



International Partnership
on Mitigation and MRV

Workshop of the Asian Regional Group

'Unpacking (I)NDCs – identifying, prioritising, planning and implementing mitigation and adaptation measures'

Vinh Phuc, Vietnam

26-27 July 2016





Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Introduction | 2 |
| The International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV | 2 |
| Workshop context | 2 |
| Workshop scope | 2 |
| Participants and speakers | 3 |
| Main findings | 4 |
| The context for NDC implementation | 4 |
| Operationalising the NDCs | 6 |
| NAMAs and NDC implementation | 8 |
| Financing NDC implementation | 10 |
| ‘Case clinics’ | 11 |
| NAPs and NDC implementation | 12 |
| Takeaway points and recommendations for the Partnership | 14 |
| Main takeaways | 14 |
| Recommendations for the Partnership | 15 |
| Annex I – Agenda | 16 |
| Annex II – List of participants | 19 |
| Country participants | 19 |
| Participants from international organisations and consultancies | 21 |
| Annex III – Summary of ‘Case Clinics’ | 22 |



Introduction

The International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV

The International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV was launched within the context of the Petersberg Climate Dialogue in May 2010 by Germany, South Africa and South Korea. The objective of the Partnership is to support a practical exchange on mitigation-related activities and MRV between developing and developed countries in order to help close the global ambition gap. Over 90 countries have taken part in the Partnership's various activities, and more than half of these are developing countries. The Partnership has no formalised arrangements, and is open to new countries.

Workshop context

The Paris Agreement, signed at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 21st Conference of Parties (COP), firmly places (Intended) Nationally Determined Contributions (I)NDCs at the centre of Parties' efforts in moving their economies towards low emission and climate-resilient development. Almost all countries have submitted an INDC. Countries have been invited to confirm these intentions by ratifying the Paris Agreement and submitting Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the UNFCCC. Countries now will need to identify and implement actions to achieve the vision set out in their (I)NDCs. Strong national policy frameworks will be needed to foster and enable sustained implementation.



Workshop scope

Building on the momentum that was created in Paris, the workshop facilitated discussions on converting (I)NDCs into tangible and ambitious mitigation and adaptation policies, projects, programmes and processes. It provided a platform for peer-to-peer exchange, to enable countries in the region to achieve their low-



emissions and climate-resilient development vision articulated in their (I)NDCs. In addition, the workshop had the aim of sharing approaches to improve coherence of climate change policies at the national and sub-national levels, capitalising on the opportunity provided by (I)NDCs. To this end, the workshop built on the experience of preparing and implementing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and other mitigation approaches. Recognising the important synergies between mitigation and adaptation, the workshop also considered the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes and experiences of mainstreaming adaptation in the Asian-Pacific region.

Specifically, the workshop focussed on:

1. The Paris Agreement and the implications for (I)NDCs
2. Operationalising (I)NDCs
 - a. Developing a roadmap for translating (I)NDCs into concrete actions
 - b. Establishing/ strengthening institutions and systems needed to manage the NDC implementation process and successive rounds of NDCs
3. NAMAs, NAPs, and (I)NDCs
 - a. Role of NAMAs and NAPs for (I)NDC implementation
 - b. Experiences with development and implementation of NAMA and mainstreaming adaptation in Asia and the Pacific

Participants and speakers

The Mitigation and MRV Partnership Regional Workshop included 21 participants from 14 Asian and Pacific countries, namely: Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Japan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Speakers from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)-DTU Partnership, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and Ricardo Energy & Environment contributed to the exchange.

The format was a combination of presentations, group work, and Q&A discussions, which enabled learning from experts and constructive discussions with other participants, both from similar and diverse countries.



Main findings

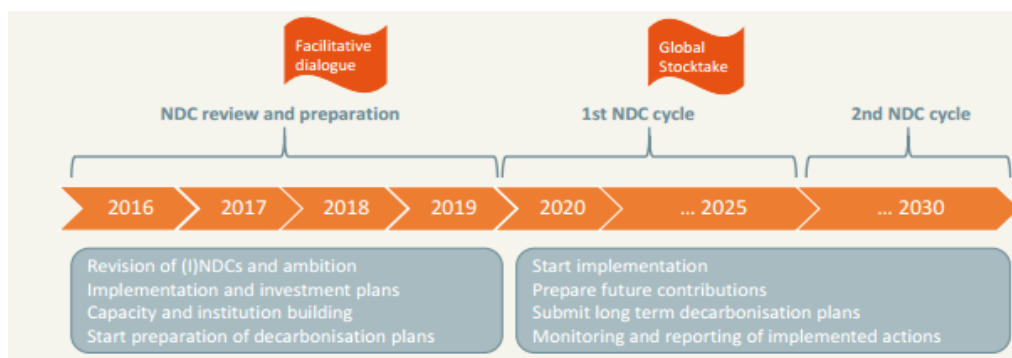
All presentations and some pictures from the workshop can be found at: <http://mitigationpartnership.net/countries-asia-and-pacific-discuss-about-progress-ndc-implementation>.

A brief account of the main discussion topics is provided below.

