

INDCs

Support Project for the Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions



OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL PROJECT

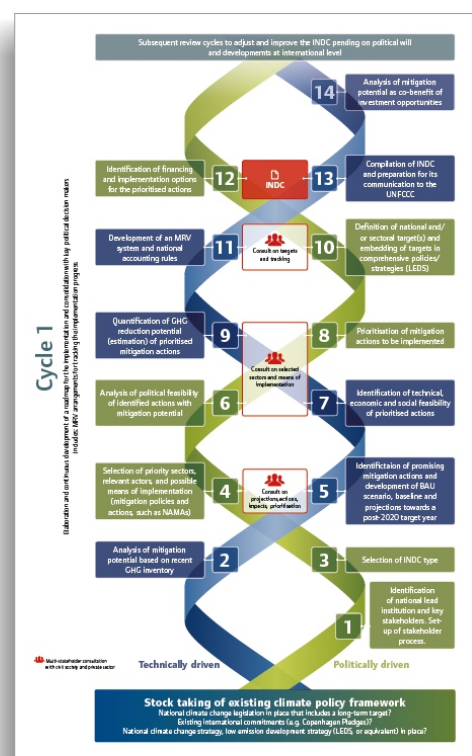
The project aims to facilitate peer-to-peer learning and foster the preparation of ambitious and fair, transparent, quantifiable, comparable and robust Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). This is in support to countries that intend to submit one based on a common understanding that INDCs comprise a national mitigation goal that contributes to the 'stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system'.

OVERVIEW AND OBJECTIVES

The INDC Project is part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI), which is supported by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) on the basis of a decision adopted by the German Bundestag. This is being carried out by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH in collaboration with the partner countries, UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Programme and Climate Analytics.

The project has an envisaged duration of 22 months, starting in June 2014 and finalizing in March 2016. It will address climate negotiators and decision makers commissioned with the design and implementation of climate policies in Viet Nam, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Georgia, Morocco, Jordan, The Gambia, Ghana, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Ukraine, Egypt, Dominican Republic, Argentina and Lebanon.

Further information and updates are available at INDC project webpage: <http://mitigationpartnership.net/global-support-project-preparation-intended-nationally-determined-contributions-indcs>



PHILIPPINE SCENARIO

In the Philippines, the Climate Change Commission (CCC) provides guidance in the development of the country's INDC and leads the inter-agency consultations. Among the CCC's active partners are the government agencies responsible for planning, budget and finance as well as sectoral leads for agriculture, waste, industry, transportation, forestry and energy. The CCC also takes into consideration inputs and suggestions from national legislative bodies, civil society and non-government organizations (NGOs) and the private sector.

Specifically, the INDC project is anchored on an existing GIZ-CCC collaboration called "Support to the CCC in the Implementation of the NFSCC and the NCCAP (or SupportCCC) Project". The project also works closely with United Nations Development



Programme's Low Emission Capacity Building Program (UNDP-LECB), United States Agency for International Development's Building Low Emission Alternatives to Develop Economic Resilience and Sustainability (USAID-BLEADERS) Project, and other initiatives in order to maximize synergies and benefit from mutually complementary activities.

OUTCOMES AND STRATEGIES

The project supports selected partner countries in developing their INDCs via locally ongoing IKI-projects. These bilateral support measures include

- Conducting analyses and studies
- Technical support for inter-ministerial working groups and processes to agree with line ministries on specific emissions reduction targets
- Supporting political decision-making processes for the submission of INDCs and the implementation thereof
- Backing the dialogue process with multiple relevant stakeholders

As an additional support, further country-specific measures can be identified through a needs-assessment. The project also offers ad-hoc support in the preparation of INDCs for additional countries.

The project promotes knowledge management to capture experiences from national contribution processes and prepare them for dissemination. It provides inputs to the UNDP/UNFCCC regional dialogues and coordinates with research projects and think tanks working on contributions. The project supports multilateral channels such as the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV. This way, BMUB-IKI facilitates international consensus on the characteristics of the contributions and peer-to-peer exchange on their development.

In the Philippines, the available project resources were earmarked for consolidation of studies, conduct of sector-specific mitigation analysis and providing platforms for focus group discussions (FGD) among government agencies and CCC consultations with the private sector and other stakeholders.

PHILIPPINE ACTIVITIES

Following a series of consultation meetings organized by CCC together with policy makers and technical working groups from January to April 2015, FGD workshops were offered to interested sectoral lead agencies. FGDs were designed as platform for multi-sectoral and inter-donor agency discussions to understand the mitigation potential of various mitigation policies and actions and to allow sectoral lead agencies to use appropriate tools in prioritizing such measures not only in terms of GHG reduction/sequestration potential but also in line with respective environmental, social and economic co-benefits.

FGDs were conducted upon request from Department of Environment and Natural Resources' (DENR) Environmental Management Bureau and the National Solid Waste Management Commission (waste sector), DENR's Forest Management Bureau (forestry sector) and Department of Transportation and Communication (mainly transportation sector) during the period May to July 2015.

Inputs from other donor-assisted projects were consolidated and presented to lead agencies during FGDs. Foremost was the utilization of outputs from LECB wherein the long list of NAMA options per sector had been used as a starting point for the screening of mitigation actions. CCC-LECB also developed a customized Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) for action prioritization. Additional inputs were also provided by USAID-BLEADERS Project through their conduct of Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) with marginal abatement cost curves per NAMA per sector.

In addition to FGDs, the GIZ INDC Project in the Philippines commissioned Clean Air Asia, which is a UN-recognized regional NGO, to conduct a technical study on "Formulating an INDC for the Philippine Transportation Sector". This was initially intended for use of the DOTC but some outputs also became relevant for the Department of Energy (DOE) for the fuel side and the DENR for the air quality standards. Each sectoral INDC option that were

considered in INDC calculations have detailed summaries of assumptions used, mitigation potential, non-climate benefits and implementability assessments.

Within the month of August 2015, the GIZ INDC Project provided the meeting venue for CCC to present the government's sectoral facts and figures and discuss its business and economic implications. Dialogues were conducted with the Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of top corporations in the Philippines (August 4) and with the private sector in general (August 25). Additional support would be provided for the presentation of the draft text of the INDC to all sectors (tentatively scheduled September 24) prior to INDC submission to the UNFCCC and for the signing of the joint CCC-Philippine Business for the Environment (PBE) signing of the Manila Declaration supporting the country's INDC (tentatively scheduled October 23).



On behalf of



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany