia is mobilizing national public and private resources and quantifying what international support will be needed for implementing additional measures.
- Among lessons learned, Mr. Briceño mentioned the need for involvement of different ministries, in particular planning and finance ministries. He underscored the need to emphasize government priorities and co-benefits, and to articulate between political and technical processes.
- Mr. Briceño recommended involving director-level ministry representatives early in the INDC preparation process, as well as including non-government stakeholders as part of a participatory process.

### **European Commission**

Ms. Ariane Labat, European Commission, presented on INDC progress in the European Union (EU) and the current state of play on climate and energy. She stressed the EU’s goals of improving energy security, decoupling emissions from economic growth, and achieving significant economic co-benefits.

#### Key messages:

- The EU has been carrying out a national stakeholder process since 2008 to develop a 2020 climate package and a 2050 roadmap. The result of this was a decision in October 2014 by European heads of state to implement a comprehensive, binding target to decrease emissions by 40% from 1990 levels by 2030 (focusing on energy-intensive sectors). This target is accompanied by targets to increase energy efficiency by 27% and to achieve 27% renewable energy in the same time period.
- A reformed Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) will be the main instrument of the European carbon market after 2020. If a new market mechanism is established post-2020, resulting reductions would go beyond the EU’s set targets.

- Ms. Labat stressed the need for high-level political support and the need to reflect on national circumstances in preparing INDCs. The EU is currently developing legislation to “master the investment challenge” associated with INDCs.
- The EU was pleased with the progress in Bonn because Parties explored how adaptation and MOI can be pillars of the new climate agreement (in addition to mitigation). Ms. Labat emphasized the need for strong processes in all three pillars and progress in defining them at the Lima COP.

### Discussion

In discussion, one participant called for more clarity on INDCs and asserted that guidelines since Warsaw have in some cases been contradictory. Participants also discussed conditionality of INDCs and flexibility for Parties that are low emitters or less responsible for historical emissions. Presenters were asked about the principle of no backsliding and coordination between ministries and non-state actors. Ms. Labat asserted that no backsliding means moving toward the latest IPCC guidelines and not decreasing the ambition of contributions in the future. Mr. Briceño clarified that Colombia has not prejudged the UNFCCC process and has undertaken a process of policy learning, coordinating with AILAC (Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean). One participant called for guidance on INDCs and another called for a transparent process in the climate negotiations to address Parties’ concerns.

## Session 2: National Processes to Inform INDCs

### Objective

The objective of this session was to provide background information on national processes that can inform the preparation of countries’ INDCs, as well as case studies of national processes in participant countries. The session focused in particular on institutional arrangements; securing ministerial mandates; stakeholder engagement and consultations; and challenges that countries are facing in establishing national processes to inform INDCs.

### Presentations

**UNDP** (presentation drafted by World Resources Institute)

Mr. Michael Comstock, UNDP, presented on national processes to inform the preparation of INDCs, including process-related recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of countries’ INDCs.

Key messages:

- Mr. Comstock opened his presentation by highlighting the benefits of INDCs, including making progress toward the two-degree goal, demonstrating political commitment, achieving non-climate benefits, better integrating policies, and improving stakeholder communication.
- He suggested several stages of INDC preparation and design: 1) initiation; 2) data and analysis; 3) analysis of options; 4) design of INDCs; and 5) communication of the INDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat.
- Elements that can enhance INDC effectiveness include:
  - National leadership;
  - Stakeholder engagement (e.g., academia, civil society, and private sector);
  - Coordination between ministries (especially planning and finance);

- Clearly defined roles and responsibilities (e.g., identifying policy options and collecting data on mitigation activities, mitigation potential, national emissions, and baseline scenarios); and
- Resources (e.g., human resources, institutions, financial resources, and information and technology).

## Chile

Mr. Eduardo Sanhueza, Chile, presented on his country's national process to inform the preparation of its INDC, which requires an executive-level decision with input from ministries.

### Key messages:

- Chile's INDC preparation draws on technical evaluations of mitigation options through the Mitigation Action Plans & Scenarios (MAPS) process, as well as the international negotiations and input from a sustainability and climate change committee composed of several key ministries.
- The MAPS process has helped Chile to build national capacity and consult with a number of state and non-state actors in developing emissions projections. Chile will be undertaking regional workshops and information sessions on technical INDC options with the MAPS team.
- At the Climate Summit in September 2014, Chile's president announced the launch of the country's INDC process and their intentions to have an INDC project concept published by 17 December 2014.
- Mr. Sanhueza explained Chile's efforts to launch a participatory consultation process on their INDC well ahead of 2015. He mentioned the approval of Chile's carbon price and energy laws and stressed the link between climate change and national development.
- On 15 May 2015, the ministerial committee is scheduled to approve the INDC that will be communicated to Chile's presidency. Chile expects to officially communicate its INDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat by 31 May 2015.

## Peru

Ms. Giannina Ibarra, Peru, presented on her country's intention to submit a solid, technically valid contribution. This work will build on PlanCC (MAPS Peru) and consultations with other agencies.



### Key messages:

- Peru's INDC process is being led by the Climate Change Directorate and involves technical, technical-political, and high-level political components.
- Peru's participatory process involves political decision-makers, the UNFCCC negotiations team, and sectoral line ministries, among others.
- The technical process in the country consists of an evaluation of information generated by PlanCC, an evaluation of the country's NAMAs, macroeconomic analysis, and quantification of co-benefits, among others.



- Among Peru’s primary challenges, Ms. Ibarra mentioned the establishment of baselines and the management of uncertainties in sectorial information to facilitate inter-sectoral work.

### **Discussion**

In discussion, participants asked the presenters about Chile’s public consultation process and whether Peru had developed any modeling tools that could be useful for other countries as they prepare their INDCs. Mr. Sanhueza explained that there was not a public consultation process before the Copenhagen COP, but that they have started the participatory process early for the preparation of their INDC. He also acknowledged that part of Chile’s INDC would be undertaken with domestic funding.

Ms. Ibarra underscored the importance of PlanCC in working with sectoral line ministries and in quantifying emissions reductions. She explained that PlanCC is being validated by the private sector and civil society, and that Peru is working on a supreme decree to have annual GHG inventories. UNDP closed the session by emphasizing that, even if countries have not been working for several years on projections and modeling, there is a wealth of available data that can help countries put forward meaningful INDCs. A key issue to consider is how to make the best use of these existing data and analysis and design a strategy to address data gaps in a practical manner (e.g., international data sources, expert judgment, and stakeholder consultations).

## **Session 3: Design Options for INDCs**

### **Objective**

The objective of this session was to provide participants with an overview of design options for INDCs. Countries also shared their experiences in choosing sectors and contribution types, in building from existing mitigation efforts to a national contribution, and in addressing challenges that are arising in the design and development of INDCs.

### **Presentations**

#### **World Resources Institute**

Ms. Kelly Levin, World Resources Institute, provided participants with an overview of different ways to express contributions, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of each. She also presented a “required-by-science” scenario to limit global warming to two degrees Celsius.

Key messages:

- Two broad categories of contributions may be considered: actions and outcomes. Actions can be understood as an intent to implement specific means of achieving GHG reductions (e.g., policies or mitigation actions), while outcomes are an intent to achieve a specific result. Ms. Levin stressed that ideally INDCs should communicate both what a country intends to do and what the results will be.
- While outcomes offer flexibility in achieving reductions, are easier to track, and enable aggregation, they do not necessarily clarify the means of achieving outcomes. Actions, on the other hand, provide more clarity but are harder to track and aggregate.
- To put forward outcomes as contributions, countries will need to choose the type of outcome, sectors/gases to be included, the way it will be expressed, and how GHG impacts will be

quantified. Targets can be expressed as a base year emissions goal, a baseline intensity goal, a fixed-level goal, or a baseline scenario goal.

