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Deutsches Institut für  
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German Development  
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für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development



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ACCELERATING CLIMATE  
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Draft Programme 2017

## Interconnections

“Between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Agreement - Exploring the role of state, non-state and subnational actors”

12-13 May 2017, Bonn

German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

Preliminary Programme  
**2017 - Interconnections**  
 “Between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Agreement -  
 Exploring the role of state, non-state and subnational actors”

**12 May**

08:30 Registration & Welcome Coffee

09:00 **Opening Plenary Session I: All hands on deck: Engaging all Actors in Supporting an Integrated Approach to Implementing the SDGs and NDCs**

- Introduction by Sander Chan (German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik - DIE)
- Welcome by Ingrid Hoven (German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development - BMZ)
- Welcome and moderation by Dirk Messner (German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik - DIE)
- Paula Caballero (World Resources Institute)
- Isabel Cavelier-Adarve (Mission 2020)
- Ayman Cherkaoui (Center for International Sustainable Development Law, Special Advisor for Moroccan COP22 Presidency)
- Sarah Benabdallah (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France)
- Manuel Pulgar-Vidal (WWF) tbc

10:30 Coffee break

11:00 <b>Parallel Session 1 Aligning and Linking SDGs and NDCs I</b> Room: Sitzungssaal Chair: Martin Kipping	11:00 <b>Parallel Session 2 Climate Compatible Development at Local Levels</b> Room: Hörsaal Chair: Cynthia Elliott	11:00 <b>Parallel Session 3 Building Local and National Capacities</b> Room: MGG 201 Chair: Manuela Mattheß
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12:30 Lunch break

13:30 **Plenary Session II: Building Capacity and Mobilizing Financing to Take Action for the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement**

- Introduction and Moderation by Imme Scholz (German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik - DIE)
- Christoph Beier (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit - GIZ)
- Manuel Adamini (Climate Bonds Initiative)
- Gareth Philipps (African Development Bank - AFDB)
- Antonio García (Latin American Development Bank – CAF)
- Frédéric Gagnon-Lebrun (International Institute for Sustainable Development - IISD)

15:00 Coffee break

15:30 <b>Parallel Session 4 Aligning and Linking SDGs and NDCs II</b> Room: Hörsaal Chair: Clara Brandi	15:30 <b>Parallel Session 5 Financing Sustainable, Low-Carbon and Resilient Development</b> Room: Seminarraum Chair: Pieter Pauw (tbc)	15:30 <b>Parallel Session 6 Realizing Inclusive Transformation at All Levels</b> Room: MGG 201 Chair: Paula Ellinger	15:30 <b>Parallel Session 7 Governance for Adaptation and Resilience</b> Room: Sitzungssaal Chair: Katharine Rietig
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17:15 Summary and close of the day

18:00 Dinner at 'Remise', Fritz-Erler-Straße 7, 53113 Bonn

## 13 May

08:30 Registration & Welcome Coffee

09:00 **Plenary Session III: Strengthening the Role of Non-State and Subnational Actors in Implementing the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement in National Implementation**

- Introduction and Moderation by Dr Thomas Hale (Blavatnik School of Government, Oxford University / Galvanizing the Groundswell of Climate Actions)
- Ramiro Fernandez (Fundacion Avina)
- Wael Hmaidan (Climate Action Network International)
- Anne Barre (Climate Chance Association)
- Yunus Arikian (ICLEI)
- Halldór Thorgeirsson or Conor Barry (UNFCCC) tbc
- Hakima El Haité (High-Level Climate Action Champion) tbc

10:30 Coffee break

11:00 **Parallel Session 8  
Non-State and Sub-national Engagement in Developing Countries I**

Room: Sitzungssaal  
Chair: Thomas Hickmann

**Parallel Session 9  
Climate Change and Sustainability: Synergies and Trade-offs**

Room: Hörsaal  
Chair: Eliza Northrop

**Parallel Session 10  
Energy Transition I**

Room: MGG 201  
Chair: Manuela Matthes

**Parallel Session 11  
Experiences from joint Health and Climate Action – Perspectives from NGOs, Academia and Policy**

Room: Seminarraum  
Chair: Ute Jugert

12:30 Lunch break

13:30 Vision Factory

14:30 Coffee break

15:00 **Parallel Session 12  
Non-State and Sub-national Engagement in Developing Countries II**

Room: Seminarraum  
Chair: Enrique Maurtua Konstantinidis

**Parallel Session 13  
Justice and Democratic Norms in Climate and Sustainability Action**

Room: MGG 201  
Chair: Okka Lou Mathis

**Parallel Session 14  
Energy Transition II**

Room: Hörsaal  
Chair: Karin Bäckstrand

**Parallel Session 15  
Market Mechanisms for Implementing the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement**

Room: Sitzungssaal  
Chair: Cynthia Elliott

16:30 Closing Plenary

17:00 End of conference

	climate-and-sustainability-linkages track
	capacities-for-action track
	multilevel-and-multistakeholder track

## PLENARY SPEAKERS



**Manuel Adamini** is an expert in institutional responsible investing, with a deep understanding of climate-related investment risks and opportunities. He is a frequent speaker and moderator at international conferences and has contributed to numerous publications in retail and institutional media.

At Climate Bonds Initiative, Manuel works as a Director, responsible for our Investor Outreach and Partners Programme, including our advisory services. Until early 2015, Manuel had served as Head of Responsible Investing at Dutch EUR 55 bln asset manager ACTIAM for seven years. Earlier in his career, Manuel had worked with Fortis, where he had initiated a global climate strategy.



**Yunus Arikian**, Head of ICLEI Global Policy and Advocacy, has been working at ICLEI World Secretariat since 2009. Between 2009-2012, he led ICLEI's Cities Climate Center. Within this scope, he advanced and coordinated ICLEI's work on climate mitigation, established the Bonn Center for Local Climate Action and Reporting - carbonn, operating the Cities Climate Registry, and served as the Director of Secretariat the World Mayors Council on Climate Change. Since 2013, he leads ICLEI's policy and advocacy work at the UN ECOSOC, UN bodies and multilateral agreements.



**Anne Barre**, Vice President of Climate Chance Association



**Dr. Christoph Beier** is Vice Chair of the Management Board of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. Before, Christoph Beier held various leading management positions within GIZ, heading the Planning and Development Department and various Regional Departments. He advised the Ministry of the Interior of Indonesia on decentralization and worked as research and teaching assistant to the chair for economics and social geography at the Ruhr-University Bochum. Christoph Beier holds a number of honorary posts, e.g. as a member of the Board of Trustees of Tongji University and the Board of the Bertelsmann Transformation Management Index (Bertelsmann Foundation).



Prior to joining WRI in 2016, as Global Director for Climate Change, **Paula Caballero** was Senior Director of the Environment & Natural Resources Global Practice at the World Bank. Prior to that, as Director for Economic, Social & Environmental Affairs in the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, she was a leading negotiator in international fora. She is widely acknowledged as the lead proponent of the Sustainable Development Goals. She was awarded a Zayed International Prize for the Environment in 2014 for her contribution to “environmental action leading to positive change”. Earlier in her career she worked with UNDP, NGOs, academia, and the private sector, so she brings a varied perspective to her current role.



