

# **Key Questions**

- **What are the key conditions under which large international initiatives to build development programmes with important climate benefits can be successful?**
- **What role can international organisations play in creating the right conditions?**

# Rural development and land use

- Biofuel and food production can go together, because they require similar conditions for productive/ effective systems
- However, local circumstances differ a lot
- Large biofuel production capital intensive
- Land use data availability crucial
- Trade implications are complex
- Broader rural development investments not very effective
- Key success factors for integrated development/ climate rural development: locally based, build capability, interministerial cooperation, assist with data, standards

# Break out session 1-

## Rural development and land use change

### Key conditions

- Focus on specific priority area-such as food security
- Institutional adequacy
- National policies
- Leadership, ownership
- Development of partners harmonization
- Transboundary management, sharing resources
- Regional market integration

### Intern. Organisations

- Neutral forum
- Standards and guidelines
- Investment and trade
- Global dataset

# Poverty reduction

- Opposing views:
  - Poverty reduction so far has not been a success; so mainstreaming climate risk in it might not work (especially if sector oriented); and climate change risk may be too big anyway
  - Climate change may be “the straw that breaks the camel’s back” ; so integrating it in poverty reduction strategies is a must (although visibility of climate adaptation may be needed)
- Mainstreaming is NOT dictating; beware of “mainstreaming overload”
- Should money for “climate proofing development” and poverty reduction come from development or climate funding?

# Answers to the key questions (POVERTY GROUP)

## Key conditions

- Adaptation comes through the market
- Livelihoods as a point of departure
- Human capability and entitlement
- Scaling up
- Anticipatory and participatory approach
- Partnerships at community, national and International level

## Intern. organisations

- Create a fair market and make markets work for adaptation
- Create enabling conditions for access to resources and market
- Support local technologies
- ODA support learning by doing
- Leverage of other (non ODA) sources of funding

# Disaster management/ risk reduction

- There is great potential for linking/ integrating the disaster reduction with development and climate adaptation agenda's; risk reduction is the common ground
- Potential hard to realise (mainly institutional barriers; even between DR and development); can climate change provide leverage?
- Hyogo framework on DR is “soft” instrument but can be effective to integrate climate change risk at local level

# Break out session

## Disaster management and risk reduction

### Key conditions

- Dialogue between DRR and CC communities at national level, involving government, civil society and centres of knowledge.
- Drawing from experiences from local level and incorporate this in regional and national level planning
- Anticipating on extreme weather events

### International organisations

- Disaster Management community can demonstrate their work and link with the CC-related events
- Seek synergy between DRR and CC actors to jointly address the development agenda/agencies
- Operational coopeartions between CC and DRR in the area of risk mapping and early warning systems

# Energy

- Energy security is dominant factor in energy decisions
- Scale can be achieved by focussing on
  1. big emitters (e.g. coal in China, India) or
  2. by replication (efficiency, bio fuel)
- (ad 1) Focus on specific situations (e.g. gas replacing coal in Guandong province China)
- (ad 1) Engage real world players in energy decisions and work from specific local circumstances (political economy)
- (ad 2) Create incentives for utilities by making money from selling less
- Can “local deal approach” replace international agreements or do they need to go hand in hand?

## **Energy Security and Access - Key Conditions**

- Development assistance (ODA) to energy is small relative to total energy investments. Changing structure with coal disappearing and hydro, gas and wind coming in (80% of assistance come from Japan). Very little go into energy efficiency.**
- Specific needs for buying down the risks of new advanced and alternative technologies (consider quality of finance).**
- Can be important for private investors to have some government participation (even with small money), and to build tools that can support private-public partnerships.**
- Energy investment needs are so large that all sorts of financial sources must be explored.**
- REN21 activities include: 197 commitments, reports and voluntary commitments. Has support implementation by various actors. Positive impacts of having a programme and follow-up activities.**
- Different issues facing large countries like India and China and the many other smaller DC's often with much lower growth rates.**

## Energy Security and Access - Key Conditions, Continued

- What are the incentives and institutions that support the implementation in DC's (emphasising that detailed assessment of context specific issues is needed):
  - (DSM experience in Mexico). Proposals include finance, risk reduction, accelerate deployment of new technologies, work directly with industry or other stakeholders.
  - Some government targets like energy intensity targets supported policy implementation in Chinese provinces, but scepticism in India.
  - Difficulties in Brazil since energy is a small cost for companies, but some has been interested in sectoral CDM. Standards have been efficient.
  - Thailand, Malaysia and toher countries good experiences with labelling and standards developed in a partnehip with companies.

## **Energy Security and Access - Key Conditions, Continued**

- Sectorial CDM would make it easier to support energy investments.**
- Other sorts of coordination than global regimes can also work.**
- Some smaller coalitions between practitioners, communities, manufacturers or other actors get together on efforts. Scaling up might need government support.**
- Main issue in some countries is to widen the access, particularly rural areas are behind. Government has a key role.**
- Private sector is weak in some countries and need strong support from government. Good experience with subsidies in Senegal.**
- Important to see energy efficiency measures implemented in IC's and learn from experiences.**

## **Energy Security and Access – International Organisations (and Institutions)**

- **Different challenge for different technologies, new areas where new institutions are needed include:**
  - **energy efficiency – small scale.**
  - **commercialisation of new technologies (large funds for clean technologies will be needed).**
- **IEA and G8 initiatives target specific technologies (standards, implementation etc.).**
- **Collection of data about energy investments by international organisations including ODA is important.**
- **Enhanced energy access and climate policies do not need to be in conflict, since this will imply small increases in energy consumption due to income constraints. A climate policy framework need to recognise these needs.**
- **Think about technology choice related to enhanced access (but integrated in general energy policy framework).**
- **International organisation can support energy access through information, capacity building, sharing of good practice.**

## **Energy Security and Access – International Organisations (and Institutions), Continued**

- **REN 21 is an example of a successful international initiative. Implementation issues include:**
  - **Relation to CDM. Recent change with more projects in the pipeline.**
  - **Volume.**
  - **Are the initiatives additional?**
- **Sectorial CDM would make it easier to support energy investments.**
- **Other sorts of coordination than global regimes can also work.**
- **Some smaller coalitions between practitioners, communities, manufacturers or other actors get together on efforts. Scaling up might need government support.**

# Transport

- Transport is totally driven by development concerns (mobility, energy security, health) and at the same time risks chocking development through congestion, air pollution and high oil import bills
- CO2 benefits are real through efficiency, biofuel, etc programmes
- Brazil biofuel/ flex vehicles case unique or replicable?
- Avoid lock-in into car infrastructure (minority of people in developing countries are car owners now)

# Break out session

# TRANSPORT

## Key conditions

- competitive or not?
- Need for co-operative action?
- Replicability needs verifiability
- Local component/ sensitivity to local conditions
- Infrastructure?
- 4 levels : specific difficulty of the sector/specific conditions of DC/need and possibility of intl action/KP mechanisms
- Mix of solutions (infrastructure/fuel sub/efficiency)/steps = irreversibility?

## Intern. organisations

- Need for measurement/verification
- Possible impact of market mechanism?
- Intl intervention to provide intl expertise? Validation  
Demonstration Leverage
- City “capacity” for alnd management?
- Glue effect (system) ?
- Money/rules of engagement
- Normalisation
- Decentralised co-operation