- Ms. Levin explained that the world has already used up 52% of its carbon budget, and that the remainder would be exhausted in the coming decades. The difficulty lay in translating this budget to the national level. She cautioned that the “required-by-science” conversation quickly moves from science to equity, and that IPCC guidelines should inform the conversation but are not very helpful (as regional, 2100 figures that are mostly about cost effectiveness).
- Ms. Levin recommended the consideration of multi-year contributions, the need for global emissions to peak by 2020, and long-term phase out of emissions.

### **Discussion**

Following Ms. Levin’s presentation, participants stressed the need to include adaptation and finance in INDCs. One participant asserted that it may not be feasible to express contributions in terms targets because of countries’ need to grow economically and asked whether packages of actions alone could be submitted as an INDC. The participant highlighted the difference between the top-down approach required by science and the bottom-up approach countries are moving toward with INDCs, and suggested that a process is needed to fill this gap (perhaps in the ex-ante review phase). Ms. Levin responded by questioning whether one could address the same action/outcome distinction for adaptation (e.g., percent of land that is resilient). She also suggested that countries could take the messages of science into account when they develop their INDCs.

Responding to a question about intensity goals, Ms. Levin explained that per-capita goals are less common than goals per unit of GDP. She also acknowledged that quantifying and comparing actions would be extremely difficult, and that there is no set way to move from actions to results. While outcomes are easier to aggregate, they are not necessarily more robust than actions. Countries will ultimately need to choose how to communicate their intentions, and this decision should start early to ensure high-level buy-in. Ms. Levin explained that, in some countries, actions may be easier to discuss initially, and that translating actions into outcomes is not such a large leap (ultimately, the top-down and bottom-up approaches need to be married). In response to a question about support (now included in the negotiating text), she explained that countries should identify what can be done with their own resources and what additional efforts could be undertaken with international support.

### **St. Lucia**

Ms. Annette Rattigan-Leo, St. Lucia, presented on her country’s progress in conceptualizing and designing their INDC, which will focus in particular on the energy sector. St. Lucia’s INDC process has been guided by existing energy policies, preliminary work done in the energy sector, their vulnerability to market prices/shortages, and high national energy bills (electricity and transport).

#### **Key messages:**

- St. Lucia is building on existing mitigation efforts, including concessions on energy efficiency and renewable energy equipment, introduction of hybrid vehicles, geothermal exploration, wind farms, solar photovoltaic installations, and retrofitting of energy-efficient lighting.
- St. Lucia’s energy targets include: 20% reduction in electricity consumption in public buildings by 2020; reduction in energy consumption in street lighting by 50% by 2020; and 35% renewable energy penetration island-wide by 2020. St. Lucia’s INDC will build on these existing targets.
- St. Lucia is intending to include transport in their INDC as well, but it is not yet clear how. At this point, the country is not planning to include adaptation.

- Among the challenges the country is facing, Ms. Rattigan-Leo mentioned the need to build institutional support, the need to create an enabling environment, and the lack of INDC guidelines. The next step for St. Lucia will be increasing stakeholder engagement.
- Ms. Rattigan-Leo explained that there is strong political/ministerial support for St. Lucia's climate efforts and that they welcome international support and regional collaboration.

### **Dominican Republic**

Mr. Moisés Álvarez, Dominican Republic, presented on his country's climate change efforts and how these will lead to the definition of their INDC. These efforts have been informed by a participatory methodology developed through national workshops with key stakeholders.

Key messages:

- Based on analysis of potential reductions, the Dominican Republic can, technically speaking, reduce GHG emissions by 65% from business as usual (BAU) by 2030.
- The Dominican Republic has a national development plan and a LEDS that includes four sectors/categories (energy, transport, forestry, and "quick wins": cement, waste, and tourism). The country has committed to a reduction of 25% below BAU by 2030.
- The anticipated elements of the country's INDC include: a set of policies and mitigation actions, a goal to reduce GHG (CO<sub>2</sub> and methane) emissions from 3.6 to 2.8 tons/capita, and a 2030 target with interim targets for 2015, 2020, and 2025 (base year 2010).

### **Discussion**

One participant noted both St. Lucia and the Dominican Republic's reliance on tourism and stressed the importance of being resilient to climate change. St. Lucia clarified that they are not ruling out adaptation in their INDC but rather that their primary focus will be on mitigation. Regardless of whether it is included in their INDC, the country is currently undertaking adaptation efforts in other ways on the ground. The Dominican Republic concurred that INDCs will primarily be about mitigation, although the country has a national adaptation plan. It was highlighted that both countries' impressive targets could serve as a strong base or starting point for discussion in the preparation of their INDCs.

## **Session 4: Financial Support for INDCs; Cost Analyses**

### **Objective**

The objective of this session was to provide participants with an overview of support available for the preparation of countries' INDCs, as well as and update on the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and possible linkages to INDC implementation. Norway also presented its experiences in assessing mitigation potential of actions and in analyzing the costs of mitigating at different levels.

### **Presentations**

#### **UNDP**

Mr. Michael Comstock, UNDP, presented a mapping of available for the preparation of INDCs, elaborated in collaboration with a number of developed countries and international organizations.

Key messages:

- The main challenges identified in preparing INDCs have included: lack of guidance; securing high-level support; limited data and modeling expertise; difficulty in assessing costs; limited resources for analysis and consultations; and the short timeframe involved.
- The report identified nine new initiatives for INDC preparation (as of September 2014), including UNDP's Regional Technical Dialogues, Global Environment Facility (GEF) support, and the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV's Global INDC Support Project, among others.
- New initiatives are mostly supporting regional workshops, national consultations, strengthening of institutional capacity, development of baselines, and assessments of mitigation potential.
- The report identifies 22 on-going initiatives that are also relevant to INDC preparation, including among others UNDP's Low-Emissions Capacity Building (LECB) Programme, the GEF's Global Support Programme, the LEDS Global Partnership, the World Bank's Partnership on Market Readiness, MAPS, and the EU's Integrated Climate Modeling and Capacity-Building Project in Latin America (CLIMACAP).
- Organizations' work on NAMAs, NAPAs, and LEDS is also providing important inputs to INDCs.

### Discussion

Following UNDP's presentation, other participants offered their support for INDC preparation. Germany's GIZ welcomed countries to identify gaps they need help with, and the GEF mentioned that they are providing support through various means and looking for new countries with which to work.

### Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Ms. Carmen Arguello, GCF, presented an update on the GCF, an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention, in the context of INDC implementation.



#### Key messages:

- The GCF's initial capitalization resulted in approximately US\$2.3 billion. (A pledging meeting held on 20 November 2014 saw further financial pledges totaling more than US\$9 billion).
- The Fund will offer a range of financial instruments for paradigm-shifting investments in developing countries (projects, programs, and policies). It will strive to achieve geographic balance, as well as a 50/50 balance between mitigation and adaptation (with half of the adaptation funding going to least-developed countries, small island developing states, and Africa).
- Funding will be channeled through accredited entities, with fast-track accreditation available for implementing entities of existing funds. The GCF's readiness program supports South-South exchange and interventions that build on existing efforts to add value at the country level.
- The readiness process includes five steps: 1) readiness request, 2) engagement, 3) concept note, 4) full proposals, and 5) implementation arrangements. The process is now open for accrediting national implementing entities (must be done through the national designated authority (NDA), responsible for coordinating with the GCF).
- US\$15 million are currently available for immediate readiness programming and there is a cap of US\$1 million per country per year. Countries drive the design and implementation of programs.

