

# Overview of the results achieved under the technical examination process in 2014



**Decision 1/CP.19**  
(December 2013)

**Intensify** the technical examination of opportunities for actions with high mitigation potential and co-benefits

**Facilitate** sharing among Parties of experiences and best practices of cities and subnational authorities on mitigation and adaptation

**Invite** Parties to promote the voluntary cancellation of certified emission reductions

**Consider** further activities under that work plan at COP20

**ADP conclusions**  
(November 2013)

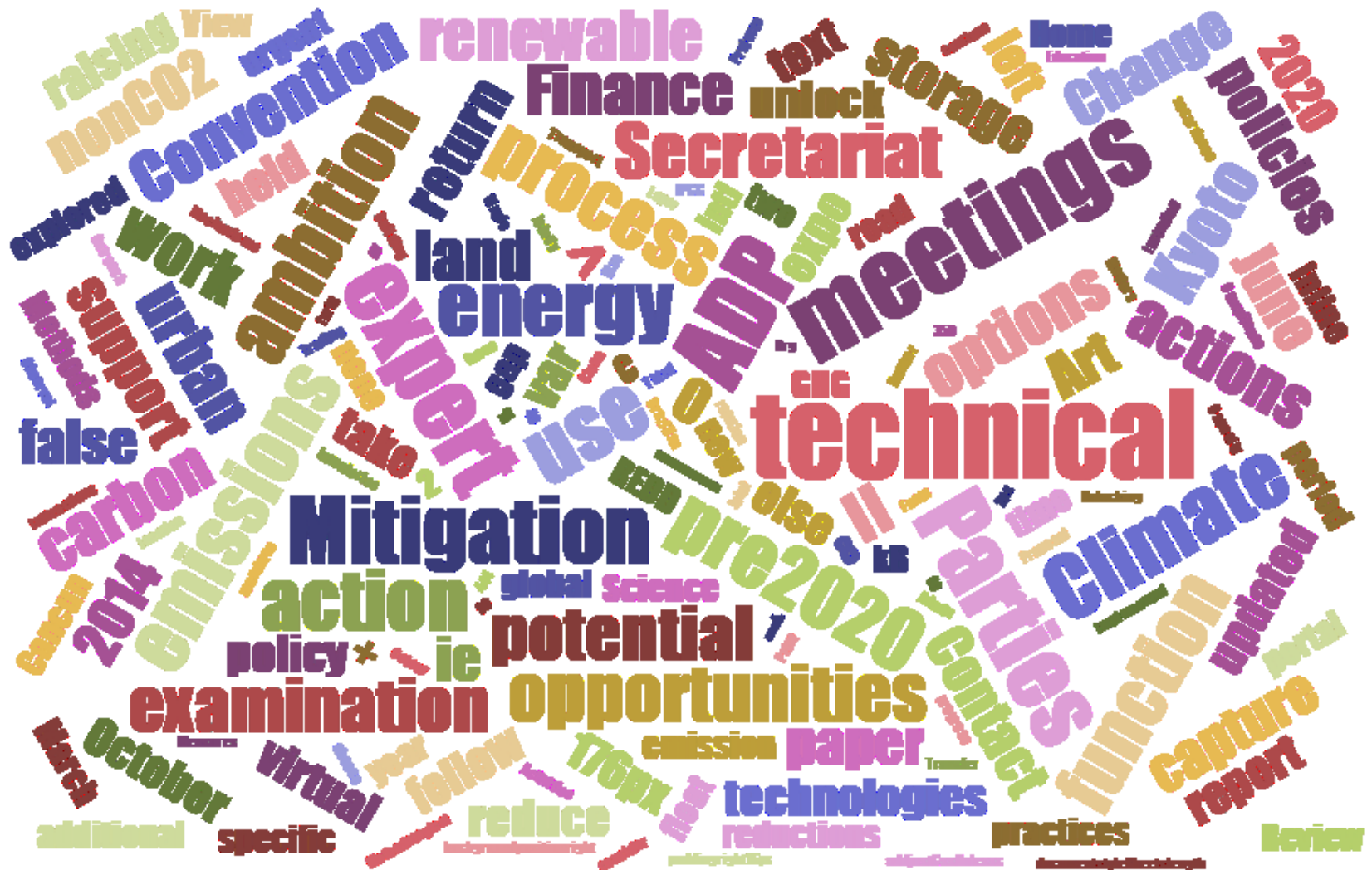
**Organize** technical expert meetings to share policies, practices and technologies and address finance, technology and capacity-building

**Update** the technical paper on mitigation benefits

**Enhance** the visibility of actions with high mitigation potential



# What makes a TEM? Diversity of actions, areas and stakeholders



## Six thematic areas

Renewable energy

Energy efficiency

Land use

Urban environments

Carbon dioxide capture, use and storage

Non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions

## Objectives

Share experiences, good practices in policies, practices and technologies

Exchange information on ways, means and sources of support to address finance, technology and capacity building needs