**Isabel Cavellier** is senior adviser on finance for Mission2020. She has worked for several years on sustainable development and climate change, as part of the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs where she most recently served as Minister Counselor for the Permanent Mission of her country to the UN in New York. She has extensive experience in multilateral negotiations, and was one of the founders of AILAC, a group of 8 countries driving ambition in the multilateral climate change negotiations leading to the Paris Agreement; she served as the first leader of the group's support unit. She has also worked in the field of human rights and gender equality, and as part of her academic life she has various publications on international environmental law, Colombia's foreign policy, climate finance, climate change and human rights, gender justice, internal displacement and the armed conflict in Colombia, among other. She holds an LLM in public international law from Cambridge University, and is a lawyer and professional in languages from Los Andes University.



**Sander Chan, PhD** is a political scientist specialising in transnational climate action and global environmental politics at the German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), and adjunct assistant professor at the Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development, Utrecht University (Netherlands). His research areas include: public-private partnerships, sustainable development, transnational governance, and corporate voluntary environmental behaviour. Sander is a steering committee member of Galvanizing the Groundswell of Climate Actions, a network of experts that facilitates a series of open dialogues, aiming to bring the groundswell of climate actions from cities, regions, companies, and other groups to a higher level of scale and ambition.



**Ayman Cherkaoui** was the COP 22 Advisor to the Environment Minister of Morocco. He is also Legal Research Fellow at the CISDL, leading research and analysis on loss and damage, climate finance, emissions trading in aviation and adaptation.



**Ramiro Fernandez** has been working at Fundacion Avina for 18 years. Since 2008 he is engage in energy and climate change, building multistakeholder partnerships in South America. In 2014 he was engaged in the Peruvian COP 20 presidency as Minister Pulgar Vidals' special advisor on Climate Action and worked with the French team, the UNFCCC Secretariat and the UNSG Climate Change team on the "Lima Paris Action Agenda" (LPAA) enhancing multistakeholder climate action commitments for COP 21. During 2016, Ramiro lead Fundacion Avina's accreditation to the GCF. He is the Regional Director on Climate Change and New Economy at Avina integrating Climate Action on energy, recycling, sustainable forest and access to water programs. He is a member of the Advisory Panel of Momentum for Change Initiative at UNFCCC.



**Antonio García** works at CAF - Latin American Development Bank - since 2012. He is a climate finance specialist, with several years of experience in carbon markets managing sovereign funds of European Governments for climate change projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as structuring, developing and managing climate finance investment projects and programmes in renewable energy, clean urban transport, forestry management and water. He is currently CAF's focal point to the Adaptation Fund ("AF") and to the Green Climate Fund ("GCF"). Prior to joining CAF, he worked at the European Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee in Brussels, Belgium.



As former Minister Delegate in Charge of Environment of the Minister of Energy, Mining, Water and Environment of Morocco **Dr Hakima El Haité** (*tbc*) passionately advocated to place the environment and sustainable development at the heart of national public policies. Ms El Haité was appointed High-Level Climate Action Champion the Presidency of the COP 22. Her long-term commitment to civil society, the depth of her entrepreneurial experience and the scope of her mandate as a policy-maker are the axes on which she intends to rely and continue to develop in carrying out her mission. She is a member of the executive board of the Popular Movement (MP), Chairwoman of the International Relations Committee, and founding President of ConnectinGroup International (2011).



**Thomas Hale, PhD** in his research explores how we can manage transnational problems effectively and fairly. He seeks to explain how political institutions evolve — or not — to face challenges raised by globalization and interdependence, with a particular emphasis on environmental and economic issues. He holds a PhD in Politics from Princeton University, a masters degree in Global Politics from the London School of Economics, and an AB in public policy from Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School. A US national, Hale studied and worked in Argentina, China, and Europe.



**Wael Hmaidan** is the Executive Director of CAN International, the largest network of International and national NGOs working on climate change with 20 offices around the world. He is also expert advisor to the Climate Vulnerable Forum, a group of 45 developing countries working on climate change. His work in CAN is to develop and coordinate the global strategy of the network on climate change. Mr. Hmaidan also advises various other governments, UN Agencies, and other institutions on climate change policy. Mr. Hmaidan has more than 20 years of experience in climate change policy. His work on this issue started in his capacity as the Greenpeace campaigner for the Arab World, where he helped established the energy and marine protection campaign in the region. He has been attending all international climate change negotiations for the past eight years, and two years of those as a lead negotiator for the Lebanese government.



**Ingrid-Gabriela Hoven**, Director-General, has been working at the BMZ in various positions since 1986, i.a. as Special Envoy for Climate and Development in the run-up to the climate conference in Paris. From 2010 to 2014, Ms Hoven served as Executive Director to the World Bank Group, representing Germany. Ms. Hoven was a member of the board of GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance. She served as a Co-chair of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery and was a board member of the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility. Ms. Hoven studied economics and political science at Justus-Liebig-University Giessen and University Paris IX/Dauphine and is alumni of the postgraduate studies at the German Development Institute (GDI).



**Dirk Messner** is Director of the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) and Professor in Social Sciences at the University of Duisburg-Essen. He is co-chair of the German Advisory Council on Global Change (WBGU). His research focuses on global cooperation, climate change and low carbon development.



**Gareth Phillips** is Chief Climate Change and Green Growth Officer at the African Development Bank based in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. Gareth has over 20 years' experience in climate change and sustainability. Originally a forester, he has worked on GHG accounting, inventory verification, CDM and EU ETS. In 2006 he joined a project development company focusing on clean energy, land fill and coal mine methane in SE Asia. Following a short spell as a consultant, he

joined the African Development Bank in May 2015. Gareth is currently working on the development of an Adaptation Benefit Mechanism to facilitate private sector finance in adaptation.



**Manuel Pulgar-Vidal** (*tbc*) is WWF's Global Energy and Climate Practice Leader. With 30 years of experience in environmental law and policy, he served as Minister of Environment of Peru (2011 to 2016) and President of UNFCCC's COP20. In 1986 he founded the Peruvian Society for Environmental Law, an influential institution in Latin American, serving as its Executive Director for 20 years. Mr Pulgar Vidal holds a law degree from Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú –where he is professor- and has concluded studies for a master's degree in business law at Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas. He is also a board member of Forest Trends, Amazon Conservation Association and Consultative Member of the Carbon Institute.



**Dr. Imme Scholz** is a sociologist and deputy director of DIE since 2009. Before, she headed the department on environmental policy and natural resource management at DIE, and introduced work related to climate change into the institute's research and policy advice. She is a member of the German Council for Sustainable Development since 2013. In 2015 she joined a CCICED task force on greening China's South-South Cooperation. She has published extensively on several topics at the interface of environment and development, including the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, adaptation to climate change, and sustainable forest use.