## **Discussion**

Following Ms. Arguello's presentation, participants asked about private-sector involvement in the GCF and fast-tracking the accreditation of implementing entities. She explained that private-sector entities could participate, but that these should be aligned with national priorities. She saw a role for the GCF's readiness support in helping to identify countries' INDCs, and explained that fast-tracking expedites accreditation for cases in which an entity has already been accredited by another fund. Readiness funds can be disbursed straight to an NDA, but after the readiness phase, funds must be disbursed through an accredited entity.

## **Norway**

Mr. Are Lindegaard, Norway, presented on his country's analysis of mitigation potential in high-emitting sectors (primarily petroleum, industry, and transport) and of the costs involved in achieving emissions reductions.

### **Key messages:**

- Norway's analyses have focused on 2030, but in the context of what the country can achieve in the longer term (by 2050). They considered scientific recommendations and aggregated individual measures to assess the potential for national emissions reductions.
- Norway's mitigation analysis looks at the costs per ton of GHG reductions (low: <US\$75/tCO<sub>2</sub>, medium: US\$75-225/tCO<sub>2</sub>, and high: >\$225/tCO<sub>2</sub>) as well as feasibility.
- Mr. Lindegaard mentioned a report that was delivered to the Minister of Climate and Environment on 13 October 2014 (will soon be published in English). He emphasized that this is a knowledge base and does not contain recommendations. Ultimately, politicians will make the decision as to the mitigation level of Norway's contribution.

## **Discussion**

Following Mr. Lindegaard's presentation, participants expressed their interest in hearing case studies from developed countries. He explained the interaction between the political and technical levels in Norway's INDC process and asserted that technology can play a role in driving the process.

## **Session 5: Data & Analysis**

### **Objective**

The objective of this session was to discuss the data and analysis that could be required for the preparation of INDCs. After an introductory presentation that emphasized making the best use of existing data and analysis, countries presented their national experiences and identified data/analysis-related challenges that are arising.

### **Presentations**

#### **World Resources Institute**

Ms. Kelly Levin, World Resources Institute, opened this session by providing an overview of the data and analysis that can serve as the foundation for countries' INDCs, as well as thoughts on how to reconcile top-down and bottom-up INDC approaches. She stressed that the purposes of data and analysis are to help ensure that countries' INDCs are achievable and realistic, aligned with national priorities, and aligned with the two-degree goal.

#### Key messages:

- Countries have a considerable amount of data and analysis already available and should begin with what they have before initiating new – sometimes unnecessary – efforts. Where data gaps exist, countries may be able to use proxy data.
- Types of information that might be necessary to have when designing INDCs include: pre-2020 emissions-reduction actions, national objectives/priorities, current GHG emissions profile (to identify the highest-emitting sectors), current mitigation activities (e.g., CDM projects, NAMAs), projections of future BAU emissions (sources exist for countries that do not have this information), an assessment of mitigation potential, the scale of reductions needed to meet the two-degree goal, and support needs to achieve further mitigation. Ms. Levin mentioned potential sources of data for each of these and why each is important.
- There are two basic approaches for formulating INDCs: top-down and bottom-up. While top-down approaches may better take into account global science and consider the need to aggregate emissions reductions, bottom-up approaches may better consider what is economically feasible in countries (useful resources may include McKinsey, MARKAL, MAPS, etc.). For the most robust results, countries would ideally combine top-down and bottom-up approaches.
- Ms. Levin explained that quantifying the GHG impacts of INDCs is necessary to enable understanding and clarity of national reductions and progress toward the two-degree goal. WRI's mitigation standards can help with this process, for both outcomes and actions.

#### Discussion

Following the presentation, Ms. Levin explained to participants that GHG inventories are the starting point for preparing contributions, and that data quality may dictate the type of contributions put forward. Several information sources can help if countries do not have updated inventories. While some goal types (e.g., deviation from BAU) require more data and complex modeling, deviations from baselines are much more simple. Ms. Levin explained that, although BAU targets are often put forward in a dynamic way, recalculation policies are typically not specified up front (making transparency difficult).

When one participant brought up the importance of adaptation, Ms. Levin concurred but questioned how to best bring it into the INDC context. In response to a question about merging top-down and bottom-up approaches, she underscored that the two-degree goal has been agreed by the political community, not the scientific community, and that there is no single way to operationalize fairness. The European Commission explained that they performed technical analysis but that the political decision was top-down. Costa Rica started with a top-down goal (carbon neutrality) then began to assess the most cost-effective and socially/politically feasible ways to achieve it.

#### Costa Rica

Ms. María Virginia Cajiao, Costa Rica, explained in her presentation that her country is about to launch its national development plan for 2015-2018, which includes a national climate change strategy and will inform Costa Rica's INDC.

#### Key messages:

- At the September 2014 Climate Summit, Costa Rica's president re-committed to the country's carbon neutrality goal. Costa Rica's INDC process has strengthened and will build on this goal.

- Twenty-two companies have certified their intent to achieve carbon neutrality and 45% of government institutions have adopted an institutional management program to measure their carbon footprint. Costa Rica is also currently working on several NAMAs to reduce emissions.
- Among lessons learned, Ms. Cajiao mentioned the need to work both bottom-up and top-down, and highlighted the importance of GHG inventories and biennial update reports (BURs) in decision-making.

## **Mexico**

Dr. Daniel Buira, Mexico, presented on the national climate change system in Mexico, including what the country has achieved thanks to its climate change law and how its GHG inventory is informing Mexico's INDC process.

### Key messages:

- Mexico's National Institute of Ecology & Climate Change (INECC) is in charge of elaborating the content of Mexico's GHG inventory, which provides the technical data needed for decision making.
- This year is opportune for improving the quality of information in Mexico's inventory. Recent improvements include: forestry inventories, more realistic vehicle fleet modeling, inclusion of black carbon, and studies for waste emissions, among others.
- In linking this work with INDCs, Dr. Buira mentioned several criteria, including transparency, comparability, and flexibility. In terms of process, Mexico began with its inventory, followed by updating of its baseline; sectoral mitigation and economic analysis; an assessment of barriers and actions to overcome them; a menu of possible options; prioritization; and, by next year, formulation of the country's INDC.
- Mexico's INDC process has been top-down and bottom-up (analytical process involving INECC, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), and experts from the private sector, civil society, and academia). The country is currently combining information from various tools to create a narrative on how everything will work together.

## **Discussion**

In discussion, participants questioned how to take the pre-2020 period into account with post-2020 INDCs and requested more information on how Costa Rica will extend its carbon neutrality goal beyond 2021. Ms. Cajiao explained that the carbon neutrality goal was voluntary and the challenge will be how to be more ambitious after 2021. Costa Rica's inventory has identified energy and transport as the most important sectors, and their ultimate goal is a market that is low in emissions. Dr. Buira added that the transport sector is extremely important for Mexico as well and that, in the long term, private vehicle use must be disincentivized.

