

**DEDICATED MEETING ON WAYS AND MEANS TO ADVANCE THE TECHNICAL EXAMINATION  
PROCESS IN 2015**

Tuesday, 10 February 2015, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Summary by the facilitator  
Mr. Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu

## **I. Introduction**

1. This report summarizes the discussions that took place at the “Dedicated Meeting on Ways and Means to Advance the Technical Examination Process (TEP) in 2015,” which was held on Tuesday, 10 February 2015, in Geneva, Switzerland.

### **A. Mandate**

2. By decision 1/CP.20, the Conference of the Parties (COP) decided to continue the technical examination of opportunities with high mitigation potential, including those with adaptation, health, and sustainable development co-benefits, in the period 2015–2020.

### **B. General objectives**

3. The “Dedicated Meeting on Ways and Means to Advance the TEP in 2015” was organized to:

(a) Reflect on the results achieved in 2014 under the TEP, identify concrete ideas and suggestions, and seek guidance from Parties on how to strengthen the process in 2015 and beyond, taking fully into account the provisions of decision 1/CP.20;

(b) Hear updates from UNFCCC institutions and international organizations on their activities of relevance to the TEP and learn about their relevant planned activities for 2015 and beyond;

(c) Facilitate further collaboration and synergies among UNFCCC institutions and international organizations so that they can provide effective support for the accelerated implementation of policy options, including those identified during the technical expert meetings (TEMs) that took place in 2014, and enhanced mitigation actions in both developed and developing countries;

(d) Identify ways of further engaging non-State actors and effectively disseminating valuable information gathered through the TEP.

## **II. Proceedings of the meeting**

4. The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) Co-Chairs Mr. Daniel Reifsnyder (United States of America), and Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif (Algeria), opened the meeting. They outlined the mandate and objectives of the meeting and invited participants to provide their views and guidance on how the TEP could further contribute towards enhancing mitigation ambition. They requested participants to engage in deliberations with a view to providing specific guidance for the work under the TEP at the ADP session to take place in June 2015, while

also being cognizant of the 2015–2020 period and the mandate to provide recommendations to COP 21 in relation to further advancing the TEP.

5. ADP Co-Chairs also expressed gratitude to Mr. Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) for agreeing to facilitate the meeting and wished participants a productive meeting.

6. Mr. Mpanu-Mpanu welcomed participants to the meeting. He expressed his dedication to assisting Parties in laying a strong foundation for the TEP in 2015 and his confidence that the meeting would be successful in contributing towards strengthening the TEP and in paving the way for bridging the pre-2020 ambition gap.

7. During the opening session, keynote addresses were given by Mr. Jorge Voto-Bernales, Peruvian Ambassador, Ms. Laurence Tubiana, French Ambassador, and Ms. Christiana Figueres, UNFCCC Executive Secretary. Their inspiring opening remarks, including their vision for the implementation of the ‘Lima–Paris Action Agenda,’ injected great momentum into the discussion. The main message from these remarks was clear: low-emission societies are feasible technically and financially, and many societies are already moving in that direction. This positive action can be further incentivized by further engaging all relevant stakeholders.

8. The opening remarks were followed by a presentation<sup>1</sup> by the secretariat providing an overview of the results achieved under the TEP in 2014.

9. During the first part of the meeting, on the impact and outcomes of the TEP in 2015, participants engaged actively and provided a wide range of suggestions on ways to strengthen the process in 2015.

10. The second part of the meeting was devoted to discussing ways to engage relevant UNFCCC institutions and other international organizations more effectively in the TEP in 2015. In order for participants to have a better understanding of the work of those UNFCCC institutions and international organizations, a number of said institutions and organizations were invited to provide an update on their actions taken in 2014 in relation to the TEP and their relevant activities planned for 2015. These actions are summarized in chapter III.B of this report.

### **III. Summary of the discussions**

#### **A. Part I: Consultations on the impact and outcomes of the technical examination process in 2015**

11. During this part of the meeting, participants provided ideas and suggestions on how the TEP could be strengthened to contribute to enhancing pre-2020 ambition. Participants expressed the need to build on work done as part of the TEMs that took place in 2014, and to now focus on ways of facilitating the accelerated implementation of actions in areas of high mitigation potential.