**Heiko Warnken** joined the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in 1991 and has worked in various divisions – as country manager for Bangladesh and Afghanistan, as well as for Egypt, Syria and Lebanon, among others. In his current role as head of the Division for Health, Social Security and Population Policy at BMZ, he serves as focal point for Germany's engagement in G20 and G 7 processes related to global health and social protection.

## Parallel Panel Sessions (1-3)

### 1. Aligning and Linking SDGs and NDCs I

Time: Friday, 12 May 2017, 11:00am - 12:30pm

Room: TBA

Chair: TBA

### **Climate change efforts and the SDGs: trajectories and interconnections for Caribbean SIDS**

**Michelle Scobie**

*The University of the West Indies, Jamaica*

The idea of interconnections as a means towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs Agenda fits well with SIDS development trajectories. SIDS are vulnerable to climate change impacts and need to manage multiple sustainable development and climate change adaptation and mitigation forums and efforts with very limited financial, administrative and technical resources. How can an “interconnections” approach help mitigation and adaptation efforts in the Global South? St. Lucia has tremendous and largely untapped potential for renewable energy (St. Lucia Renewable Energy Roadmap 2016) that can contribute to the nation’s energy security (SDG 7), food security (SDG 2), improved water management (SDG 6), economic growth (SDG8), sustainable industry (SDG 9), sustainable communities (SDG 11) and sustainable consumption (SDG12). This paper makes two novel contributions to the “interconnections” discourse. First it proposes a framework of what “interconnections” for SDGs and climate change means for small states, distinguishing between interconnections-action: efforts/forums and interconnections-content: policy/agendas- both complex and demanding for resource-limited SIDS. Second, it uses this framework in a case study as a lens to understand the nature of the challenges with involving private sector stakeholders (interconnections-action) in implementing renewable energy policy (interconnections-content) in the Global South Caribbean SIDS of St. Lucia. In examining the “interconnections” trajectories for St. Lucia, the study found that existing narratives and governance architectures are stronger on “interconnections content” but have not yet succeeded in contributing to sustainable solutions because of a disconnect between global narratives and available local governance architectures for climate change and SDGs sustainable solutions (interconnections action).

### **Sustainable development impacts of current climate mitigation action in major economies**

**Iacobuta, GI; Höhne, N.**

*Wageningen University and Research, The Netherlands*

Agenda 2030 on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)’s Paris Agreement on limiting climate change well below 2°C, are two important international agreements that were established in 2015. Although independently defined, targets within these two agreements are strongly linked and the achievement of one can affect the feasibility of others. Therefore, policy coherence across these policy areas should be strongly considered when designing low-carbon transition pathways. Many countries currently have implemented climate mitigation policies and guiding strategies. Assessing these measures and strategies in terms of their sustainable development impacts would guide future action towards achieving the SDGs. A first step in this study was to understand the interactions (including trade-offs and synergies) between climate action and other SDGs. This was achieved by comprehensively reviewing the literature on the impacts of climate mitigation on sustainable development for six broad development themes - economic development, food security, water availability, energy access and security, health, and nature conservation. These interactions were categorised by sectors and policy type of climate mitigation action,

covering all good practice climate policies. Hence, in a second part, we determined (qualitatively) what co-benefits and side-effects G20 countries reap from their currently implemented climate mitigation measures across all sectors and policy areas, and how these co-benefits and side-effects relate to country-specific development needs to reach SDGs.

### **SDGs and Paris Agreement- Terms of Reference for the Global Energy Transformation?**

**Lukas Hermwille**

*Wuppertal Institute, Germany*

Global environmental change in the anthropocene implies a fundamental transformation of global economies and societies. The adoption of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement in 2015 marks a paradigm shift: the two agendas recognize this transformational challenge and provide a international framework to govern this transformation away from catastrophic unabated climate change towards a transformation to sustainability. The briefing paper analyses to what extent the two agendas provide terms of reference for the governance of a global energy transformation. It summarizes the provisions made that are particularly relevant for the energy sector and discusses their complementarities with a particular view on how the two agendas can serve as reference points for managing the sunset of fossil fuels and associated industries in compliance with the guiding principle of the SDGs: leaving no one behind.

### **Arguments and options for increased alignment in the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement and the 2030 Agenda at national level**

**Sven Harmeling**

*Care International - Climate Change Advocacy Coordinator, Germany*

After the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement in 2015, the focus is now on their implementation. The challenge is to integrate the two agendas into national policy processes. Countries commit to the Paris Climate Agreement by implementing the nationally determined contributions (NDCs). In order to link NDCs to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to implement the 2030 Agenda, national governments need to analyze possible alignments of the two agendas to make full use of mutual benefits and co-benefits. On behalf of BMZ, GIZ commissioned a study on synergies and trade-offs, institutional and policy coherence, as well as possibilities of jointly integrating the two agendas into national planning processes. Based on case studies, expert interviews and literature review the study analyses synergies and tradeoffs in planning, implementation, financing, monitoring and evaluation and reporting at national level and aims to provide arguments and options for increased alignment of the two agendas.

## 2. Climate Compatible Development at Local Levels

Time: Friday, 12 May 2017, 11:00am - 12:30pm

Room: TBA

Chair: TBA

### **Transforming our cities is key for sustainable development – why we need partnerships with local actors for achieving global development goals**

**Daniel Günther**

*German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)*

In an age in which the majority of the world's population is urban dwellers, cities can no longer be understood as purely local. Today's decisions on the development of cities will determine if global development goals will be achieved. The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) does not only support the sustainable development of cities, but also advocates for local actors to be understood as essential partners in the pursuit of climate protection and poverty alleviation. The upcoming United Nations' climate conference (COP23) holds the chance to initiate much needed multi-actor partnerships between national and local governments, civil society and research. The link with research and academia in such partnerships is particularly important for understanding the dynamics climate change and urbanization trigger. Many cities face the challenge to combine long-term planning with flexible responses to rapid, often uncontrolled growth patterns. Science can help enable local governments in evidence-based and anticipatory policy making for climate-adequate urban development. Innovative solutions are required to initiate the necessary technological and social transformation throughout all urban action fields. BMZ's Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI), launched at the Habitat III Conference in Quito last year, brings together international partners from research, NGOs, city networks and development banks. The TUMI is going to mobilize 1 billion Euros, build the capacity of 1,000 urban change makers, and reduce GHG emissions of about 21 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e in the cities of action. Such partnerships for transforming our cities are key to implement the Paris Agreement successfully.

### **Critical Reflections on Local Level Climate Compatible Development Policies/Practice from Ghana Mathias Edetor<sup>1</sup>, Murat Okumah<sup>2</sup>, Rajesh S. Kumar<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Climate Change Resource Center, Ghana; <sup>2</sup>Sustainability Research Institute, School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, UK; <sup>3</sup>Indian Forest Service (IFS)*

The concept of Climate Compatible Development (CCD) emerged in recent times as an approach to advance climate actions while addressing tensions between development and climate change interventions. CCD gives priority to development, yet provides the convergence to account for climate change mitigation and adaptation. However, evidence on the extent to which CCD is recognised and consciously practised by local planning and implementing authorities (key sub-national actors) in developing countries remains scant and fragmented. In this paper, we use systematic review and content analysis of local government development policies, plans and programmes supported with in-depth multi-stakeholder interviews, to reflect on stakeholder awareness, practice, challenges and prospects of CCD among local government institutions across four West and East African countries. We affirm that local governments in these countries are aware of and practise CDD.