## **Session 6: Data & Analysis (cont'd)**

### **Objective**

The second part of the Data & Analysis session continued discussions on data required for the preparation of INDCs, including additional case studies of countries' national experiences. The opening presentation also sought to identify options for assessing the ambition of INDCs in the context of data and analysis.

## Presentations

### **NewClimate Institute**

Mr. Markus Hagemann, NewClimate Institute, laid out in his presentation several options to assess the ambition of INDCs, as well as the data and analysis that may be needed for these options.

Key messages:

- Assessing the ambition of INDCs allows for comparison of country offers in the international process and supports countries' domestic processes for the development of INDCs.
- Mitigation contributions can be assessed by: a comparison to BAU, a comparison to effort sharing, a comparison to mitigation potential, comparison of decarbonization indicators, or comparison to good practice policy packages. Mr. Hagemann asserted that some approaches are better suited for certain target types and that, ideally, a number of these options would be combined.
- Depending on the option, more or less complex analysis may be needed. Mr. Hagemann presented several types of analysis that would be required for each option.

Following the presentation, participants asked about long-term decarbonization and stressed the importance of finance for supporting ambitious action. Mr. Hagemann emphasized that there will always be uncertainties but that it is still important for countries to show how ambitious their contributions are. With respect to good practice policy packages, he suggested that benchmarks could be developed on what is needed to reach the two-degree goal.

### **United States (U.S.)**

Mr. Reed Schuler, U.S., shared his country's experiences in developing its INDC, including a breakdown of mitigation activities and policies by sector. He explained that the U.S.' process has been a very detailed bottom-up process that has not lost sight of the global goal and of what is fair and ambitious.

Key messages:

- The U.S. peaked emissions in 2007 and has achieved a deviation from its baseline. President Obama's Climate Action Plan will further lower the trajectory. In terms of institutional arrangements, the White House is leading national efforts and has been convening interagency stakeholders, each with its own authority to take action.
- The U.S. plans to communicate its contribution by 31 March 2015 at the latest.
- The U.S. has done a lot of thinking on what would be a fair contribution and is taking action based on the assumption that other Parties' actions will be ambitious. The U.S. effort has combined what is possible bottom-up with what is needed globally. Some sort of ex-ante assessment is important to build trust and confidence between Parties.
- Because of the difficulty in knowing what INDCs others will put forward, the U.S. has supported shorter contribution cycles (so ambition can be increased in future cycles). The U.S. is focusing on a 2025 target so that it can take ambitious action without additional legislation. A five-year target also encourages certainty, immediate action, and near-term political accountability.

### **Chile**

Mr. José Antonio Prado, Chile, presented on the MAPS process in Chile, which has been an invaluable exercise for coming up with the analysis needed to prepare the country's INDC.



#### Key messages:

- The MAPS process has helped Chile to determine its current GHG emissions situation and to identify options for mitigating climate change. The process has the mandate of seven ministries that participate in an inter-ministerial committee. Chile's president announced a public consultation process, and a project concept is due to be ready by 17 December.
- The MAPS process is divided in three phases. In the first phase, Chile undertook an analysis of climate models and looked at Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) recommendations. In the second, the country began assessing mitigation scenarios and measures and evaluating co-benefits. Going forward into the third phase, mitigation scenarios will be refined and a long-term vision will be developed (to 2050).
- The MAPS process is helping Chile determine what will happen if they continue as usual versus what is recommended by science. It is providing information to help advance low-carbon development. One hundred mitigation options have been identified in the seven sectors, which could contribute as much as 4.1-16.8 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by 2020.

#### Discussion

In discussion, participants asked about the composition of the group that constructed Chile's scenarios, the U.S.' views on the level of effort of major emitters like China and India, and the possibility of backsliding on contributions. Chile responded that its scenarios were constructed with the help of a consultative group of experts (CGE), which meets regularly and is composed of experts from each sector. The MAPS project in Chile has cost US\$3 million, and has been supported by resources from international and national donors. Mr. Schuler asserted that the signs are encouraging with big emitters (and the next day highlighted a significant US/China joint announcement in Beijing to address climate change) but that there is a lot of multilateral discussion to come, including on comparability of efforts. On backsliding, he explained that U.S. commitments will be taken seriously, despite changes in government. He added that U.S. regulations (e.g., Environmental Protection Agency) have a great deal of stability and are very difficult to overturn.

## Session 7: Sectoral Breakout Groups

### Objective

The objective of this session was to go deeper into the specifics of certain sectors in the context of INDCs. Based on the interest and sectoral expertise of participants, the group was divided into three sectoral breakouts: energy, agriculture/forestry/land use, and transport.

### Reports Back from Sectoral Discussions

#### Energy

Participants were asked to discuss how priorities for this sector could be reflected in INDCs to help secure high-level political support. They also discussed recommendations for other countries that are planning to include the energy sector in their INDCs.

Ms. Lorena González, Mexico, reported that the energy group discussed several national priorities for the energy sector, including energy security, lowering energy costs, promoting investment, and increasing renewable energy generation. Participants shared their experiences in the sector and discussed the impacts of the sector on the development of INDCs. Because of the breadth of the sector,

energy will be a priority for INDCs but will require substantial technical work. The group also discussed the need for both political and technical inputs into the planning for INDCs. Ms. González highlighted that there is still a lack of clarity on the legal form of INDCs and on what information will need to be submitted, which limits the level of political buy-in. She recommended the development of a policy menu that ranges from national policies to the establishment of actual targets.

### **Agriculture, Forestry, Land Use**

Participants in this sectoral group were asked to identify key data (and possible sources) that would be needed to quantify GHG impacts in the sector. They also discussed how the INDC approach (e.g., top-down, bottom-up) a country takes could affect the type of data and analysis needed, as well as recommendations for other countries to make the best use of data in the sector and overcome data gaps.

Mr. José Antonio Prado, Chile, reported that, for the forestry sector, key data needed to identify GHG impacts include: coverage/types of forests in countries, emissions factors, deforestation rates, degradation rates, and information on forest fires. He also mentioned the usefulness of technological tools like remote sensors, as well as knowledge of drivers of deforestation so that problems can be addressed. Mr. Prado suggested that REDD+ would be a good tool for incorporating forestry into INDCs.

For agriculture, Mr. Prado underscored the need to have a good understanding of baselines. Key data for quantifying GHG impacts may include information on: species; whether species are in open spaces or in stables; nitrogenated fertilizers; animal waste; rice cultivation; and burning of agriculture waste like sugarcane. He emphasized that, compared to a top-down approach, a bottom-up INDC approach will require considerably more data (and should also address adaptation).

Among the group's recommendations for other countries, he mentioned that countries: consider both government and private sources of information; create national partnerships to identify information and any gaps; generate ways to communicate technical aspects to political counterparts; and ideally come up with their own emissions factors (depending on resources and available technology). Due to the short timeframe for INDC preparation, he acknowledged that existing international information (e.g., from the Food and Agriculture Organization) might be more appropriate in some cases.

### **Transport**

This sectoral group was asked to discuss the upfront information on transport that should be included in INDCs in order to provide the most clarity on GHG reductions in the sector. They also discussed the upfront information that could be the most troublesome for countries to collect and communicate for this sector.

Mr. Markus Hagemann, NewClimate Institute, reported on behalf of the transport group that reducing emissions in the sector largely has to do with increasing efficiency and changing modes of transport (including urban planning). Important information to provide transparency on GHG reductions in the sector includes: fuel consumption per kilometer; vehicle kilometers traveled; ridership for different transportation modes; and fuel types and efficiencies. He stressed the need to understand the kinds of modeling that is needed to acquire these types of data, which can often be difficult because of the diversity of the sector.