The context for NDC implementation

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 21st Conference of Parties (COP) held in Paris in December 2015 is considered a **success in diplomacy and a milestone for climate change policy-making**: more than 50,000 people participated, including some 150 heads of state. From the experiences on the Kyoto Protocol and the Copenhagen Accord, the negotiators learnt to encourage a bottom-up approach, in order to break the division between developed and developing countries, and to make the process more inclusive. Concurrently, more evidence on climate change impacts and sources was built at the global level and utilised to develop climate change policies. As of now, 169 countries submitted their INDCs, covering more than 98% of world emissions. The Paris Agreement supports the efforts towards keeping global warming well below 2°C, with an aspiration of reaching 1.5°, recognises the importance of adaptation, confirms a collective finance floor of USD 100 billion/year, and includes a 'single enhanced transparency framework', among other decisions. Countries are encouraged to submit their first NDC (that country's firm climate plan, no longer 'intended') by the time they ratify the Paris Agreement into national law. The NDCs will then need to be revised every 5 years from 2020. But whilst (I)NDCs tend to have targets (if at all) for 2025 or 2030, planning for implementation needs to start now, to enable the countries to show progress by the next COP in Marrakesh in November, and to pave the way to longer term progress towards low carbon and climate resilient development. Download the PPT by Federica Chiappe, Ricardo E&E, [here](#).

Figure 1: NDC implementation timeline



Source: International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV

Cambodia has mapped out the key outcomes of the Paris Agreement against its negotiating position, and identified numerous benefits for the country, including the confirmation that developed countries will take the lead on mitigation, that there is



recognition of the particular vulnerability of some countries, and of the importance of adaptation, flexibility in implementation, of access to finance, and of collaboration. Cambodia has also made good progress on implementation, in areas of policy, coordination and outreach, mitigation, and adaptation. The country is currently applying for direct access to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Download the PPT by Mr. Sum Thy, Cambodia, [here](#).

The representative from **China** presented the country's INDC, which focused on peaking CO₂ emissions at the latest in 2030, lowering carbon intensity by 60-65% compared to 2005, increasing the share of fossil fuels in 2030 by 20%, and increasing forest stock volumes by 4.5 billion m³



from 2005 levels. China does not intend to revise its INDC before NDC submission, as plenty of evidence has been built already. The country plans to ratify the Paris Agreement before the G20 summit in China in September 2016. Integration of the NDC into the 13th, 14th and 15th Five-Year Plans will ensure the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Additionally, China intends to release soon a 'Work Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emission Control during the 13th Five-Year Plan Period' that will translate the national mitigation targets in sectoral and sub-national targets. Download the PPT by Ms. Linwei Liu, China, [here](#).

Discussions followed the presentations. Many questions centred around understanding **China's** progress on implementation. In particular, questions were posed on the allocation of mitigation targets from the national to the sub-national levels, where China indicated that targets have already been de-composed sub-nationally through extensive local research on mitigation options and economic development and stakeholder engagement. **Pakistan**, on the other hand, submitted an INDC without targets and with limited detail, hence extensive work is ongoing to revise the document (including quantified targets) in preparation for submission, and to engage stakeholders for endorsement. Efforts on engagement and awareness are ongoing in numerous countries, including **Singapore**, where the existing Climate Change Network is used to discuss and share views on climate change-related issues with stakeholders from other public sector agencies, the business sector, academia, the media, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community groups. Also, Singapore has presented its Climate Change Action Plan to the wider public. In **Viet Nam** it is recognised that climate knowledge is still often limited to certain circles, and more efforts are needed to raise awareness and spread knowledge about climate policies. In this context, the importance to make progress on transparency /

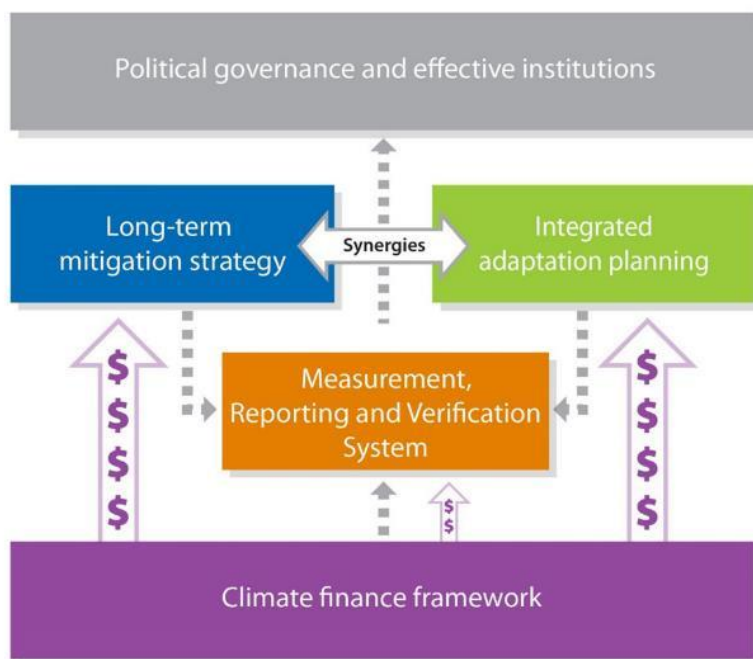


Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV), including Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of adaptation was highlighted.