### **Climate policy integration in rapidly urbanizing developing countries: Insights from medium-sized Kenyan cities**

**Steffen Bauer and Eva Dick**

*German Development Institute/ Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), Germany*

The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC create profound challenges for the development and implementation of coherent policies at national and local levels. Considering cities as increasingly relevant climate actors, this paper asks to what extent climate policies are integrated in urban development in Kenya, focusing on the provision of urban basic energy and water services. Building on the climate policy integration literature the paper explores enabling and constraining factors for the alignment of national climate policies with subnational policy implementation. Kenya, one among Africa's rapidly urbanizing countries, and its "Vision 2030" provide for an interesting case study regarding the synergies and trade-offs between climate policy and sustainable urban development. Internationally, Kenya was actively engaged in the development of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and in advancing the Paris Agreement. Domestically, the country has adopted ambitious climate policies, which in the context of ongoing devolution it now seeks to integrate with national and sub-national sectoral development. Against the backdrop of enhanced responsibilities but limited resources, Kenya's dynamically growing cities are however facing considerable challenges in this endeavour, especially regarding the provision of adequate basic services such as clean water and sustainable energy. The paper is based on an in-depth empirical analysis of three Kenyan second-tier cities (Eldoret, Kisumu and Nakuru). Differentiating policy frames, political subsystems, policy goals and policy instruments it provides innovative insights regarding challenges and future perspectives for the coherent integration of climate policies into urban development.

**Climate change risk management: an analysis of opportunities for collaboration between cities and companies in Latin America**

**Juliana Lopes and Andreia Banhe**

*Carbon Disclosure Project, Great Britain*

Latin American cities will bear much of the impacts of global warming, prompting municipal governments to adequately scale their actions. However, they also offer ideal conditions to connect with different actors in order to find solutions to these problems. This paper aims to analyze the capacity of local governments to identify and manage climate risks, as well as the opportunities for collaboration with the private sector to build resilience through mitigation and adaptation measures. We examined the responses of 137 cities and more than 100 companies that reported to CDP, the world's largest environmental disclosure system. The results show that 94% of cities and 78% of companies that operate in Latin America, recognize that the effects of climate change will present a threat to their populations and businesses. The study also reveals that cities who effectively collaborate with local companies are better positioned to reduce climate risks.

### 3. Building Local and National Capacities

Time: Friday, 12 May 2017, 11:00am - 12:30pm

Room: TBA

Chair: TBA

#### **Leveraging the power of mutual learning networks and lesson drawing among state and non-state actors to implement the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals**

**Dr. Katharine Rietig**

*Newcastle University, Great Britain*

Learning among actors in non-negotiation settings within the UNFCCC helped to diffuse policies across countries and changed negotiation positions in the core negotiations, resulting in the Paris Agreement. In combination with group pressure, these experience, knowledge and belief-based types of learning altered the negotiation dynamics within the UNFCCC. Transgovernmental city networks, the UNFCCC secretariat and NGOs created non-negotiation settings for governmental representatives to explore options and learn from other countries' successes. These learning networks were established to help countries share their experiences with low carbon economic development plans to address climate change while decoupling their economic growth. This contribution examines the role of non-negotiation settings at intergovernmental negotiations allowing countries to share experiences and best practice in implementing low carbon economic development plans. It then focuses on how this learning on the international level can be utilized to leverage and facilitate the implementation of international frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals on the national level and via transnational cooperation. Reflection on other countries' and non-state actors' successful experiences with domestic climate policy can help shape national interests over time towards increasing cooperation on sustainable development. It can facilitate the learning of other actors how successful initiatives for sustainable development and climate action can be transferred and adapted to their specific framework conditions. This is particularly important when transferring successful policies from the global North to the global South and vice versa across transnational initiatives.

#### **What are the institutional drivers for accelerating new climate economies at sub national level in Sub Saharan Africa –Lessons from the lake Victoria Basin in Tanzania**

**Donald Kasongi**

*Governance Links Tanzania, Tanzania*

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and The Paris Climate Agreement strike a natural convergence of commitments in achieving inclusive and sustainable development. Economic transformation in sub-Saharan Africa is occurring in a context of increasing climate change. Scenarios for transitioning towards a climate resilient future are characterized by policy mixes, promising technologies, innovation and data driven leadership. Under decentralized local governance, the resilience narrative is grounded in vertical integration, a process of creating strategic linkages between national and sub-national adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. The paper examines pathways of vertical integration in 30 districts in the Lake Victoria Basin of Tanzania in alignment with the Nationally Determined Commitments (NDC). Available evidence suggests that the current state of vertical integration towards a new climate economy has been limited to popularising the NDC and awareness building for decision makers. Key barriers were: the ripple of emphasis towards funding - based solutions, paradox of power between national and subnational governance levels, lack of conceptual clarity for vertical integration at sub national level and weak institutional alignment between public and private sectors. In order to activate and accelerate sub national transition to climate resilience, a set of recommendations include:

working through a system approach to decision-making, strengthening agricultural extension and advisory services as entry points for working with community institutions, strengthening information networks, civil society repositioning of advocacy for social accountability resilience, triggering community participation, incentivizing engagement with private sector and research communities alongside ensuring transparent trickle down of funding streams.

### **Building blocks for local climate action – potentials of vertical integration**

**Lisa Strauch, Anne Dahmen**

*adelphi research gemeinnützige GmbH, Germany*

After the adoption of the Paris Agreement and the call to climate action at the Conference of Parties in Marrakesh, two fundamental questions for researchers and policy makers remain: How can global and national climate commitments translate into tangible action at the local level? And how can climate policies and actions across and within global, national and local levels of governance be effectively coordinated? The considerable potential of local actions calls for a deeper understanding of processes driving them and ways to increase effective coordination among actors and between the relevant levels of governance. Researchers and policy makers have highlighted a need to fill the gap in evidence for effective coordination especially in countries of the Global South. This discussion paper shares insights from the IKI project “Vertical integration and learning for low-emission development in Africa and Southeast Asia” (V-LED). The project aims to strengthen processes of multi-level-climate governance in four countries with very different political systems: communist Vietnam, post-apartheid South Africa, devolved Kenya and disaster prone Philippines. The paper explores vertical and horizontal coordination mechanisms that enable effective multi-level governance and local climate action through the lens of subnational actors. While the Marrakesh Action Proclamation calls for higher political commitment and raising ambition, the roadmap for action presented by local and regional leaders, provides solid feedback to enable stakeholders to invest in transformation. Showcasing preliminary findings from the Global South, this paper investigates the potential of subnational and non-state actors to be “prime partners” to achieve global climate targets.