Mr. Hagemann explained that transport policies typically are designed to advance development benefits (e.g., health, travel time, quality of life), as opposed to reducing transport-related GHG emissions, which

are generally always increasing. Another participant in the group added that perhaps INDCs could play a roll in developing standards and reporting on data that allow quantification of co-benefits. He also mentioned that, in his country, climate policies that are reframed as health policies with climate co-benefits have proven much more politically viable.

## Session 8: Putting Forward Adaptation Action

### Objective

The objective of this session was to hear case studies of countries' adaptation experiences and to discuss whether/how countries intend to include adaptation in their INDCs in a meaningful way.

### Presentations

#### Mexico

Ms. Laura Gómez Aiza, Mexico, presented a climate change adaptation project in the coastal wetlands of the Gulf of Mexico.

Key messages:

- The project seeks to design and implement adaptation measures in several pilot sites in order to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change. Components include designing comprehensive measures based on scientific information, performing concrete adaptation actions, and strengthening local capacities.
- Ms. Gómez Aiza mentioned that the project is evaluating climate change impacts on Mexico's water resources and identifying options for improving resilience and reducing vulnerability. She provided an overview of national and local entities involved in the pilot projects.
- This work has revolved around four areas: social induction; application of political instruments (e.g., zoning, mangrove management plans); design of adaptation measures with a systematic vision; and ecological restoration and use of alternative technologies.

#### Cuba

Mr. Luís Paz, Cuba, explained in his presentation that adaptation is a priority in Cuba. He discussed several impacts that climate change has had on his country to date and predicted further impacts in the future.

Key messages:

- Mr. Paz explained that climate change has affected human health, water availability, sea-level rise, and loss of biodiversity, and has had a number of other impacts on his island country.
- Among adaptation measures that have been identified in the country are: technological improvements to make better use of water; stopping the exploitation of mangroves; suspending deforestation near coastlines; and using technology to protect crops and livestock, among others.



- He asserted that sectoral adaptation measures benefit the Cuban population and called for including preventive adaptation in national development plans.

### **Discussion**

In discussion following the presentations, Mr. Claudio Forner, UNFCCC Secretariat, posed the questions of how to move from these national issues to the international level and how to link concrete adaptation actions and INDCs. Mr. Alejandro Rivera, Mexico, responded that the mandate for INDCs does not specify mitigation and/or adaptation, but that some countries are considering adaptation in their INDCs. He said that Mexico sees value in each country determining its actions in light of its priorities, but that questions remain in terms of thinking through how to measure adaptation and what information could be included. He asserted that everyone agrees adaptation is important but that adaptation goals are easier in some countries. The discussion on adaptation, which so far has been on needs and costs, needs to move beyond an academic discussion to what countries intend to carry out (to do this, “it seems like INDCs are the only game in town”). Mr. Rivera suggested that the 2015 agreement should fortify what countries are doing on adaptation and that upfront information would not be the same as for mitigation.

Participants discussed to what extent adaptation could concretely contribute to the goals of the Convention and the global costs of adapting versus mitigating. Mr. Paz asserted that mitigation and adaptation must be balanced. Participants shared their national experiences in adapting to climate change and expressed uncertainty in how to link adaptation to INDCs. They discussed how to best incorporate the private sector and indicators for measuring adaptation (e.g., investments in climate change education, impacts on poverty, rates of climate change-related deaths, percentage of infrastructure resilient to climate change, etc.). Among adaptation indicators, one participant added: the scope of adaptation in terms of coverage and sectors, quantification of costs of adaptation actions, and the percentage of GDP that extreme events cost.

## **Session 9: Communicating INDCs to the UNFCCC (Upfront Information)**

### **Objective**

The objective of this session was to discuss possible upfront information that will need to be communicated to the UNFCCC Secretariat in order to facilitate understanding of countries’ INDCs. Parties are to come to agreement on this information at the Lima COP in December 2014.

### **Presentations**

#### **World Resources Institute**

Kelly Levin, World Resources Institute, presented on possible upfront information to be provided when communicating (mitigation) INDCs to the UNFCCC, pending a decision on upfront information at the Lima COP.

#### **Key messages:**

- She explained that upfront information will help facilitate clarity, transparency, and understanding of individual contributions, and will enable an assessment of whether countries’ INDCs are collectively sufficient to meet the global two-degree goal. Upfront information can

also be useful for comparing across diverse INDCs, facilitating domestic implementation, and identifying common monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) or accounting rules.

- In the absence of a Lima decision on upfront information, Ms. Levin offered a tentative list of information that Parties could put forward. Categories of information include:
  - A basic description of the mitigation contribution (e.g., type and level; target year or period; coverage of gases and sectors; anticipated national emissions in target year or period; peak year and level; etc.);
  - Additional information based on contribution type (e.g., base year, etc.);
  - Expected use of market mechanisms (consider environmental integrity, avoiding double counting);
  - Intended accounting approaches (e.g., activities included for the land sector, etc.);
  - Explanation of ambition and fairness (i.e., how aligned with two-degree goal); and
  - Information on support (i.e., what could be done with additional support).
- Ms. Levin presented an example of an INDC submission and invited participants to participate in WRI's Open Book project, which seeks to promote transparency.

### **Discussion**

In discussion, participants commented that the proposed list of information is rather complicated and depends a great deal on countries' inventories. Several countries called for a simpler and shorter initial list of information. Mr. Donald Cooper, UNFCCC Secretariat, explained that the information does not have to be perfect; rather, Parties should do the best they can to provide the information. Ms. Levin concurred that compiling upfront information is not an all-or-nothing activity and suggested that upfront information should be considered throughout the INDC design process, not as an afterthought. Countries may find it useful to consider these categories of information as they shape the contours of their INDCs. Country participants requested technical support from outside organizations in helping to prepare this information.

### **Ecuador**

Mr. Andrés Mogro, Ecuador, presented on his country's experiences in beginning to think through how their INDC will be communicated to the UNFCCC. He mentioned that the challenge of preparing INDCs can help identify policies and incentives to MRV the impacts of climate change. He suggested that some projects that could have climate benefits are not necessarily measured with climate change in mind.

### **Key messages:**

- Ecuador is going through two stages in the process of developing its INDC: setting the starting point for post-2020 action (including assessing pre-2020 development policies, evaluating climate change impacts, strengthening project results, and acknowledging pre-2020 ambition) and determining post-2020 action (including linkages between ADP workstreams 1 and 2, validation of information through a working group, and identifying potential future action and financial/technical needs).
- On upfront information for INDCs, he suggested that climate negotiators may be complicating things and that perhaps a simpler set of information may include: base year, assessment of mitigation impacts, mitigation potential, adaptation needs, financial needs, technology needs, and capacity building needs.
- Further information that could increase understanding of INDCs could include: financial sustainability; predictability, adequacy, and accessibility of resources for climate action; linkages with national development plans; and developed countries' information on means of implementation.

- In order to not prejudge the outcome of the 2015 agreement or create additional burden for countries, he suggested simplifying upfront information to include policy projections; investments and costs; and needs and impacts.

## **Belize**

Amb. Janine Felson, Belize, commented that her country is in the stage of conceptualizing what INDCs will look like but asserted that they should focus primarily on mitigation. In her presentation, she provided background on the emissions profile of her country and relevant policies and offered thoughts on anticipated upfront information for communicating INDCs.