Operationalising the NDCs

The INDC submission to the UNFCCC ahead of COP21, whilst an important success, is only the starting point for all countries: **now, it is important to identify suitable implementation processes**. Immediate next steps include post-Paris stakeholder outreach, finalisation and submission of the first NDC, and the drafting of an NDC implementation plan or roadmap. Ricardo Energy & Environment has developed a 'Five pillar approach' composed of five distinct, but interlinked components: long term mitigation strategy, integrated adaptation planning, climate finance framework, MRV, and effective governance and coordination. Download the PPT by Federica Chiappe, Ricardo E&E, [here](#).

Figure 2: The 'Five Pillars' of NDC implementation



Source: Ricardo Energy & Environment (2015)

The framework is being used in an NDC implementation guidance document that will be published in September 2016, with practical guidance for each country to adapt it to its own circumstances. The main aspects of each component were then discussed in subsequent sessions.

The topic of operationalising the NDCs through **implementation frameworks and roadmaps** was explored through interventions from Viet Nam and Myanmar:

Viet Nam has already made progress in planning for implementation, and for leveraging investment as an effect of it, also based on the 'Five pillars' approach. The country has clearly identified five strategies to translate the contribution in the INDC into investment opportunity. These are: (i) Develop an effective roadmap; (ii) leverage



synergies between GHG mitigation and development; (iii) develop attractive proposals to funders; (iv) attract private sector investment; and (v) support long-term, low carbon development strategies.

Challenges and open questions were also presented around difficulties in setting up an MRV/M&E system and on capacity needs. Viet Nam further presented on the process and content of the planned roadmap for NDC implementation between now, 2020 and 2030. As well as a longer term vision, the roadmap



highlights immediate next steps for the country, which include: submitting the implementation plan to government in October 2016, ratifying the Paris Agreement, and establishing and operating the National NAMA Registry.

Download PPT by Dr Tran Thuc [here](#) and the PPT by Mr. Nguyen Khac Hieu [here](#).

Myanmar, despite uncertainties related to the recent political transition, has already convened a multi-stakeholder workshop on INDC outreach and awareness raising and NDC implementation. The country has identified five main aspects for a successful INDC implementation: (i) development of a clear strategy and coordination plan; (ii) separate needs assessments for mitigation and adaptation activities; (iii) identification of capacity building requirements for mitigation and adaptation activities; (iv) mobilisation of resources for policy development and identification and purchase of suitable technologies for planned actions; and (v) establishment of a monitoring system. The revision of the NDC (including corrections and clarifications) and development of an NDC implementation roadmap were also identified as immediate next steps. Download PPT by Mr. Cham Hain Thu, Myanmar, [here](#).

The discussions then focused on **institutional strengthening and policy development** through interventions from Japan and Nepal:

In **Japan**, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 5th Assessment Report and the INDC development and submission triggered the development of the 'Plan for Global Warming Counter Measures'. The plan contains the target of a 26% GHG reduction by 2030 compared to 2013 and prescribes the targets of emissions reduction and GHG removal, the measures to be taken by businesses and the public, and further policies to be implemented by the National and Local Government. A revision of the plan is expected every three years. Download the PPT by Mr. Kazumasa Nagamori, Japan, [here](#).

Nepal has made good progress in climate change policymaking, with the development of the Climate Change Policy (2011) and the upcoming NAP and Low Carbon Economic Development Strategy, among others. The latter sets out the country's plan to reduce emissions, and includes the target to reduce its dependency on fossil fuels by 50% and achieve 80% electrification through an appropriate energy mix with considerable



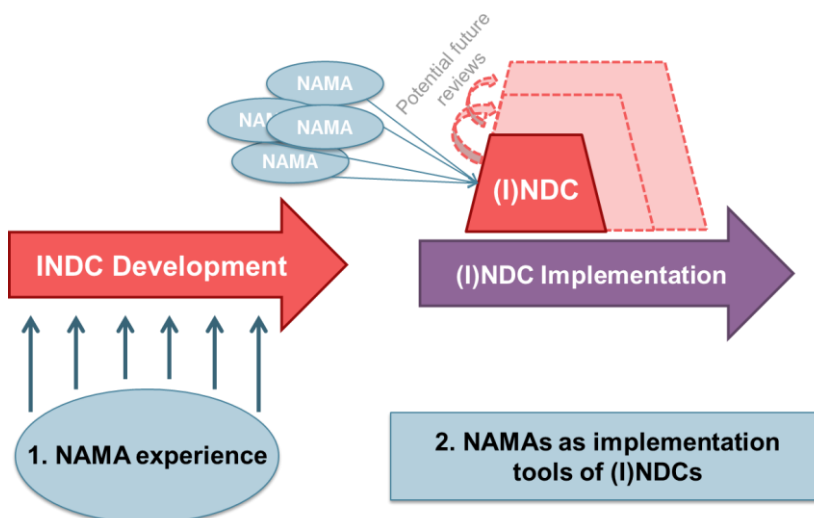
increase in renewable energy sources by 2050. Nepal has a strong coordinating mechanism for climate change, which includes the Ministry of Population and Environment (MoPE) as the lead institution, and the Climate Change Coordination Committee to coordinate climate change action of stakeholders, in particular of line ministries. Implementation at the local and grass-root levels is of utmost importance in Nepal, and efforts are being made especially in mainstreaming climate change in development. Download the PPT by Mr. Ram Prasad Awasthi, Nepal, [here](#).