### **Reconciling Climate and Development in International Environmental Cooperation: The Politics of Sustainable Development**

**Kennedy Liti Mbeva & Dr. Joanes Atela**

*Africa Centre for Technology Studies, Kenya*

Countries adopted the landmark Paris Agreement on Climate Change in December 2015, thus marking an important milestone in international environmental cooperation. While almost every country submitted a national climate action plan, the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), there were different approaches on how countries prioritised their climate actions. Developing countries have always sought to conceptualise climate action in the broader context of development, thus making climate change more of a developmental issue. While there are numerous studies on this debate especially on discourses in environmental politics, there has been lack of significant empirical evidence to explore this debate at the implementation level. This paper sought to address this lacuna by analysing African countries’ INDCs to understand how they conceptualised climate action vis-à-vis development. Findings from this analysis indicate that climate change is still strongly perceived by developing countries as a major development issue. These findings are significant in that they indicate that the politics of sustainable development have moved from discourse to implementation. The paper concludes that in order to effectively implement their INDCs, African countries in particular, and developing countries in general, will need to reconcile climate and development policy at the national and sub-national levels, and seek to have this reflected at the international level. We conclude that the empirical evidence

presented in this paper demonstrates that the Global South does indeed measure the effectiveness of global environmental policy not just in terms of the state of the global environment, but in terms of actualisation of sustainable development.

#### Parallel Panel Sessions (4-7)

##### 4. Aligning and Linking SDGs and NDCs II

Time: Friday, 12 May 2017, 15:30pm - 17:00pm

Room: TBA

Chair: TBA



#### **Examining the alignment between the intended nationally determined contributions and sustainable development goals**

***Eliza Northrop, Hana Biru, Sylvia Lima, Mathilde Bouye, and Ranping Song***

*World Resource Institute*

The year 2015 was a significant turning point for both the sustainable development and climate agendas with the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Paris Agreement on climate change. National governments are now facing the challenge of implementing these two deeply intertwined and interdependent agendas in a manner that fosters consistencies and mutual reinforcement, while maximizing scarce resources, catalyzes information sharing and technology development and enhances capacities.

To inform this implementation challenge, WRI has explored the extent of alignment between these agendas in a concrete way – identifying alignment between the climate targets, actions and measures communicated in each nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and the 169 targets of the SDGs. The findings of this analysis will be presented, highlighting opportunities at the national and regional level as well as key sectors, to unpack how this can inform national and sub-national implementation.

#### **Making the SDG national report climate-smart and climate-ambitious**

***Sven Harmeling<sup>1</sup> and Ruth Fuller<sup>2</sup>***

<sup>1</sup>*Care International - Climate Change Advocacy Coordinator, Germany;* <sup>2</sup>*WWF, UK*

The Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda are explicitly linked. The Nationally Determined Contributions submitted to the Paris Agreement define targets and measures in many areas that are essential to the SDGs. In 2016, a first set of countries submitted their voluntary national reviews to the High-Level Political Forum, with another set of countries expected to do so in 2017 and the subsequent years. This contribution will present key aspects of analyses regarding the climate-compatibility and coherence of the national review reports submitted under the 2030 Agenda to date, apply a climate lens to them based on an analytical framework. Initial research suggests that the way that the first set of such national reports addresses climate change varies significantly, with e.g. some countries who are often perceived as strong climate action supporters missing out their climate activities in the SDG reports, an indication of a lack of inter-institutional coherence. The paper will also discuss initial recommendations to future national reviews with regard to integrating climate change including aspects and provisions of the Paris Agreement and can thereby promote the integration of both agendas.

#### **Sustainable development and climate action: thoughts on an integrated approach to SDG and NDC implementation**

***Andrea Hurtado Epstein, Stephanie La Hoz Theuer***

*Carbon markets, climate & environmental policy, Germany*

2015 was a landmark year for international sustainable development regimes: the 2030 Agenda and the Paris

Agreement have established regulatory conditions and institutional frameworks that aim to deliver on the promise of a low-carbon future that is sustainable and inclusive for all. Yet despite their interactions, formal links between these processes are tenuous and their communities of practice usually work in isolation. National implementation processes present a unique opportunity for countries to identify and promote synergies, as well as to acknowledge and actively address potential trade-offs. Adapting a methodology developed by the Stockholm Environment Institute, this paper categorises the typical relationship between individual targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and climate mitigation & adaptation, identifying sectors and specific commitments where relationships (positive or negative) are particularly strong. Sectoral examples and country cases are provided, illustrating how positive relationships can be encouraged to produce the maximum amount of co-benefits across the implementation of SDGs and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), as well as how potential trade-offs can be reduced through policy coherence mechanisms. The generic framework is then applied to the case of Mexico, thereby testing its usefulness in a specific policy environment. While the relationship between SDGs and climate action is highly context-specific, we find that the general reference framework can help identify areas of opportunity. A more interdisciplinary policy design can increase effectiveness and efficiency across SDG and NDC implementation.

## **Engaging the Development Agenda for Integrating the SDGs and Paris Climate Agreement**

***Khalil Shahyd***

*Natural Resources Defense Council, United States*

As the global community seeks to implement the Paris Agreement, meeting our collective carbon emissions target will imply drastic changes to our global society at national and local levels. This is especially true for industrialized nations where the transitioning from the existing fossil fuels provides unique political challenges over the distribution of national political economies. Whereas the development agenda is common to a developing country audience it is somewhat foreign to many in the industrial world. There is a great deal of energy within industrial nations surrounding implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement. However interest in the Sustainable Development Goals is far less common. How can we build a comprehensive integration of the SDGs and the Paris Climate agreement while many industrialized nations lack the capacity or willingness to engage the development agenda domestically? The assumption in the US for example is that UN development agreements and ideas have little bearing on what happens here. Re-engaging the development agenda in the U.S. will require rethinking the purpose and practice of development at the local level from a narrow emphasis on property and the built environment to being inclusive of human and social development. This paper will offer suggestions for how sub-national and civil society organizations can utilize the SDG framework to rethink local development in the industrialized country context to increase capacity and guide financing and investment for comprehensive Sustainable Human Development.

## **Introducing the NDC Partnership**

***Romeo Bertolini***

*NDC Partnership Support Unit, Germany*

In 2015 the world endorsed the ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the landmark Paris Agreement to address climate change. In order to implement the commitments reflected in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), countries must devise new approaches to overcome barriers that stand in the way of achieving these goals. To achieve long-term climate-resilient, low-emission development, we must act now, act differently and act at scale.

The NDC Partnership is a coalition of developed and developing countries and international institutions working together to ensure countries receive the technical and financial support they need to achieve ambitious climate

and sustainable development targets as fast and effectively as possible. For these efforts to succeed, governments, international institutions and non-state actors must find new ways to share information, to learn from each other and to coordinate their actions, globally and at the country level.

Launched at COP22, the NDC Partnership's objective is to enhance cooperation so that countries have more effective access to the technical knowledge and financial support necessary to deliver on their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and related SDG commitments. There are many excellent initiatives already underway focused on supporting national climate action as well as more inclusive and sustainable development. The Partnership aims to better align these global and in-country efforts and to improve understanding of existing resources.