### **Key messages:**

- Amb. Felson explained that the building blocks for Belize’s INDC are economic resilience, education, democratic governance, and health/environment. She described two policy frameworks that Belize has developed: Horizon 2030 (developed with stakeholder engagement) and an energy policy framework (options for energy efficiency and resilience). Belize has also been developing CDM projects, NAMAs in energy and waste, and a REDD+ readiness program.
- Belize’s INDC will build on these various frameworks, policies, and actions, and will focus in particular on the energy sector. She laid out the institutional arrangements relevant to the development of Belize’s INDC.
- With respect to upfront information, she mentioned that Belize will likely include the following:
  - GHG mitigation goal for energy: goal description, baseline scenario, and co-benefits.
  - Policy NAMAs: policy description, estimated GHG emissions and removals (ex-ante), methodology for estimating the change in emissions, and co-benefits.
  - CDM projects: project description, estimated GHG reductions, methodology for estimating change in emissions, and co-benefits.
- Among the challenges Belize faces, she mentioned: rationalization of options/process, technical capacity, data availability/quality, support, and coordination/coherence.



## **Discussion**

During discussion, one participant observed that many countries are taking action in energy and other sectors, which is helping to de-politicize the INDC discussion. There is a common understanding that countries have to measure what they are doing. The participant asked Belize where the country sees adaptation fitting in, if not in INDCs. Amb. Felson responded that they have emphasized mitigation in order to understand progress toward objective of the Convention (for Belize, a 1.5-degree goal). She explained that INDCs are an important part of the 2015 agreement, but that Belize is looking to include adaptation in other elements of the draft text. Regarding timeframe, she explained that their development plan is for 2010-2030 and that their sustainable energy plan does include a target year.

Responding to a question about the INDC process coming out of Warsaw, Mr. Mogro suggested that INDCs should be seen as an opportunity and an incentive for countries to act in a more coordinated way. Whereas historically it has been hard to quantify the mitigation impacts of countries’ efforts, INDCs can

provide an incentive to measure the impacts of development plans on GHG emissions. He questioned the usefulness of an ex-ante review period and suggested that more thinking needs to be done on what this process should tell us.

## Session 10: Sub-Regional Strategy Session

### Objective

The objective of this session was to provide countries with an opportunity to discuss priorities for INDC-related collaboration (e.g., prioritizing actions, securing high-level political endorsement, addressing priority sectors, dealing with data gaps, etc.) in two sub-regions: the Caribbean and Latin America. Participants were also asked to identify specific types of support that could help facilitate this collaboration.

### Reports Back from Sub-Regions

#### Caribbean

Ms. Claire Best, Barbados, reported on the priorities that the Caribbean sub-region identified in their discussion. Among these, she mentioned that the most urgent priority is to increase high-level political support. She suggested that this could be supported through a regional approach that provides more frequent opportunities for dialogue and more sharing of experiences among Caribbean nations. In this context, she emphasized the need to package proposals appropriately, as ministries often like tangible projects. Other related suggestions included identifying someone from the region to provide dynamic leadership and increasing regional collaboration on UNFCCC submissions.

The second priority Ms. Best mentioned was regional collaboration specifically within the energy sector. She identified opportunities for lowering costs and dealing with sectors that are closely related to energy (e.g., transport, tourism, etc.). The third priority discussed in the group was a Caribbean-specific dialogue or regional workshop using CARICOM specialists to encourage collaboration with MAPS and on modeling.



In terms of support needed, Ms. Best identified the need for INDC guidelines as soon as possible. She also requested support in organizing a regional workshop in the first quarter of 2015, including financial and technical assistance. Another participant in the group discussion posed the question of whether donors would consider a regional project to help the 16 countries of the Caribbean prepare their INDCs, including financial support for hiring on-the-ground consultants. This project would be implemented nationally but would obviate the need to shop individual projects around to donors.

#### Latin America

Ms. Giannina Ibarra, Peru, reported back to the group on behalf of the Latin America sub-region. She mentioned that her group discussed the need for balance between mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation. Among the priorities for the sub-region, she highlighted participants' interest in



learning more about political frameworks and climate change laws that countries have implemented (perhaps a study of international experiences) and in sharing experiences between countries (in particular on risk management and disasters).

Ms. Ibarra suggested that international support could help in coordinating workshops on adaptation components of INDCs, including developing metrics for adaptation. With respect to mitigation, useful areas in which to share experiences across countries may include: public-private partnerships, generating public consensus, MRV, and pre-2020 action.

## Session 11: Panel Discussion: Brainstorming the Way Forward on INDCs

### Objective

The objective of this session was to brainstorm key post-2015 issues, potential capacity-building needs of developing countries, and possible areas where international support from developed countries could help fulfill these needs. Mr. Yamil Bonduki, UNDP, underscored that INDC work does not end with submitting the contribution to the UNFCCC Secretariat. Instead, it is the beginning of work to come after the Paris COP.

### Panel Discussion

#### Colombia

Mr. Santiago Briceño, Colombia, in identifying INDC-related priorities after the Paris COP, suggested that countries will need implementation roadmaps for INDCs (medium- and long-term trajectories; analysis of command and control; evaluation of carbon taxes, subsidies, etc.; payment for environmental services; voluntary norms; etc.). With respect to institutional arrangements, he suggested that institutional memory and institutional dialogue must be ensured in order to guarantee continuity post-2015. Mr. Briceño predicted challenges ahead, such as articulating decisions in countries' national agendas. Finally, he suggested that policy learning on INDCs should continue as countries move from preparation to implementation.



#### Ecuador

Mr. Andrés Mogro, Ecuador, provided comments on possible challenges that countries could face after 2015 with respect to INDCs. He posed the question of where countries will stand on INDCs between 2015 and 2020, the period between inscription and implementation of contributions. Mr. Mogro recommended thinking of INDCs not as mitigation efforts but rather elements that countries will eventually have to include in their development plans. He called for centralized coordination between INDC implementation roadmaps and sectoral strategies and suggested that there should be flexibility to include additional projects (in particular GCF-funded projects) during the 2015-2020 time period.

#### Venezuela



Ms. Isabel di Carlo, Venezuela, commented on possible capacity-building needs of developing countries post-2015. She called for a balanced, robust 2015 agreement that goes beyond mitigation and includes finance needed to implement actions. With respect to capacity-building needs, she asserted that education and awareness on climate change are fundamental, and that civil society should be involved in countries' climate change efforts in order to empower citizens. She also mentioned the need for technology transfer, training, and institutional strengthening to ensure continuity.

### **European Commission**

Ms. Ariane Labat, European Commission, spoke to relevant experiences from developed countries, as well as how developed countries could support developing countries' needs post-2015. She explained that the EU is currently thinking through how to implement Europe's INDCs (e.g., new laws, new institutions, new technologies, reforming the EU emissions trading scheme), as well as how to help implement INDCs globally. She asserted that existing institutions created under the Convention (e.g., CTCN, GCF, Adaptation Fund) can be better utilized, as can regional approaches for energy, forestry, and other sectors to achieve results at scale.

Ms. Labat highlighted the importance of capacity building, engaging civil society, reinforcing existing institutions, and sharing global experiences. She emphasized the 2015-2020 period as an opportunity to mainstream climate policy in development and to experiment with sectoral line ministries on how to incorporate climate goals and scale up implementation. Ms. Labat exclaimed that she will be taking back to Brussels several ideas for supporting developing countries in their INDC development.