NAMAs and NDC implementation

The following question, posed by the GIZ representative, set the scene for discussions around the **context for NAMAs and NDCs**: “NAMAs are not mentioned in the Paris Agreement. Does this mean they do not exist anymore”? Representatives from Viet Nam and Mongolia gave their views on this question: In Viet Nam’s INDC there are several options to reduce GHG emissions, and these mitigation actions fit into what is considered as ‘NAMA’. Mongolia has NAMA concepts embedded in national plans to reduce emissions. Moreover, it is recognised that before the COP in Bali there were only quantified limitations for developed countries. NAMAs were developed to allow developing countries to participate in GHG emissions reduction.

Even though the Paris Agreement does not mention NAMAs directly it binds ratifying Parties to “*pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim to achieving the objectives of NDCs*”. Hence, these measures may be understood as NAMAs. More than 40 INDCs mentioned NAMAs, and many INDCs themselves were built on lessons learnt from the NAMA experience. For example, Indonesia’s INDC is also the product of the review process of the country’s mitigation policy (the RAN-GRK), which is also a framework for developing NAMAs. Moreover, it is recognised that NAMAs can be a tool for implementing NDCs, as also detailed in the ‘Five Pillars for NDC implementation’. Download the PPT by Ms. Hanna Reuter, GIZ, [here](#).

Figure 3: Linkages of NAMAs and (I)NDCs



Source: GIZ (2015)



Subsequently, the focus moved to **NAMAs and NDC implementation**, with a key guest input from UNEP-DTU. Developing an implementation plan for NDC targets is similar to developing NAMAs, in the sense that they also require three elements: (i) development of elements of enabling environment for mitigation options identified for achieving NDC goal; (ii) developing financial incentive mechanisms and financing mechanisms; and (iii) systems for tracking progress and impacts of implementation. In essence:

Table 1: NAMAs and INDCs

| NAMAs can serve as an instrument for / provide a good basis for... | (I)NDCs provide an opportunity for ... |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disaggregating NDC targets to various sectors (top-down)• Taking stock of sectoral actions (bottom-up)• Upscaling existing actions with a view to raising ambition of future NDCs• Enhancing existing enabling environment (policies, regulations, institutions, capacities etc.) relevant for NDC implementation• MRV systems that provide the information basis for reporting requirements on NDC implementation (tools and methods developed for MRV of NAMAs highly relevant in NDC implementation phase)• Accessing and mobilizing international and domestic finance for NDC implementation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integrating NAMAs in an overarching mitigation framework• Enhancing domestic buy-in for sectoral action plans and individual measures• Upscaling existing actions and raising ambition over time• Mainstreaming climate change into development planning and sectoral plans• Mobilising climate finance and private sector engagement, incl. international and domestic resources• Providing clear policy signals and potentially triggering mitigation actions in additional sectors. |

Source: GIZ and UNEP-DTU

Download the PPT by Mr. Sudhir Sharma, UNEP DTU, [here](#).

As subsequently presented by UNDP, **48 NAMAs have been developed in Asia** (27% of global NAMAs) across different sectors so far, for example:

- Cambodia: Garment Sector
- Indonesia: Bus Rapid Transit Transportation in Greater Jakarta
- Lao PDR: Garment sector
- Philippines: Agriculture
- Viet Nam: Sectoral NAMAs for Chemical Fertilizer, Pulp & Paper, Low carbon Bus, and Cement.



Download the PPT by Mr. Dao Xuan Lai, UNDP, [here](#).

Discussions followed the presentations, with many questions and comments centring on the topic of NAMA financing. It was repeatedly stated that accessing finance for NAMAs is challenging: whilst there are a number of support facilities, they have complex requirements, and a long gestation period from concept to business case development and submission. A further challenge is that business cases are often not convincing enough to the private sector, and that they provide limited confidence for them to invest. It was pointed out that it is important not to focus on international funding sources alone and that successful NAMA implementation will need a mix of funding from public, private sources and in some cases international sources. A connection was made between 'domestic' NAMAs and 'unconditional' INDC targets, as well as between 'supported' NAMAs and 'conditional' INDC. Despite there being limited success stories on NAMA development and support, lessons learnt include the need to addressing national priorities and ensure local ownership, with line ministries as a driving force, in addition to paying attention to emissions calculations and MRV-related issues.

Financing NDC implementation

Group discussions were focussed on sources, barriers, and successful approaches to access, mobilise, and sustain finance for NDC implementation.