In collaboration with its members, the Partnership will:

1. Create and disseminate insightful knowledge products that fill information and knowledge gaps. The Partnership will raise awareness of and enhance access to NDC support initiatives, best practices, analytical tools and resources. Ongoing and emerging information on specific implementation needs will be made available through online portals as well as communities of practice or networks that generate opportunities for knowledge sharing and serve to channel knowledge flows. Peer-to-peer learning and exchanges will enable practitioners to gain confidence in what is achievable and accelerate learning curves.
2. Facilitate technical assistance and capacity building. The Partnership will support countries in defining processes, policies and plans needed to advance NDC implementation, facilitate access to tailored technical assistance and knowledge sharing, and foster greater collaboration to ensure that development efforts and climate action are mutually reinforcing.
3. Facilitate enhanced financial support for NDC implementation. The Partnership will work with governments to better understand and address constraints to access bilateral and international NDC support programs. The Partnership aims to align development finance more strongly and coherently with NDC implementation.

The Partnership will be guided by its members and assisted by a Support Unit hosted by World Resources Institute. The Partnership is initially co-chaired by the governments of Morocco and Germany.

## **5. Financing Sustainable, Low-Carbon and Resilient Development**

Time: Friday, 12 May 2017, 15:30pm - 17:00pm

Room: TBA

Chair: TBA

### **Private Governance in Developing Countries: What Are the Drivers of Voluntary Carbon Offset Programs?**

***Liliana Andonova and Yixian Sun***

*Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Switzerland*

In the post-Paris era, voluntary initiatives led by private actors need to play a critical role in meeting the ambitious target of emissions reductions set by the international community. While the participation of developing countries should be essential for such private initiatives to produce impact of global scale, the existing literature put insufficient attention to the pattern and political causes of variable uptake of such initiatives in the South.

The paper aims to address this gap by investigating developing countries' participation in the voluntary carbon markets. Theoretically, it examines two groups of non-exclusive forces that can potentially condition developing countries' supply of voluntary carbon credits: domestic characteristics such as level of climate vulnerability and domestic political will for climate action; and international influences, including climate aid, experience in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), and transnational business or NGO networks. We use project-level data of two leading voluntary carbon offset programs to examine these explanatory factors. Our statistical analysis suggests that voluntary offset projects are more likely to rise in the developing countries having strong climate policy, receiving significant amount of climate mitigation aid, or attracting a large number of CDM projects. We also find some variations in the drivers of the two programs, which can be explained by their distinctive focuses. The study reveals key factors that facilitate developing countries' contributions to voluntary carbon offsets, especially the role of the host government and donor countries – these findings have important implications in the design of the future climate regime.

### **Virtual Currencies Innovation applied for Climate Change Mitigation by the People**

**Leopoldo Molina**

*Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo (CENDES), Venezuela*

Climate change mitigation and adaptation are part of the environmental dimension of Sustainable Development. Based on the interconnections required at all levels it is necessary to facilitate direct people's participation on climate change mitigation activities and the goals of 2030 Agenda. A decentralized and distributed efforts among people could be implemented through a very innovative mechanism of value creation taken from the financial and monetary fields: virtual currencies backed by CO2 emissions reductions. The most popular virtual currency known is the bitcoin. It is not generated by any central bank or national government, but from people who offer its hardware capabilities for the functioning of this virtual monetary system. Bitcoin's being used as any fiduciary currency (dollars, euros, yuans, etc.) for buying or selling goods and services. It is based on cryptographic algorithms that guarantee the creation of a fixed amount of bitcoins in the future, in a quite similar way to the establishment of a world carbon budget. Some virtual currencies similar to bitcoins have been designed to achieve positive impacts to environment. This study propose the implementation of an alternative virtual currency for a "shared value creation", by people and for people, through an international system based on the Paris Agreement and, at the same time, the concepts of Blockchain and the Internet Of Things. This opens an opportunity to giving the people an effective way to contribute with small CO2 mitigation actions locally and to take advantage of financial micro-incentives in the fight against climate change.

### **Climate finance and poverty: exploring the linkages between climate change and poverty evident in the provision and distribution of international public climate finance**

**Jordan Beecher**

*Development Initiatives, United Kingdom*

In an effort to better understand and improve the synergies between climate change and sustainable development action, our report provides new evidence on the international public finance flows with the potential to jointly contribute to poverty eradication and climate adaptation and mitigation. Interconnections between action on climate change and sustainable development goals are widely recognised at policy level, yet data show that these recognised links are not necessarily reflected in the provision and distribution of climate finance. Combining several datasets we detail the international public climate finance from various providers flowing to developing countries. We reveal their characteristics and consider how well resources are distributed against various measures of need, including poverty, vulnerability and domestic resources. Evidence shows that climate–poverty linkages are not reflected in the allocation of those resources. Adaptation finance does not

prioritise the most vulnerable countries, and countries with the deepest levels of poverty receive among the least support. While mitigation finance is distributed fairly proportionately against patterns of greenhouse gas emissions, support is lacking to several countries with significant mitigation needs and relatively few domestic resources, including countries home to high populations of extremely poor people. Understanding these resources and their ability to support joint goals is critical to understand how international public finance can complement national resources and support the development of national capacity to respond to climate change. One key challenge remains the availability of quality data to give visibility to all resources available for climate action and sustainable development, internationally and nationally.

## **Kenya Climate Finance: An investigative case study of Adaptation and Mitigation Synergy in Agribusiness**

***Elvine Kwamboka Mayaka***

*Stockholm Environment Institute, Kenya*

Kenya is facing potentially serious impacts of climate change including prolonged drought, unpredictable seasons and rampant flooding that has resulted in loss of lives and considerable damages. The government has been in the forefront in international negotiations on climate change mitigation and adaptation, lately publishing the first national climate change action plan, 2013 (NCCAP) and being the first signatories of nationally determined contribution. This paper presents adaptation climate finance flow and effectiveness assessment of both public and private climate finance initiative in Kenya, with an in-depth analysis on adaptation and mitigation synergies in Agri-business sector at the micro-entrepreneurship level. The study provides a review of literature on national climate finance and followed by case studies for two key climate change actors in Kenya – the Kenya Climate Innovation Center (KCIC) and the National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND). Narrowing our study to NETFUND and KCIC reveals a common challenge of actual funds being lumped together with other funds. However, the study also identifies real benefits at the grass roots level, including: increase in employment, 300% ability to attract more funds, enhanced resilience to climate change impacts and growing interest in climate change activities. Key synergies are demonstrated in reduced GHG emissions, as productivity increases with the introduction of new cultivars, stimulated REDD+ projects with increasing conservation and building community income base through ecosystem services and increasing carbon stock.

