

Technical Expert Meeting on Mitigation

Discussion summaries, key messages and outcomes



CITY LEVEL COLLABORATION

DISCUSSION SUMMARY

- The use of emerging technologies can contribute to improve living, create economic opportunity and cut emission reductions in cities.
- The question is not the size but the capacity, willingness and leadership of the cities to develop in a well-designed and well-planned manner.
- Planning, infrastructure, energy use, energy efficiency and mobility are the key focus areas that need attention from national and local government.
- City level actions and motivation push national government to take higher climate ambitions.
- Through cross-city collaborations, cities can collaborate, share knowledge, know-how and experience to replicate initiatives or deploy urban services that resulted in emission reductions and enhanced the liveability of cities.



CITY LEVEL COLLABORATION (cont.)

KEY MESSAGES / OUTCOMES

- A comprehensive participation of diverse group of stakeholders (i.e. private companies, house-owners, citizens, research organizations, financial institution) is a prerequisite to upscale and replicate climate actions at the city level.
- Behavioural change based communication and educational activities could enhance engagement and participation of citizens in the local climate actions.
- National and local government authority should create an enabling environment for collaborators, private companies and researchers to come up with innovative solutions for a sustainable urban system.
- Public policies and financial mechanism should incentivize private sector innovation and engagement.
- The good practices at the city level should be institutionalized so that they keep moving irrespective of changes in individual office bearers.



SUPPORT FOR ACCELERATED ACTIONS

DISCUSSION SUMMARY

- International organizations provide a variety of support for mitigation actions in land-use and key sectors in urban environments.
- These organizations shared examples and best practices of how support can be successfully provided to countries that generates impactful outcomes.
- Governments shared positive experiences of receiving support that contributed to advancing national initiatives.
- Organizations collaborated with each other to develop technical materials (Compendium on GHG Baselines and Monitoring) that equip countries with necessary guidance and tools to prepare mitigation actions in these sectors.

KEY MESSAGES / OUTCOMES

- Continuing the exchange of experiences and lessons learned between organizations and recipient governments can inform the avenues for accelerating support for more impactful and scaled up mitigation actions.



INNOVATIVE POLICY AND TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

DISCUSSION SUMMARY

- Technology innovations, in addition to GHG reductions, can deliver multiple co-benefits.
- Factors for successful technology leapfrogging: national/regional/municipal ownership, willingness, cost- efficiency, financial and technical support, public acceptance.
- Local training and capacity-building should accompany projects – but political support from national government remains key.
- Enhanced scalability and replicability through knowledge sharing between decision makers on the urban level.



INNOVATIVE POLICY AND TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT (cont.)

KEY MESSAGES / OUTCOMES

- TEC to consider how work of the NAZCA platform can be further supported.
- TEC could take these cross-cutting examples to intensify its cross-sectoral work.
- TEC could further investigate on the role of RD&D for technology innovations.
- TEC should intensify its outreach and enhance its visibility within the UNFCCC process.



AGRICULTURE

DISCUSSION SUMMARY

- The share of GHG emissions from agriculture will increase with increasing population and food demand while other sectors will decrease their own emissions.
- There is no 2 degrees Celsius pathway without climate actions in agriculture.
- There are huge opportunities and ways to reduce GHG emissions in agriculture and other land use sectors while improving food security and nutrition.
- Mitigation actions fall under two broad categories 1) improving resource efficiency and productivity, 2) increasing carbon sinks, often linked.
- In agriculture mitigation is generally part of broader sustainable development objectives.
- The drivers of change are often productivity, livelihoods, food security, with mitigation as a co-benefit.



AGRICULTURE (cont.)

KEY MESSAGES / OUTCOMES

- In agriculture, we need to address a combination of emissions, resulting from complex biological processes. Hence, it requires a combination of measures, which are context specific.
- A very broad range of actions, measures and policies can contribute to mitigation, like fighting animal and plant diseases, or increasing resilience and the stability of production.
- Successful plans and measures are farmer centered, gender sensitive, engage local communities and integrate traditional and indigenous knowledge.
- The drivers for a successful implementation include policies, research, communication, training and investments, with partnerships, including with the private sector.