Firstly, **funding sources** were discussed. Among domestic (public) sources, Viet Nam uses public finance to support forest preservation. A scheme is developed whereby people or communities receive land rights and funding to look after the forest and use it sustainably. Additionally, subsidies are set up for the production of more than 1kW of solar power. Japan uses subsidies to promote energy-efficient building systems and other climate-friendly measures, such as hybrid cars. In Fiji there is no import tax on hybrid cars, and Mongolia has introduced a carbon tax for vehicles. On private sources,



Fiji has a Sustainable Energy Financing Programme (SEFP) in place to promote the use of renewable energy sources, and in Japan private companies can use credits by the Japan Voluntary Emission Trading Scheme (JVETS), (e.g. for the use of electric buses). In Viet Nam companies that invest in building dykes to protect against flooding receive use rights for the land behind in return. The international sources discussed included the GCF¹, World Bank (energy financing as partial loan guarantee to individuals or organisations for the purchase/installation of RE technologies), the Global Environment Facility (GEF)², the NAMA Facility³, and Climate Investment Funds (CIFs)⁴.

Secondly, **barriers** were discussed and 4 areas identified: a) capacities, b) enabling environment, c) information and d) coordination. Limited capacity (b) was acknowledged in proposal development, including proposal selection criteria, data baseline development, understanding and operating in different languages, and scaling up of support. Other challenges related to the enabling environment (b) were political instability and too stringent requirements for proposals, therefore demotivating finance applications. It was also noted that often donors tend to fund new ideas and drop older ones. There is not enough information (c) on available donors and success criteria. It is also difficult to provide transparent information to donors, and as a result, donors are hesitant to provide finance. Coordination (d) is also seen as a major challenge: focal points are sparsely located, there is limited coordination between government and banks, between government institutions and international financial donors, and even among governmental institutions themselves. The establishment of a climate change council or similar institutional arrangements could reduce coordination issues by leveraging synergies, streamlining processes, and showcasing best practices, among other approaches.

Finally, participants were encouraged to mention **successful approaches** to attracting finance for mitigation and adaptation activities. Involving and leveraging finance from the private sector was considered of utmost importance. De-risking of investments was seen as a crucial strategy. Large and sustainability-friendly companies can act as 'role models' to attract donors and raise awareness. Mongolia is part of Japan's Joint Credit Mechanism, through which Japan evaluates GHG emission reductions or removals achieved through the diffusion of low carbon technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure as well as the implementation of mitigation actions in developing countries, and to use them to achieve Japan's emission reduction target. Multi-donor trust funds were considered conducive to higher levels of transparency and better coordination.

'Case clinics'

During this particular modality of group work, three participants had the opportunity to present a specific challenge they are facing related to the development and implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures, and ask their fellow peers

¹ <http://www.greenclimate.fund/home>

² <https://www.thegef.org/gef/>

³ <http://www.nama-facility.org/start.html>

⁴ <http://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/>



(“coaches”) in the workshop to share their experiences on that matter and give advice. By accessing the wisdom and experience of peers, therefore, case clinics allow participants to generate new ways of looking at a challenge or question, and to develop new approaches for responding to these.

The cases posed were:

CASE 1: How do we encourage innovation to accelerate the development of technologies to deploy solutions for both Singapore and the region?

CASE 2: How do we deal with low political support and uncertain institutional arrangements for climate change, and what suggestions do you have to increase support in Mongolia?



CASE 3: How do we account for emissions and how do we develop an action plan in a cross-cutting sector with limited data such as the tourism one in Thailand?

See Annex III for a summary of the discussion topics and outcomes.

NAPs and NDC implementation

Adaptation features prominently in numerous submitted INDCs, especially of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and has strong synergies with mitigation. Adaptation also has a strong role in the Paris Agreement, where countries are required to carry out national adaptation planning, provide periodic adaptation communications, inform the global stocktake every five years, and support for developing countries is to be enhanced. Specifically on NAPs, the Agreement requests the GCF to expedite support for the formulation of NAPs and for the subsequent implementation of plans and policies in the NAPs. The NAP process can be comprised of four interlinked elements: (i) Laying the groundwork and assessing gaps; (ii) carrying out preparatory analytical work; (iii) implementing the strategies; and (iv) carrying out M&E. It is clear that there is a link between NAPs and NDC processes, however the relationship is not yet well-defined. It was noted that whilst the topic of ‘loss and damage’ is present in the Agreement, it is still not linked to finance. Six recommendations can be made on linking NDCs and NAPs: (i) Leverage the linkages between NAPs and NDCs for enhanced and more effective actions on adaptation; (ii) do not fall back to the NAPA approach⁵, but consider NAP as the backbone for NDC implementation for adaptation; (iii) make links between NAPs, disaster risk reduction, and NDC clear and synergistic; (iv) access support for NDC and NAP implementation (including the GCF, NAP Global Network, and the NDC Partnership) (v) consider the NAP as a comprehensive, multi-level, and continuing strategic process; and (vi) consider the adaptation components in the NDC as a means

⁵ Considered a grouping of ‘unsystematic, un-strategic, erratic adaptation actions’ (GIZ presentation)



of submitting the adaptation communication for global stocktake. Download the PPT by Mr. Michael Wahl, GIZ, [here](#).

Viet Nam is an extremely vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change. The country has developed a number of climate change-related policies: in Viet Nam's Climate Change Strategy, 4 out of 8 tasks relate directly to adaptation. The INDC contains clear actions to enable adaptation, including a timeframe and assigned roles and responsibilities. There are challenges in technology development and transfer, capacity building, finance, and MRV/M&E. Download the PPT by Mr. Pham Van Tan, Viet Nam, [here](#).