### **6. Realizing Inclusive Transformation at All Levels**

Time: Friday, 12 May 2017, 15:30pm - 17:00pm

Room: TBA

Chair: TBA

## **New Alliances in Global Sustainability Governance: International Environmental Bureaucracies and Non-State Actors**

***Dr. Thomas Hickmann and Joshua Elsässer***

*University of Potsdam, Germany*

After a long period of academic neglect, scholars and policy-makers have recently devoted increasing attention to the role and function of international environmental bureaucracies. While a number of skeptics continue to doubt that the bureaucracies of international environmental bodies and multilateral environmental agreements have any significant impact beyond that of technical assistance and services to nation-states, a growing number of authors argue that they indeed have an autonomous influence (e.g. Barnett and Finnemore 2004; Bauer

2006; Biermann and Siebenhüner 2009; Trondal et al. 2010; Jinnah 2014; Soonhee, Shena, and Lambright 2014; Bauer and Ege 2016). These scholars have shown that international environmental bureaucracies put issues on the political agenda, produce and spread knowledge, stimulate scientific as well as public debates, facilitate intergovernmental negotiations, and help implement international norms and rules. However, despite the progress in the study of international environmental bureaucracies, the precise nature of their interaction with non-state actors has so far not been analyzed in much detail. For that reason, the present paper aims to bridge this gap in the state of research on international environmental bureaucracies and focuses on the vertical institutional interplay of intergovernmental treaty secretariats with different sub-groups of non-governmental organizations in global sustainability governance. In particular, the paper explores the interplay of three different intergovernmental treaty secretariats (biodiversity, climate, and desertification) with non-state actors. By this means, the paper seeks to broaden our knowledge on the questions of how, why, and with what consequences these actors work together.

## **Anchoring inclusiveness: Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and bridging asymmetries in non-Party stakeholder engagement**

**Idil Boran**

*York University, Canada*

This discussion paper's main focus is the north-south gap in non-Party stakeholder engagement in climate action. The path opened by the Lima-Paris Action Agenda, and further solidified by Decision 1/CP.21 recognizing commitments from all actors, generated a surge of interest in the role of non-Party stakeholders for boosting ambition. Yet, developing country based non-Party stakeholders continue to be underrepresented in the global landscape of non-Party engagement, giving rise to new questions of equity and inclusiveness at the heart of efforts to encourage comprehensive global climate action. The purpose of this paper is to motivate a discussion about the role of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action in providing an institutional anchoring for empowering non-Party stakeholders in developing countries. This exploration proceeds in two steps. The first step consists of elucidating that the diverse, multi-faceted, polycentric network non-stakeholder engagement gestures to a growing global public life revolving around climate action. But it is one that requires an understanding of systemic inequities giving rise to asymmetries of representation. The second step explores design options for multi-stakeholder dialogues under the Marrakech Partnership for creating a platform specially designed to facilitate asymmetrically situated actors' self-expression of their needs, thus empowering them to be active participants, over the long term, in shaping a global governance architecture that responds to these needs. A broader discussion follows regarding the dynamic and mutually responsive interconnectedness between the architecture of global governance and the fabric of a global public life of climate engagement.

## **The experience of mainstreaming climate change adaptation at sub-national level in Lombardy, Italy: lessons learnt, instruments and possible pathways for the implementation of the SDGs agenda at the local level.**

**Pregolato, M, Fraschini, F, Lapi, M., Cozzi, L., Ballarin Denti, A.**

*Lombardy Foundation for the Environment, Italy*

The process of mainstreaming of topics such as climate change adaptation and sustainable development has been an issue of interest in the field of political sciences in the last years. Apparently yet, there are many understandings of the concept of mainstreaming and how it should be developed in practice. The paper aims to report and elaborate on the experience developed in the design of the Strategy (2014) and the Action Plan (2016) for Adaptation to Climate Change of Lombardy Region, for which the Lombardy Foundation for the Environment (FLA) has been the leading scientific advisor. Mainstreaming required in this case a manifold action, as the process identified different "streams" in which to integrate the concepts related to adaptation. On one hand, a mainstreaming of the topic into the political agenda required to set up a years-long exchange between the scientific and the administrative counterparts. On a more practical level, the process required an attentive survey and investigation of the administrative procedures and instruments of the local government for the integration with sectoral policy plans and programmes. Finally, the key role of individuals within the administrative bureaus and the continuity of their roles in time will be discussed, as a considerable part of the mainstreaming effort involves the meticulous setup of a network of people. With regards to the implementation of the sustainable development agenda, the experience of mainstreaming adaptation in Lombardy could provide interesting elements for consideration, supporting similar processes in identifying opportunities, success factors and possible barriers.

Time: Friday, 12 May 2017, 15:30pm - 17:00pm

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### **Protection of urban poor from ecosystem disservices for attaining sustainable development goals: status and determinants in a coastal metropolis in Bangladesh**

***Nuzhat Fatema & Md Mustafa Saroar***

*Khulna University, India*

The role of urban ecosystem services in the wellbeing of poor are extensively discussed, yet little is known about the vulnerability of urban poor to ecosystem disservices particularly in the context of climate change. Therefore, this research is aimed: a) first, to identify urban ecosystem services and disservices which the urban poor take into account to ensure their wellbeing; b) second, to examine whether urban poor really care more about protecting them from ecosystem disservices than taking advantage of services; and c) finally, to identify the factors that determine urban poor's differential concern for ecosystem services/disservices. The study was conducted taking coastal Khulna- a metropolis exposed to climatic disasters, as a case. Family heads of a total 235 households from low-income settlement- Rupsha slum were randomly interviewed through administering a semi structured questionnaire. Research instrument mainly explores their responses about both blue and green ecosystem services and disservices. The principal component analysis (PCA), and logistic regression techniques were employed to analyze data. The result shows that ecosystem disservices which the urban poor care most are waterlogging, storm water overflows, surface run off and smell from decomposed wastewater. Probit model shows that respondent's concern over ecosystem disservices are significantly determined by age, gender, occupation, season of a year, tenure of housing, length of stay, etc. The findings would help designing appropriate interventions to protect urban poor from the vulnerability of ecosystem disservices. Therefore, findings would give synergies to ongoing efforts of building resilient urban community in the context of changing climate.

### **From vulnerability assessments to adaptation planning: science-based co-development approaches in SIDS and LDCs**

***Tabea Lissner, Delphine Deryng, Sarah D'haen, Michiel Schaeffer***

*Climate Analytics, Germany*

Adaptation to climate change is becoming a high priority across all levels of decision making, from international agreements to local implementation. For Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDC), challenges to this process are manifold, ranging from limitations in institutional and scientific capacity to a lack of financial resources. At the core of several of these challenges lies the national capacity to conduct science-based assessments of regional to local climate change vulnerability hot-spots - or rather a lack thereof. This concept paper introduces a co-development based vulnerability assessment framework for enhancing SIDS and LDCs capacities to formulate science-based implementation strategies and to improve access to financial resources. The framework follows a step-by-step co-development approach. It is based on an iterative knowledge gap assessment of impacts and vulnerabilities across scales and sectors and the early and continuous involvement of regional experts and stakeholders through workshops taking place in the regions. In addition, the placement of scientific staff within regional organizations ensures direct scientific capacity building. The continuous stakeholder involvement is central to assessing adaptation requirements and needs, as well as potential constraints and barriers, and ensuring sustainable development. The co-developed framework aims to contribute to overcoming various challenges, including (i) improved long-term validity of climate strategies, (ii)

targeted and integrated adaptation policy with a lower risk of mal-adaptive measures.