12. The following points were raised by participants during the discussion in this part of the meeting and further elaborated on throughout the other parts of the meeting:

(a) ADP workstream 2 provides a unique platform to facilitate enhanced actions in both developed and developing countries and should therefore be effectively used to harness the potential of all Parties and relevant stakeholders in an inclusive manner. Furthermore, workstream 2 should take into account the adaptation co-benefits of mitigation measures;

(b) There was common understanding of the need to change gears and urgently move to the implementation phase and ensure that efforts constitute work that is “more faster

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<sup>1</sup> The presentation by the secretariat and interventions by participants can be found at <<http://unfccc.int/bodies/awg/items/8804.php>>.

now” (MFN), bearing in mind that such efforts are country-driven and should be aligned with national priorities;

(c) Participants stressed the need to transition from an overarching and broad level of discussion to a deeper level of focused in-depth discussion, including consideration of ways of facilitating the removal of financial and non-financial barriers to implementation at the global, regional and local levels and the provision of relevant incentives. They also agreed that the involvement of UNFCCC institutions and relevant international organizations could be maximized by capitalizing on their expertise in the organization of focused meetings and intersessional work;

(d) Means of implementation, particularly finance, are deemed very important for effectively moving to the implementation phase. It is equally important for the TEP to recognize early and voluntary actions and transformative efforts because such recognition can leverage scalable, replicable, innovative, and complementary funding. Further promotion the implementation of mitigation policy options by Parties on the basis of nationally determined sustainable development priorities is likewise important;

(e) The TEP could also serve as an avenue for sharing progress in the implementation of mitigation measures presented by developed country Parties during the multilateral assessment process held under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation The sharing of actions undertaken by Parties that have achieved significant emission reductions, including good practices that can be replicated and scaled up, would allow Parties to understand how to turn potential into practical actions and measures;

(f) Workstream 2 has built a collaborative technical mode of work that is unprecedented. This provides a unique opportunity that must be further capitalized on to facilitate the further and effective engagement of all relevant stakeholders, catalyse cooperation, and address gaps in support and thus facilitate enhanced implementation on the ground. The need for more resources to be provided to the secretariat was mentioned in this context;

(g) Intersessional work was deemed important, as was work at the regional level. Specialized agencies and UNFCCC institutions could play a greater role in intersessional work, in particular with respect to regional-level interaction. Such interaction could bring about a much needed focus on specific national and regional circumstances;

(h) The results of the TEP are critical to enhancing pre-2020 ambition, and various outreach channels, including an online menu of policy options and a technology platform, should be used to disseminate the valuable information and results gathered through the TEP process;

(i) Participants recognized the important role that non-State actors can play, and have played, in facilitating the implementation of transformational actions on the ground. The need to engage private-sector entities from the outset in any potential venture was also highlighted. The importance of the accountability of cooperative efforts in achieving climate objectives was also raised by participants.

13. Participants proposed deeper discussions in 2015 on some of the areas with high mitigation potential, including those with adaptation, health, and sustainable development co-benefits considered previously at the TEMs. These included the areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, cities, and the urban environment. Suggestions were also made to organize a TEM on those areas, with a focus on facilitating implementation in the least developed and African countries.

14. Participants proposed topics<sup>2</sup> to be considered at future TEMs, namely: transportation; innovative financing, including for early voluntary action; marine protection; economic diversification; carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS); and energy sector transformation, including fiscal instruments and incentives; as well as proposing a cross-cutting TEM to share experiences in relation to domestic processes to facilitate long-term transformation, including the institutions and legal settings needed to develop and implement mitigation policies.

**B. Part II: Consultations on ways to engage UNFCCC institutions and relevant leading international organizations in the technical examination process in 2015**

15. UNFCCC institutions were invited to provide an update on their actions taken in 2014 in relation to the TEP and their relevant activities planned for 2015.

16. The Chair of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) briefly presented the activities of the TEC in relation to technology needs assessments, climate technology financing, mitigation technologies and linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention. He underlined that some of the activities of the TEC are consistent with areas addressed under the TEP in 2014, namely distributed renewable energy generation. The representative also expressed the willingness of the TEC to play a strong role in the TEP, particularly with regard to enhancing collaboration between and synergy among UNFCCC institutions, international organizations and other stakeholders.

17. The representative of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) outlined one of the organization's core functions, which is to provide technical assistance to developing countries, upon their request, to facilitate their preparation and implementation of climate technology projects and strategies. It was mentioned that the CTCN is receiving an increasing number of requests, demonstrating Parties' needs for and interest in being supported in their climate efforts.