South Korea has already developed two NAPs. The first had limited budget, lack of M&E framework, and an absence of goals and indicators, which made it difficult to produce a tangible outcome. The second improved from the 1st, and included new policies reflecting internal and



external policy changes, established a strategic adaptation framework including phased vision and goals, and expanded investment in adaptation technology & international cooperation. Recommendations to link NAP and NDC include: (i) NAP and NDC timeframes need to be harmonised; (ii) the scope of NAP and NDCs need to be considered; (iii) it is helpful to have a common authority dealing with NAPs and NDCs; and (iv) a legal framework to promote NAPs and NDCs is also needed. Download the PPT by Ms. Ju Youn Kang, Korea, [here](#).



Takeaway points and recommendations for the Partnership

At the end of the workshop, participants were asked to comment on their main ‘takeaways’ and to provide recommendations for the Partnership. Some of the topics are mentioned below.

Main takeaways

Information on and analysis of the **Paris Agreement and (I)NDCs** submitted were seen as a useful basis for further discussions about NDC implementation. Some countries recognised the need to revise their INDC before submitting it as NDC, including identifying gaps and support needs. However, most countries do not intent to revise their INDC at the moment.

On **operationalising NDCs**, the workshop provided good ideas to develop an NDC implementation roadmap. The discussions helped in translating options within (I)NDCs into actions, and in understanding different countries’ efforts in complying with the Paris Agreement, which could in turn help country representatives to encourage further domestic actions.

On **NAMAs and NDCs**, participants appreciated discussions on how these approaches are linked, including clarifications on NAMA being a potential vehicle for implementing NDCs.

On the relationship between **NAPs and NDCs**, participants found NAPs as a vehicle for NDC implementation interesting, especially learning about practical experiences with NAPs in Viet Nam and South Korea, and South Korea’s approach to prioritising adaptation actions.

Many participants agreed that **transparency** in NDC implementation is very extremely important for furthering, mitigation and adaptation actions, and there is the need for a robust MRV system to track progress in the implementation of NDCs.

Accessing, mobilising, and sustaining **finance** is a challenge faced by many: private sector engagement is widely considered essential for implementation and identifying and addressing barriers to accessing climate finance also very important.

On **institutional arrangements**, it was agreed that clear and high-ranking institutional frameworks are important, and participants learnt of common challenges to ensure NDC coordination, implementation, and transparency at the institutional level as well as approaches to overcome these.

Regarding **stakeholder engagement**, adequate communication and planning are considered fundamental, and useful suggestions from peers were made on how to increase political involvement especially at the higher levels.

Additionally, participants found discussions on integration between **mitigation and adaptation** to create synergies very useful, and in general considered the exchange between countries of high value.



Recommendations for the Partnership

Priority topics for the Partnership to explore further were identified as:

Finance, with a focus on public finance mechanisms, private sector involvement, identification of finance sources, and developing convincing proposals.

Transparency, including developing a holistic framework for MRV/ M&E, transparency of support, and capacity building for MRV.

Implementation, focusing on technical support to formulate NAMAs/NAPs, and cross-sectoral issues of governance and institutions.

Sharing of experiences and networking, including approaches to establishing a database for information sharing and providing a platform for donors and governments to network.





Annex I – Agenda

Day 1

8:30-9:00 Registration

9:00-9:15 (15') **Welcoming remarks**

Nguyen Khac Hieu, Ministry of
Environment and Natural
Resources, Viet Nam

9:15-9:30 (15') **Introduction**

- Aim of the workshop and objectives
- International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV
- Agenda and logistics

Hanna Reuter, GIZ

9:30-10:15 (45') **Introduction of participants, expectations (*interactive*)**

Federica Chiappe, Ricardo E&E
(facilitator)

10:15-10:45 Coffee break

Session 1: The context for (I)NDC implementation

10:45-11:45 (60') **Presentations:**

- The Paris Agreement and its implications for (I)NDCs implementation (15')
- A country's perspective on the Paris outcome and the relevance for its NDC (2 countries, 10' each)

Federica Chiappe

Thy Sum, Cambodia; Linwei
Liu, China

Facilitated discussion (25')

Session 2: Operationalising the (I)NDCs

11:45-13:00 (75') **Presentations:**

- A framework approach to NDC implementation and its application in Viet Nam (20')
- Country presentations on approaches to developing a roadmap for (I)NDC implementation – process and content (10' each)

Federica Chiappe with
Professor Dr Tran Thuc, Viet
Nam
Nguyen Khac Hieu, Viet Nam;
Cham Hain Thu, Myanmar

Facilitated discussion (35')

13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:00-14:15 (15') Short group activity ("energizer")

Federica Chiappe

14:15-14:45 30' **Country presentations:** Establishing/ strengthening institutions and systems for (I)NDC implementation and review (10' each)

Kazumasa Nagamori, Japan;
Ram Prasad Awasthi, Nepal

Q&A (10')