Discuss next steps to advance action and achieve concrete and practical results on the ground



## Outcomes

Interactive sharing of experience and information on good practices and success stories

Key substantive outputs in six thematic areas on practices, policies and actions to unlock mitigation potential

Policy options and support options for each area

Next steps for action

## Activities and products

Technical expert meetings

Follow up meetings

Technical expert meetings fairs

Submissions by Parties and observers

Technical papers and updates

Nazca portal on non-State climate action



# Engagement of Parties and Non-State Actors in technical examination

## Renewable energy



### International organizations

- IRENA
- SE4ALL
- UNEP
- ICLEI
- GCF
- GEF
- World Bank
- CTCN

## Energy efficiency



### International organizations

- IEA
- IPEEC
- SE4ALL
- UNEP
- GEF
- EBRD
- World Bank
- SLoCAT
- C40
- CTCN

## Land use



### International organizations

- FAO
- CIFOR
- CGIAR-CCAFA
- WWF
- UN-REDD
- GEF
- LEG

## Urban environments



### International organizations

- ICLEI
- C40
- WBCSD
- World Bank
- GEF
- GCF
- CTCN
- Cities: Malmö, Bogota, Kampala, Sebu, Tokyo

## Carbon capture, use and storage



### International organizations

- IEA
- IEA GHG
- GCCSI
- Specific project/company experiences

## Non-CO<sub>2</sub> GHGs



### International organizations

- GMI
- FAO
- World Bank
- IPCC
- CCAC
- Ozone secretariat
- MLG
- UNIDO
- Businesses

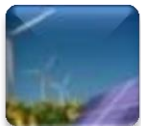
Mitigation potential, progress, benefits, costs and barriers

Practices, policies and actions to unlock mitigation potential



# Defining and matching policy and support options

## Renewable energy



## Energy efficiency



## Land use



## Urban environments



## Carbon capture, use and storage



## Non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



### Policy menus to unlock mitigation potential

### Strengthening institutional arrangements and legal frameworks

- Renewable energy targets
- Feed-in tariffs
- Tax incentives
- Integration into grids

- Standards and labelling
- Minimum performance standards
- Building energy codes
- Fuel efficiency standards
- Efficient lighting
- Incentives and subsidies
- R&D

#### Agriculture

- Policies fitting local ecosystems
- Crop and graze land management
- RD&D
- Land productivity - Livestock productivity

#### Forestry

- REDD-plus
- Improved FM
- Afforestation/ reforestation

- Spatial planning instruments
- Effective sectoral policies
- Strengthening financial instruments
- Capacity building

- Scoping and agenda setting
- Design and implementation

**CH<sub>4</sub>** - Fossil fuels extraction, production, transport

- Agriculture: livestock and rice production
- Waste: integrated management, 3Rs, landfill management

**N<sub>2</sub>O** - Industrial processes: incentives

- Agriculture: integrated management, efficient N use, incentives

**F-gases** - Industrial processes: incentives, alternatives, responsible management

### Support options to mobilise means of implementation



## Main findings relating to renewable energy

Targeted investment could lead to ½ of global electricity being supplied by renewables by 2035. This would require unprecedented change and urgent commitment to strong action, followed by robust implementation. Enhancing current RE policies could lead to 4.1 GtCO<sub>2</sub> eq emission reductions by 2035.



### Policy menu

#### Strengthening high level frameworks and integrated action plans

- Set a vision, assess RE potential and enact enabling policies
- Coordinate across the government to reduce policy overlaps
- Consider establishing a RE agency
- Monitor and evaluate RE policies and actions to support improvements over time

#### Renewable energy targets

- Engage stakeholders to determine target design and achievable policy goals
- Identify technologies, set policies and assess their impact to achieve targets
- Establish flexible market-based mechanisms

#### Feed-in tariffs

- Conduct robust analysis to align energy and economic policy objectives
- Design policies based on costing, technology assessments, demand & supply
- Determine approach to FiTs based on cost integration, tax revenues, cost sharing
- Ensure policy flexibility and predictability to adjust to evolving markets

#### Tax incentives

- Demonstrate strong political leadership to communicate economic benefits
- Design tax incentives that are flexible, not burdensome and long-term to attract private sector

#### Integration of renewables into grids

- Facilitate public engagement to inform grid integration action, siting, transmission
- Plan across the grid network to streamline transmission and generation
- Plan for grid extension to access remote areas and diverse RES
- Support system flexibility through better scheduling and dispatch intervals



## Support options to mobilise means of implementation



### Finance

- Increase in investment to developing countries
- Traditional and new non-traditional sources of finance
- Capacity building needs to address finance barriers
- Role of ICIs and UNFCCC institutions



### Technology

- Promoting, facilitating and financing transfer of technology and related know-how
- RD&D aligned with national circumstances and enhancing local capacities