18. The representative of the Durban Forum on Capacity-Building recalled the function of the Forum as a platform for bringing Parties and stakeholders together to share lessons learned and good practices and to identify and address barriers to the delivery of capacity-building. He mentioned that, during the latest meeting of the Forum, held in June 2014, participants exchanged experiences in relation to the enhancement of enabling environments for capacity-building. The next meeting of the Forum will provide another opportunity for Parties to discuss how best to build the capacity of developing countries in the area of climate change.

19. The Chair of the Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) highlighted the role that the CDM has been playing over a decade in delivering mitigation actions on the ground. With its considerable experience in engaging with various actors, the Chair expressed the Board's readiness to collaborate and seek synergies with other UNFCCC institutions. One of the concrete proposals put forward was for the Board to collaborate with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to facilitate the implementation of a considerable portfolio of CDM projects currently in the pipeline. The Chair also reiterated the proposal to use the voluntary cancellation of certified emission reductions to close the ambition gap.

20. The representative of the GCF pointed out that one of the major activities of the GCF in 2015 would be to ensure the complete accreditation of national entities so that it can initiate the channelling of funds to developing countries. He mentioned that the submission of proposals to the GCF may begin around mid-2015, when the accreditation of national entities is expected to have

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<sup>2</sup> The subsequent list includes topics, for future consideration, raised by participants during the dedicated meeting only. Some of the names of the topics have been rephrased to reflect the latest formation by their proponents.

been completed. In addition to funding mitigation and adaptation measures, the GCF will also provide support for capacity-building and the readiness phase.

21. The representative of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) expressed the commitment of the GEF in continuing to provide financial support to developing countries to facilitate the implementation of transformative climate actions on the ground. Participants were informed that the GEF has extensively supported developing countries in the implementation of renewable energy measures, particularly solar energy, and that it expects to continue supporting developing countries in the implementation of actions in that and other areas, such as forests, food security and cities, including the consideration of adaptation to the impacts of climate change. The representative also expressed the willingness of the GEF to keep contributing to the TEP.

22. In the ensuing discussion, participants reiterated the critical importance of means of implementation and the role of UNFCCC institutions in facilitating enhanced action on the ground. Participants requested UNFCCC institutions to reflect sense of urgency in the development and implementation of their workplans.

23. The need for enhanced collaboration between, and synergy among, UNFCCC institutions in order to better meet Parties' finance, technology, and capacity-building needs, was clearly stated in the discussions. The CTCN, the TEC, the Durban Forum on Capacity-Building and the CDM Executive Board can play a role in facilitating the identification of needs by Parties and the support that could be provided, for example by the GEF and the GCF. Provision of direct technical assistance to countries, by CTCN was identified as critical in facilitating enhanced action on the ground. Some participants highlighted the importance of establishing effective linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, including for ensuring the delivery of financial support. Further, participants mentioned that there may be a need to formalize collaboration between institutions, for example by establishing a liaison group or task force.

24. Many interventions underscored the need to convene relevant experts, institutions, bodies and stakeholders at the TEMs. It was suggested that there should be a stronger collaboration between the secretariat and specialized agencies in the organization of the TEMs. The TEC also mentioned that it plans to conduct further work, in collaboration with other UNFCCC institutions and international organizations, on areas such as renewable energy and climate technology financing.

25. In the second part of the second session of the meeting, 13 international organizations and partnerships working in four broad action areas contributed to the discussion on the role of international organizations in the TEP in 2015. The contributions of these international organizations and partnerships are reported herein, categorized according to the four broad action areas under which they are working.

#### **1. Energy action area**

26. The representative of the International Energy Agency (IEA) updated participants on the work of IEA on policy strengthening, data collection and provision of capacity-building support. He informed participants about the upcoming annual IEA publication on markets for energy efficiency in buildings and utilities. Further, he mentioned that IEA is also working on energy technology modelling and has issued a publication on a CCS road map.

27. The representative of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) stated that it is working closely with multilateral development banks to mobilize financing for increased access to energy and for energy efficiency and renewable energy measures. He mentioned that its major accomplishment in 2014 was the announcement of the 2014–2024 period as the decade of sustainable energy for all. In addition, he highlighted the collaboration of SE4ALL with the United Nations Environment

Programme (UNEP) in launching the Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform,<sup>3</sup> a collaboration made possible by the TEP.

28. The representative of UNEP focused on the activities of UNEP in relation to energy efficiency in transport and lighting and mentioned that the UNEP Global Fuel Economy Initiative aims to double fuel efficiency by 2030. He also spoke about the UNEP efficient lighting initiative, which aims at phasing out incandescent lighting by 2020.

29. The representative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) touched on three areas of its work of relevance to the TEP, namely on CCS, methane management and non-fossil fuels. He stated that UNECE has made an official submission to the secretariat on CCS as input to the 2015 agreement.

30. The representative of the International Renewable Energy Agency highlighted a number of its successful programmes that facilitate the deployment of renewable energy. Among them are the Global Renewable Energy Roadmap 2030 and Renewables Readiness Assessment, as well as the Africa Clean Energy Corridor and the Lighthouse Initiative in Small Island developing States.

## **2. City action area**

31. The representative of ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability recognized the importance of dialogue among Parties and non-State actors in enhancing climate action on the ground and suggested creating a platform to that end to facilitate dialogue between different levels of government. The importance of collaboration among local governments on promoting transformative action and vertical integration as a way to set more ambitious intended nationally determined contributions was also highlighted.

32. The representative of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme informed participants about the cities initiatives launched at the United Nations Climate Summit held in September 2014. He also mentioned that the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, to be held in 2016, will provide a unique opportunity to discuss challenges, including climate-related risks faced by cities.

33. The representative of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development informed participants about the work that it does with a large number of cities around the world on sustainable cities and sustainable mobility.

34. Participants and speakers engaged in a discussion and recognized the important role of non-State actors and sub-national authorities in turning the transformative action agenda into reality. It was mentioned that the local-level demonstration of high-impact climate measures can foster the replication of efforts at the national level. A variety of models for vertical integration across governance structures can be found around the world, including decentralized, top-down, and bottom-up examples.

## **3. Land use and agriculture**

35. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) informed participants about progress in the implementation of the New York Declaration on Forests and the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture, two initiatives that FAO is involved in, which were launched at the United Nations Climate Summit in 2014. She also drew attention to the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD Programme) as a successful cooperative initiative between FAO, the United Nations Development Programme and UNEP in the forestry sector. The importance of climate-smart agriculture and of the support that FAO provides for the preparation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions in the land-use and agriculture sectors was highlighted.

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<sup>3</sup> See <<http://www.se4all.org/energyefficiencyplatform/>>.

36. The World Bank<sup>4</sup> is active in facilitating the implementation of programmes in the areas of forestry and agriculture and for other land uses. Key examples are its Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the Forest Investment Program and the UN-REDD Programme. World Bank investments in sustainable land use, involving sustainable agriculture and watershed management, continue to demonstrate its dedication to the sustainable management of soil, water and vegetation.

37. Participants and speakers recognized during the discussion that international cooperation is increasing in the areas of agriculture, forestry and other land uses in the context of climate change. They also recognized the importance of forests in carbon sequestration and the role of forest management, forest resource conservation and afforestation to that end. Food security was brought up as an important consideration in addressing the needs of the growing world population.

#### **4. Non carbon dioxide greenhouse gases**

38. The representative of the Ozone Secretariat highlighted its successful experience with reducing ozone-depleting substances, which could be relevant to addressing increasing hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) emissions. There are numerous successful examples of measures that could be drawn on to phase down HFCs multilaterally and bilaterally.

39. The representative of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) brought to the discussion the perspective of an implementing agency of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, which supports demonstration projects aimed at phasing down HFCs. UNIDO also highlighted its work on the reduction of nitrous oxide emissions from agriculture.

40. The representative of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition mentioned that it is working on the identification and accelerated implementation of actions with significant co-benefits associated with public health in four priority sectors: agriculture, energy, transport and waste management.

41. A number of participants proposed during the discussion that the successful experience of the Montreal Protocol with reducing ozone-depleting substances could be useful as part of the solution for addressing the increasing level of HFCs.

42. It was suggested during the discussion that there is a need to balance the focus on short-lived and long-term greenhouse gases and evaluate the priorities, taking into account potential radiative forcing and mitigation impacts. Prioritizing immediate mitigation measures with high pre-2020 emission reduction potential could be considered to be a fail-safe approach.

43. In closing the meeting, the facilitator thanked the participants for the rich discussion and ample suggestions for taking the TEP forward in 2015.

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<sup>4</sup> The World Bank did not deliver the intervention in person. A written submission was sent to the secretariat.