FORESTRY AND OTHER LAND USE

DISCUSSION SUMMARY

- Land use efforts are core in achieving the mitigation ambition. 100 countries directly mention a mitigation role for FOLU in their NDC, signifying significant potential and desire for climate action in this area.
- Countries, both developed and developing, shared their domestic experiences in designing and implementing mitigation actions in this sector.
- Countries stressed the importance of institutional arrangements, means to track and show progress, broad engagement of a wide range of stakeholders, and links with broader land-use and development plans.
- Examples of national domestic arrangements to provide incentives for mitigation action on the sector while satisfying multiple objectives were presented.
- The presentations of developing countries show that significant progress on REDD+ is been achieved, but there still challenges.
- Civil society reminded that full and effective participation of indigenous peoples at all relevant levels will be key to success for REDD+ implementation.
- Available methods and data for wetlands and peatlands were presented, which will support the consideration of this mitigation action be countries.



FORESTRY AND OTHER LAND USE (cont.)

KEY MESSAGES / OUTCOMES

- Despite enormous progress on REDD+, countries are still facing challenges. While support is available for readiness, less attention is being paid to supporting the investments needed for addressing drivers of land use change.
- The importance of being able to track progress and monitor the results of the mitigation efforts, consolidate their institutional arrangements, and strengthen engagement of stakeholders, while linking with broad land use planning and development objectives was stressed.
- When designing and implementing mitigation actions in this sector, it is important to consider multiple objectives and drivers, such as adaptation, as a key factor for success.
- Effective participation at all levels and of different actors, in particular indigenous peoples, is key for identifying the barriers and for successful implementation.
- Integrated approaches to land-use that balance agricultural needs for production and food security and the sustainable management of land, including conservation of forests, are key to achieve not only mitigation goals at the national level but also other objectives.



PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

DISCUSSION SUMMARY

- Potential of agriculture sector for large-scale mitigation and adaptation is not fully tapped.
- There is difficulty of measurement, reporting and verification of GHG emissions and reductions in agriculture.
- Yield gains and productivity could reduce the pressure on natural forests and the expansion of agricultural land into valuable natural ecosystems.
- Very positive and scalable partnership between the public and private sector is already happening for multiple commodities, soil health and nutrient management.
- A strong appetite is needed from the private and the public sector for constructive mechanisms to better facilitate partnerships and build on the aims and objective of SDG 17.



PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT (cont.)

KEY MESSAGES / OUTCOMES

- Establish the link between the SDGs and the NDCs to realize the strongest public and private partnership.
- Focus on technology innovation and dissemination – to enable production gains with lower inputs.
- Collaborate for sharing existing knowledge – to raise productivity and output without the need for the expansion of agricultural land.
- Prioritize investment in agricultural research and R&D.
- Bring youth back to farms and develop the next generation of agri-entrepreneur.



BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS TO ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION

DISCUSSION SUMMARY

- TEMs are opportunities where governments meet with non-State actors (public and private) that implement in the field and we need to capitalize on these opportunities to prepare ourselves for the 2020 implementation phase.
- Modalities for providing technical assistance need to be streamlined to make technical support lead to solid financial proposals that are accepted by funding agencies, including the GCF and GEF.
- Partnerships with international organizations, Bodies under Convention and MDBs are important and need to be fully established to serve the purpose of the Convention.
- Cities feature great opportunities for major green investments on climate change mitigation and adaptation.



BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS TO ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION (cont.)

KEY MESSAGES / OUTCOMES

- An important dimension that needs to be further built is partnerships with non-State actors and engage with the private sector as driver to achieve market ability of climate technologies and thus to the achievement of climate goals.
- Integration among all players, i.e. proponents, facilitators, financiers, public bodies and private sector is the key to accelerate the implementation of technical assistance to developing countries.
- Capitalizing on bilateral, regional and multilateral resources to assist developing countries in addressing their challenges and serve the purpose of the Convention.
- Developing country authorities are key actors. They own NDCs, the national vision, and all support they receive from multiple sources in multiple ways: financial, technical and capacity-building services should ultimately come together in the implementation phase to advance actions towards achieving the vision set in their NDCs.