### **Discussion**

In discussion, one participant brought up MRV in the cycles of INDCs and the need to build the capacities of institutions. Another stressed the need to recognize the indigenous knowledge that exists in countries and to incorporate mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer, and capacity building in INDCs. When asked what important messages the panelists will take home to their countries, Mr. Briceño responded that, in a new climate economy, climate action can have positive impacts on economic development. While there are costs involved in climate action, there are also concrete opportunities where actions' benefits outweigh these costs. Ms. di Carlo mentioned the importance of socioeconomics and spoke to Venezuela's national development plan to 2019, which includes climate change elements. Mr. Mogro suggested that sectors should be better coordinated and should start thinking in terms of climate change benefits. Ms. Labat closed the discussion by saying that she will return to Brussels with the message: "Fasten your seatbelts – the Latin America and Caribbean region is ready for the Lima COP with lots of ideas on INDCs."

## **Closing Remarks**

### **Mexico**

Mr. Alejandro Rivera, Mexico, expressed his appreciation for everyone who participated in the dialogue, in particular country representatives. He recalled the difficulty of negotiations this year and wished Parties luck at the Peru COP.

### **UNFCCC Secretariat**

Mr. Donald Cooper, UNFCCC Secretariat, congratulated Parties on their progress between the Colombia dialogue and the Mexico dialogue, and said he hoped participants found the workshop beneficial. He suggested that the Lima COP will be informed by the points that participants brought to the table in

these discussions, and that Parties will need to look at how mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation work together. Mr. Cooper closed by noting the increased levels of knowledge on INDCs in these dialogues, which will be crucial to the UNFCCC negotiations process.

**UNDP**

Mr. Yamil Bonduki, UNDP, expressed his thanks to Mexico for agreeing to host the dialogue, as well as to the UNFCCC Secretariat, the UNDP Mexico country office, and others. He exclaimed that progress on INDCs in the region has been tremendous and that, since the first Regional Technical Dialogue in Colombia, discussions have moved from generalities to concrete ideas in this workshop.

## Annexes

### Annex I: Participant List

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Venezuela	Ministry of People's Power for Foreign Affairs	Carlos De Freitas	carlos.defreitas666@mppre.gob.ve
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## Annex II: Agenda

### REGIONAL TECHNICAL DIALOGUE ON INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

#### LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBBEAN

Mexico City, Mexico  
10-12 November 2014

#### AGENDA

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

**Objectives:**

- Share country experiences with the design and preparation of their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)
- Share information on challenges being faced and identify lessons learned and best practices to address these challenges
- Address issues related to the underlying technical basis required to prepare robust, realistic and achievable contributions
- Identify support needed to reach domestic agreement on contributions and follow-up actions
- Provide an update on the process of preparing INDCs and share newly identified challenges

#### MONDAY, 10 NOVEMBER

8.30-9.00am	Registration
9.00-10.00am	<b>Opening Remarks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Roberto Dondisch</b>, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico</li><li>• <b>Beatriz Bugeda</b>, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Mexico</li><li>• <b>Donald Cooper</b>, Coordinator of the UNFCCC Mitigation, Data and Analysis Programme</li><li>• <b>Marcia de Castro</b>, UNDP Resident Representative in Mexico</li></ul> <b>Participant Introductions</b>
10.00-11.15am	<b>Brief Update on ADP Process</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Claudio Forner</b>, UNFCCC Secretariat</li></ul> <b>Objectives of the Workshop &amp; Takeaways from the First Round of INDC Technical Dialogues</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Yamil Bonduki</b>, Programme Manager, Low Emission Capacity Building Programme, UNDP</li></ul> <b>Developing-Country Progress on INDC Preparation since Bogota: Colombia</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Santiago Briceño</b>, Colombia</li></ul>

	<p><b>Developed-Country Progress on INDC Preparation since Bogota: the European Union</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ariane Labat</b>, European Commission</li> </ul> <p><b>Plenary Discussion</b></p>
11.15-11:45am	Coffee break
11:45-1.15pm	<p><b>National Processes to Inform INDCs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Kelly Levin</b>, World Resources Institute &amp; <b>Michael Comstock</b>, UNDP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Brief introduction</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Country Case Studies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Eduardo Sanhueza</b>, Chile</li> <li>• <b>Giannina Ibarra</b>, Peru <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Securing a ministerial mandate</li> <li>- Institutional arrangements</li> <li>- Stakeholder engagement and consultations</li> <li>- Newly identified challenges</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Plenary Discussion</b></p>
1.15-2.15pm	Lunch
2.15-4.00pm	<p><b>Design Options for INDCs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Kelly Levin</b>, World Resources Institute <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Different ways to express contributions (emissions-reduction targets, energy targets, packages of policies, etc.)</li> <li>- Considering a required-by-science scenario</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Country Case Studies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Annette Rattigan-Leo</b>, St. Lucia</li> <li>• <b>Moisés Álvarez</b>, Dominican Republic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Countries' experiences in choosing sectors for INDCs</li> <li>- Building from existing mitigation efforts to a national contribution</li> <li>- Newly identified challenges</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Plenary Discussion</b></p>
4.00-4.30pm	Coffee break
4.30-6.00pm	<p><b>Financial Support for INDCs; Cost Analyses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Michael Comstock</b>, UNDP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mapping of available support for INDC preparation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Carmen Arguello</b>, Green Climate Fund (GCF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GCF's role in supporting the implementation of INDCs</li> <li>- Update on GCF's criteria for allocating funds; relationship to INDCs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Are Lindegaard</b>, Norway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Estimating the costs of mitigating at different levels</li> <li>- Building on national processes and past experiences in preparing an INDC</li> <li>- Lessons learned that could be useful for other countries</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Plenary Discussion</b></p>
6.00-8.00pm	<b>Welcome Cocktail/Mixer Event</b>

## TUESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER

9.00-10.45am	<p><b>Data and Analysis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Kelly Levin</b>, World Resources Institute <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Starting with the data you have</li> <li>- Using GHG inventories</li> <li>- Addressing data gaps</li> <li>- Top-down, bottom-up, and combined approaches</li> <li>- Quantifying GHG impacts</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Country Case Studies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>María Virginia Cajiao</b>, Costa Rica</li> <li>• <b>Daniel Buira</b>, Mexico <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How countries have used GHG inventories and other data to inform their INDCs</li> <li>- Reconciling top-down and bottom-up approaches to preparing INDCs</li> <li>- Newly identified challenges</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Plenary Discussion</b></p>
10.45-11.15am	Coffee break
11.15-12:45pm	<p><b>Data and Analysis (continued)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Markus Hagemann</b>, NewClimate Institute <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Options for assessing the ambition of INDCs and possible data and analysis needs for these options</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Country Case Studies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Reed Schuler</b>, United States</li> <li>• <b>José Antonio Prado</b>, Chile</li> </ul> <p><b>Plenary Discussion</b></p>
12.45-2.00pm	Lunch
2.00-4.00pm	<b>Sectoral Breakout Groups</b>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sectors: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Energy (renewable energy and energy efficiency)</li> <li>2) Agriculture, Forestry and Land-use</li> <li>3) Transport</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Groups will discuss: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) How sectoral priorities could be reflected in INDCs to help secure high-level political support</li> <li>2) Key data that would be needed to quantify GHG impacts in the sector and how to overcome potential data gaps</li> <li>3) Up-front information that would need to be provided to communicate GHG reductions in the sector</li> <li>4) Possible linkages between mitigation and adaptation efforts in the sector</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p><b>Reports Back from the Groups</b></p>
4.00-4.30pm	Coffee break
4.30-6.00pm	<p><b>Putting Forward Adaptation Action</b></p> <p><b>Country Case Studies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Laura Gómez Aiza &amp; Margarita Caso</b>, Mexico</li> <li>• <b>Luís Paz</b>, Cuba</li> </ul> <p><b>Plenary Discussion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following on discussions at the first Regional Technical Dialogue on INDCs in Bogotá, the session will address whether/how countries intend to include adaptation in their INDCs in a meaningful way</li> </ul>