Session 3: NAMAs and NDC implementation

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| 14:45-15:45 (60') | Presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of NAMAs in NDC implementation (30') Stock-taking of NAMA experiences in Asia & Pacific (10') | Sudhir Sharma, UNEP DTU (via Skype), Hanna Reuter Dao Xuan Lai, UNDP |
| | Q&A (15') | |
| 15:45-16:15 | Coffee break | |
| 16:15-17:15 (75') | World Café: (3 tables, working on 1 question, participants move around, 15 min per table). Questions on NAMA financing. Report back to plenary (5' per table) and Q&A | "Chairs" of tables: Muhammad Arif Rashid Goheer, Pakistan; Leejin Kim, Korea; Waisale Tuivatu Vulagi; Fiji |
| 17:30-17:40 (10') | Wrap-up of the day | Federica Chiappe |
| 19:00 | Dinner reception at the hotel | |

Day 2

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| 9:00-9:15 (15') | Summary of day 1 and preview of the day's programme | Federica Chiappe |
| 09:15-165' (incl. break) | Case clinics: From preparation to implementation of mitigation actions (exchange of experiences / peer-advice) (3-4 participants present challenges (identified before) they are facing or specific questions, the other participants and experts divide themselves into groups for working on that specific case). | Case givers: Linda Siow, Singapore; Saruul Dolgorsuren, Mongolia; Chanutsakul Supirak, Thailand |
| | Coffee break (groups decide when to break) | |
| 12:00-12:30 (30') | Report back to plenary and discussion (5-10' per group) | Participants |
| 12:30 (10') | Group picture | |
| 12:30 | Lunch | |
| 13:30-13:45 (15') | Short group activity ("energizer") | Federica Chiappe |

Session 4: NAPs and NDC implementation

| | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|
| 13:45-14:15 (30') | Presentation: The role of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process and mainstreaming adaptation in NDC implementation (20 min) | Michael Wahl, GIZ |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|



| | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| | Q&A (10') | |
| 14:15-13:15 (60') | Country presentations: Formulating and implementing NAPs/ adaptation mainstreaming and the link to NDC implementation (2 cases, 15' each) | Pham Van Tan, Viet Nam; Ju Youn Kang, South Korea |
| | Facilitated discussion and Q&A (30') | |
| 15:15 | Coffee break | |
| 15:30-16:30 (60') | Discussion in small groups (20') <ul style="list-style-type: none">Lessons learned: What do we take home from this workshop? What are the next steps in terms of NDC implementation? What is the vision for implementation?What are the mayor challenges my country is facing related to NDC implementation? Where is support needed the most and what kind of support (finance, capacity building, technology transfer)? | Participants |
| | Report back to plenary and discussion (40') | |
| 16:30-16:45 (15') | Feedback for the IPMM: countries' needs and ideas for further cooperation | Participants |
| 16:45-17:15 (30') | Next steps, evaluation, closing | Hanna Reuter |
| 19:00 | Optional dinner in hotel | |



Annex II – List of participants

Country participants

| Country | Mr./ Ms. | Name | Organisation | Position |
|----------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Buthan | Mr. | Sonam Dagay | Nation Environment Commission | Assistant environment officer |
| Cambodia | Mr. | So Putha | Department of Climate Change, General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development | |
| Cambodia | Mr. | Sum Thy | Department of Climate Change, General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development. | Director |
| China | Ms. | Linwei Liu | Department of Climate Change, National Development and Reform Commission | Program officer |
| Fiji | Mr. | Waisale Tuivatu Vulagi | Department of Energy | Scientific officer |
| Japan | Mr. | Kazumasa Nagamori | Office for International Strategy on Climate Change, Ministry of Environment | Deputy director |
| Mongolia | Ms. | Saruul Dolgorsuren | Nature Conservation Fund, Ministry of Environment, Green Development & Tourism | Climate change mitigation officer |
| Mongolia | Mr. | Erdenesukh Sumiya (Professor) | National University of Mongolia (NUM) | Team leader of the mitigation task force of BUR Mongolia |
| Myanmar | Mr. | Cham Hain Thu | Environmental Conservation Department | Deputy staff officer |
| Nepal | Mr. | Ram Prasad Awasthi | Ministry of Environment and Population | Meteorologist |
| Nepal | Mr. | Mahesh Bandhari | Ministry of Environment and Population | Section officer |
| Pakistan | Mr. | Muhammad Arif Rashid Goheer | Global Change Impact Studies Centre, Ministry of Climate Change | Head, Agriculture & Coordination |



| Country | Mr./ Ms. | Name | Organisation | Position |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Republic of Korea | Ms. | Leejin Kim | Korea Environment Institute | Researcher |
| Republic of Korea | Ms. | Ju Youn Kang | Korea Environment Institute | Researcher |
| Singapore | Ms. | Linda Siow | National Climate Change Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office | Acting deputy director |
| Thailand | Ms. | Chanutsakul Supirak | Office of the Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning | Environmentalism |
| Vietnam | Mr. | Nguyen Khac Hieu | Department of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment | Deputy director general, UNFCCC Focal Point |
| Vietnam | Mr. | Pham Van Tan | Department of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment | Deputy head |
| Vietnam | Mr. | Luong Quang Huy (Dr) | Department of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment | Dep. Of Div. GHG emission monitoring and low-carbon economy |
| Vietnam | Mr. | Tran Thuc (Professor Dr) | Vietnam Panel on Climate Change | Vice chairman |
| Vietnam | Ms. | Huynh Thi Lan Huong (Dr) | Vietnam Institut of Meterology, Hydrology and Climate Change | <u>Deputy</u> director general |