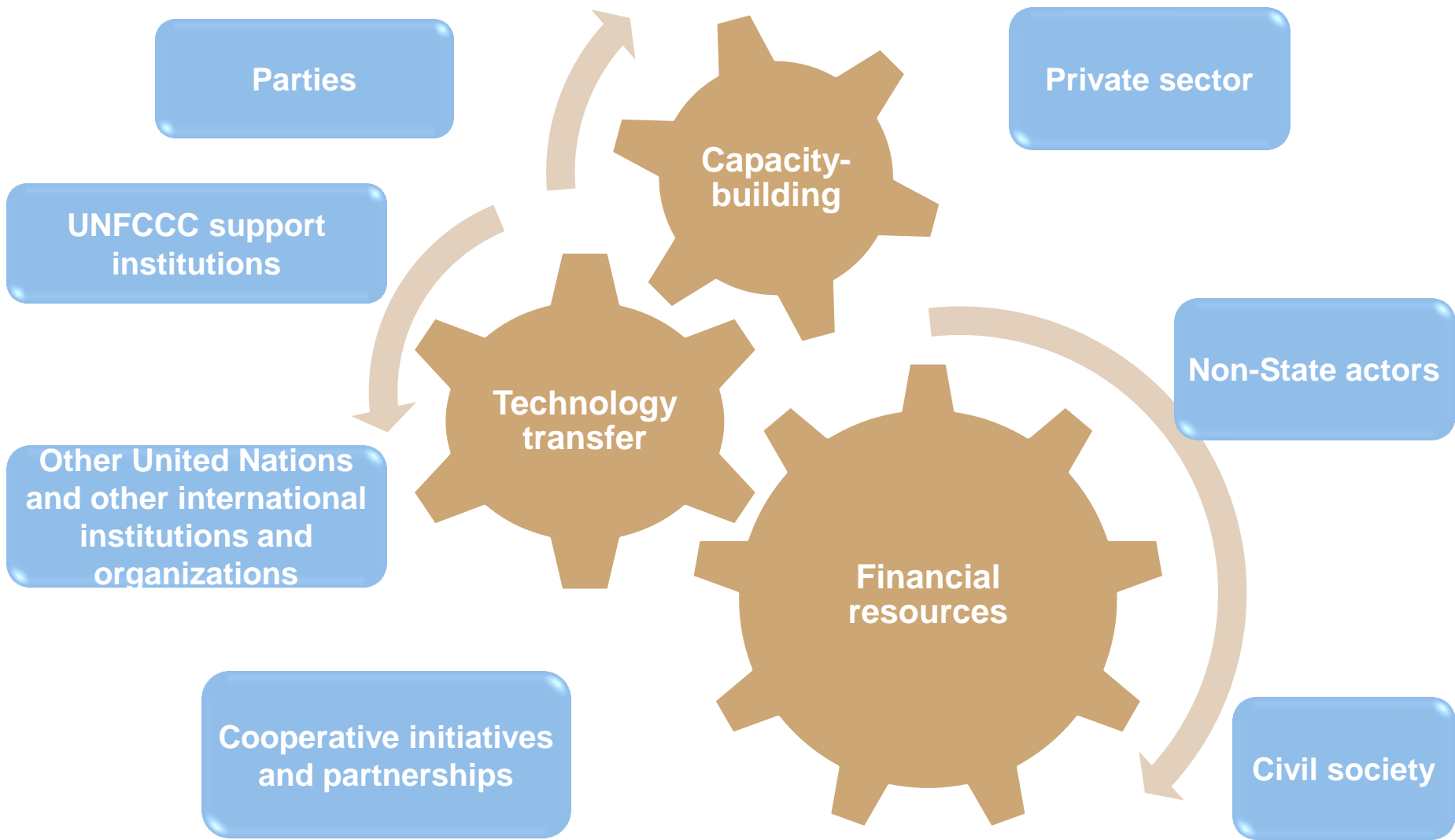
### Capacity Building

- Technical data collection, analysis, planning
- Policy design and implementation and finance
- Workforce development
- Subnational and national CB and peer learning

Support efforts that are **scalable, replicable, innovative and leverage complementary funding sources** lead to the most effective and successful outcomes. Access to and delivery of finance, technology and capacity building are critical to catalyze scaled-up national action by developing countries.



## Role of a broad group of stakeholders in provision of support



## UNFCCC support institutions

Technology Executive Committee

Climate Technology Centre and Network

Durban Forum on Capacity Building

Executive Board of Clean Development Mechanism

Green Climate Fund

Global Environment Facility

## United Nations and other international organizations and partnerships

UNEP

UN-Habitat

World Bank Group

FAO

IEA

WBCSD

ICLEI

C40

IRENA

SE4ALL

Ozone secretariat

CCAC

IPCC



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