### WEDNESDAY, 12 NOVEMBER

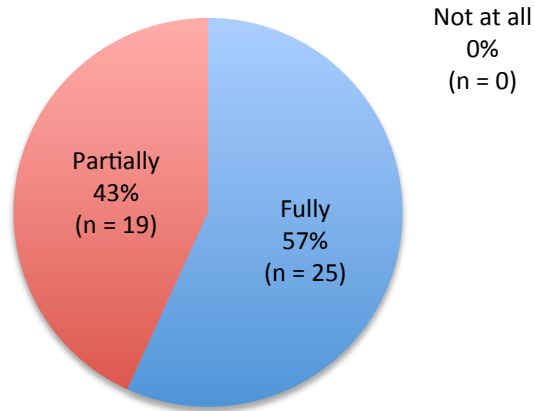
9.00-10.15am	<p><b>Communicating INDCs to the UNFCCC (Upfront Information)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Kelly Levin</b>, World Resources Institute <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Importance of upfront information in building trust, assessing aggregate emissions reductions, etc.</li> <li>- Possible upfront information to be included in INDCs to promote understanding of contributions</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Country Case Studies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Andrés Mogro</b>, Ecuador</li> <li>• <b>Amb. Janine Felson</b>, Belize</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reactions to possible upfront information that could be required for others to understand countries' contributions and level of emissions reductions</li> <li>- Countries' experiences in beginning to prepare upfront information to communicate INDCs to the UNFCCC, including types of information that could be particularly challenging for countries to provide</li> </ul>
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	<b>Plenary Discussion</b>
10.15-10.45am	Coffee break
10.45-12.00pm	<p><b>Sub-Regional Strategy Session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One country representative from each sub-region to serve as facilitator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Caribbean sub-region</li> <li>- Latin America sub-region</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Reports Back from Sub-Regions</b></p>
12.00-1.15pm	<p><b>Panel Discussion: Brainstorming the Way Forward on INDCs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 country representatives to form panel</li> <li>• Panelists to brainstorm potential capacity building needs of developing countries post-2015 and possible areas where international support could help fulfill these needs</li> </ul>
1.15-1.30pm	<b>Closing Remarks</b>
1.30-2.30pm	Lunch
2.30-5.30pm	<p><b>Regional Consultations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the request of participants in the first Latin America and Caribbean Regional Technical Dialogue in Bogota, this space is being provided for countries in the region to hold off-the-record, multilateral discussions on the sidelines of the dialogue. Countries are invited to reconvene after lunch for these internal discussions.</li> </ul>

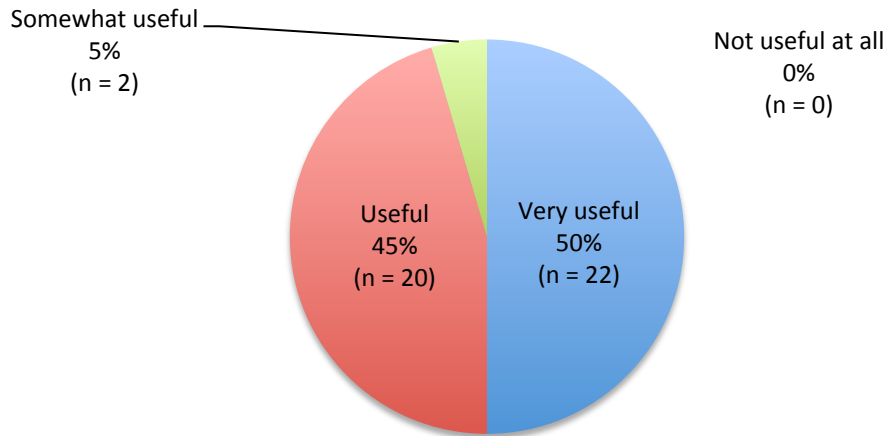
### Annex III: Dialogue Evaluation Results

A total of 44 participants completed evaluations of the Mexico dialogue. Below is a summary of their responses.

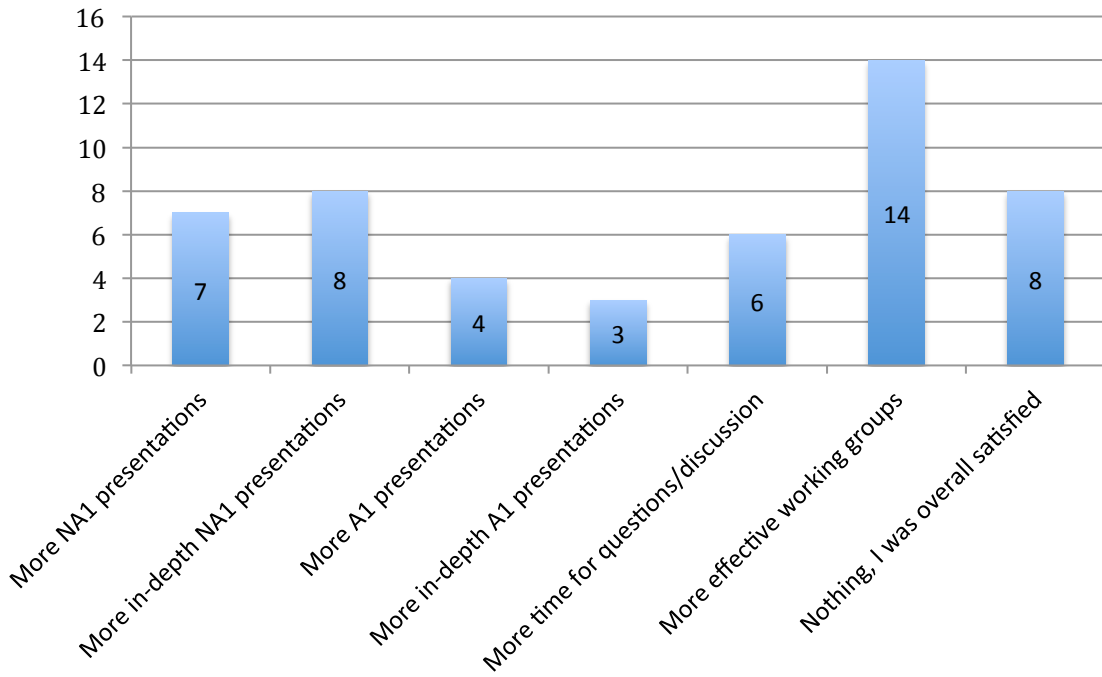
#### To what extent have your expectations for the workshop been met?



#### How would you describe the overall usefulness of the workshop?



### What could have been done differently to improve the usefulness of the workshop?



### For government representatives: Speaking from your personal perspective, when do you expect that your country is likely to submit your INDC to the UNFCCC?