Participants from international organisations and consultancies

| Mr. / Ms. | Name | Organisation | Position |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| Ms. | Hanna Reuter | GIZ | Policy advisor |
| Ms. | Federica Chiappe | Ricardo E&E | Senior consultant/Economist |
| Ms. | Verena Schauss | GIZ | Consultant |
| Mr. | Michael Wahl | GIZ | Head of project |
| Ms. | Thuan Nguyen Thi Hien | GIZ | Senior project officer |
| Ms. | Pham Thi Dung | GIZ | Administration |
| Ms. | Nguyen Phuong Lien | GIZ | Administration |
| Mr. | Dao Xuan Lai | UNDP | Assistant Country Director & Team Leader of Climate Change and Environment Cluster |
| Mr. | Beau Damen | FAO | Natural Resources Officer - Climate Change & Bioenergy |
| Mr. | Akihiro Tamai | JICA | Deputy CTA / coordinator |



Annex III – Summary of ‘Case Clinics’

CASE 1: How do we encourage innovation to accelerate the development of technologies to deploy solutions for both Singapore and the region?

Goal

Encourage adoption of technology to increase energy efficiency in the industrial sector.

Context

- Energy efficiency is the key mitigation strategy due to lack of alternative energy options
- Industrial sector (encompassing refineries, semiconductors, pharmaceuticals, F&B, etc.) is the largest emitter with potential for energy efficiency improvement.

Barriers:

- Lack of awareness or interest from companies
- High upfront cost
- Diverse sector with different circumstances

Process and approach:

- Gather data on energy use, potential for energy efficiency improvement
- Gather data on current technologies, as well as learn about other countries' solutions
- Create balance between private and public sector involvement (Government: Set standards and targets, provide incentives)
- Create market awareness (Organize/attend industrial trade fairs to showcase solutions)
- Participate in international networks, e.g. CTCN

Resources & timeline:

- Short/Mid-term:
 - Examine optimal mix of incentives/regulations/promotion
- Long-term:
 - Provide investment for key areas of research, e.g. desalination, to encourage innovation by research institutes and companies
 - Explore test beds and pilots in neighboring countries



CASE 2: How do we deal with low political support and uncertain institutional arrangements for climate change, and what suggestions do you have to increase support?

Goal

Enhanced leadership and political will to prioritize climate change (permanent staff needed, bureaucratic arrangement)

Challenges

1. Insufficient/inadequate legal framework (change on laws and articles or new law needed on climate change)
2. Weak institutional arrangement (only based on arrangements and ad hoc, permanent staff for coordination)
3. No coordination mechanism for climate change issue

Process and approach

- Increase awareness of the public (e.g. promotion campaigns and education)(bottom-up), politicians could promote awareness and present solutions for consequences (top-down)
- Increased technical work to deliver evidence as well as identify impacts and co-benefits (climate change impacts are huge for this nomadic country), support from universities, research institutes NGOs and international institution)
- Clear legal mandate for finance allocation and budget
- Need advocacy to make decisions and get everybody involved
- Engagement of other ministries and media
- Ministry of Environment should participate at COP 22

Timeline and resources

- All done by 2020, 710 million USD needed



CASE 3: How do we account for emissions and how do we develop an action plan in a cross-cutting sector with limited data such as the tourism one?

Thailand is developing an action plan to implement the Climate Change Master Plan. Tourism is part of the co-benefit component of this Master Plan. Sustainable tourism needs to address the environmental, economic, and social sphere. Contribution to mitigation component: Energy, transport, waste, buildings, industry, agriculture, forest and urban development. Contribution to adaptation component: Water management, agriculture and food security, tourism, public health, natural resource management, human settlement and security. On the economic side, it needs to be attractive to ensure implementation.

Key question

How can the Thai government encourage sustainable tourism with reduced environmental footprint?

Challenges

1. Difficulty in attributing emissions, as these are already accounted for in other sectors (including transport, energy/buildings, LULUCF)
2. Engagement with a number of different stakeholders is necessary due to the sector's cross-cutting nature, making accountability difficult
3. Emissions are perceived as comparatively low

Steps to be undertaken

1. Assessment of activities causing emission in the tourism sector (transport, accommodation (energy, cooling, ...), services, use of natural resources,...)
2. Formulation of a long-term goal: Increasing the number of nature-based and sustainable tourism operators in Thailand by 2020.

Planned actions

1. Conduct footprint study of tourism sector
2. Assess options to address sustainability issues ; define sustainable tourism
3. Create active partnership with other sectors (establishment of multi-stakeholder group; identify business cases); strengthen awareness for sustainable tourism (public campaigning); create an enabling environment (creation of a policy platform); create incentives (using taxes, subsidies, voluntary agreement).