## **The Global Climate Action Agenda: Effective orchestration to bolster transnational adaptation?**

**Sander Chan & Wanja Amling**

*German Development Institute (DIE)*

Current efforts to 'orchestrate' non-state climate actions have been strongly biased towards 'high mitigation potential' initiatives. This narrow focus has resulted in significant imbalances in recorded climate action across developed and developing countries. For instance, the vast majority of transnational climate actions are led by global North-based actors, and the benefits of transnational climate actions seem to materialize disproportionately in developed countries. However, transnational climate actions are especially urgent in developing countries, as they are the first to experience the detrimental impacts of climate change.

This article will address the question, which role adaptation plays in the current landscape of transnational action, as well as, how adaptation action can be strengthened within the (transnational) global climate architecture.

This article (1) discusses to what extent the transnational climate actions from two prominent large-scale international mobilization efforts, the 2014 UN Climate Summit Commitments and the Lima-Paris Action Agenda Initiatives, address adaptation and issues beyond 'mere' mitigation; (2) How climate actions have scaled their operations and whether they are addressing countries that are most vulnerable to the already occurring impacts of climate change; and (3) makes recommendations to strengthen transnational adaptation actions.

To answer the main research questions, we use the Global Aggregator for Climate Action (GAFCA) database, which contains data on 102 transnational climate actions that were launched at the 2014 UN Climate Summit, and announced at the 2015 Paris Climate summit by the Lima-Paris Action Agenda.

## **Mapping of transnational governance of climate change adaptation**

**Adis Dzebo**

*Stockholm Environment Institute, Sweden*

Climate governance has over the years become increasingly complex. Since the Kyoto Protocol, regulatory arrangements have been incrementally supplemented with market- and network-based solutions. Mitigation initiatives particularly have seen a proliferation of non-state actors. Conversely, for adaptation this process has been much slower. Recently, however, there has been a shift with an emerging transnational adaptation governance (TAG) agenda, where adaptation is increasingly governed globally and transnationally by both state and non-state actors, sometimes at considerable distance from the formal UNFCCC regime. It is, however, less clear to what extent adaptation is governed transnationally, by which actors, and to what purpose. This paper will highlight the main characteristics of TAG. It maps TAG across the adaptation spectra, going beyond the traditional focus on adaptation finance. Based on a thorough literature review on transnational climate governance and adaptation governance this paper develops criteria for defining and distinguishing TAG in a broad setting. The analytical foci for this analysis are orchestrated arenas (e.g. NAZCA, LPAA, GEF) and standalone institutional initiatives where actors are operating transnationally in the sense that governance occurs across national borders involving at least one non-state actor. The paper adopts a broad approach to societal adaptation to climate change – focusing on how actors are reducing vulnerability to the unavoidable impacts of climate change and what the role and purpose of new actors is in this context and how they seek to position themselves in the adaptation regime. The paper concludes that TAG initiatives are emerging on a broad scale both within the UNFCCC umbrella, but also in standalone initiatives. One reason for this could be that non-state actors are increasingly seeing the benefit to prepare and adapt for adverse climate impacts whilst decreasing the societal vulnerability to climate change.

## **Expanding climate insurance to 400 million additional poor and vulnerable people – the InsuResilience initiative on climate risk insurance**

**Simon Hagemann**

*Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany*

At the G7 Summit in Elmau in June 2015, the G7 adopted the Initiative on Climate Risk Insurance ("InsuResilience"). The objective is to increase by up to 400 million the number of people in the most vulnerable developing countries who have access to direct or indirect insurance coverage against the negative impact of climate change related hazards by 2020.

Germany, the G7 and other donors have since been collaborating closely to expand already established risk insurances and create new insurances, both direct and indirect. Together, with stakeholders from partner countries, civil society, and the insurance industry, Germany is working on achieving the ambitious target by 2020.

### **Parallel Panel Sessions (8-11)**

#### **8. Non-State and Sub-national Engagement in Developing Countries I**

Time: Saturday, 13 May 2017, 11:00am - 12:30pm

Room: TBA

Chair: TBA

## **On-the-Field Experiences of State, Non-State and Subnational Actors in Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture in Ghana**

**Olawale Emmanuel Olayide**

*Centre for Sustainable Development, University of Ibadan, Nigeria*

Climate change is a global environmental development challenge with local consequences on communities and agricultural enterprises. The analysis of selected agricultural development intervention projects from qualitative survey of in-depth interviews of development project managers and farm household-level dataset was undertaken. The study also employed various research methodologies, including focus group discussions, direct observations, agricultural enterprise mapping, climate change experience scenario mapping, climate resilient agricultural strategies, and assessment of development intervention projects on climate resilient agriculture. The survey covered four agro-ecological and administrative regions in Ghana, namely Greater Accra, Ashanti, Northern, and Upper West regions of Ghana. The paper showed a strong interconnections between policy actors and application of technology in project development interventions to solving challenges of climate change in agriculture. Empirical results revealed that farmers are adapting to climate change by building resilience to climate change through the combinations of indigenous knowledge of agricultural production and application of technologies through sustainable agricultural practices. These initiatives include the Adaptation Learning Programme in Africa which is sponsored by the CARE International, and the Agri-Impact Projects in Ghana. It was found that project interventions like climate information services, rain gauges, small scale irrigation, solar-powered greenhouses are the new products-in-use technologies being implemented and adopted by farmers in Ghana. The paper concludes with recommendations on the need to empower farmers in the areas of gender-based climate information services, input assistance, market access, agricultural insurance and infrastructural development in order to increase the level of farmers' resilience in agricultural enterprises under the prevailing conditions of climate change.

## **Human Rights, Justice, and REDD+: Lessons from climate advocacy and early implementation in the Amazon Basin**

**Deborah Delgado Pugley**

*Catholic University of Peru, Peru*

Aware of the impacts that both climate change and related policy reforms would bring worldwide, organizations that support forests communities have been kept participants in international climate change talks. Many of them have capitalized on recent advancements in international human-rights law for their activism. This work presents some early lessons on the integration of human rights into climate advocacy and governance reforms for forest-related climate actions. Lessons are taken, mainly, from two arenas: (1) the multilateral negotiations on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) at the Conferences of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and (2) the implementation of UNFCCC agreements in countries of the occidental Amazon Basin. This paper is structured as follows. The first section analyzes the agenda-setting process of climate policies, paying particular attention to the influence on the design of REDD+ of political discourses framed in respect to human rights. The focus of the second section is the current implementation efforts taking place in the Occidental Amazon, which includes the relationship with the SDGs at national levels. The chapter will conclude with a set of lessons learned from these processes. The analysis provided is grounded in a combination of participant observation, semi-structured interviews and an analysis of legal documents and reports issued by institutions such as the UNFCCC, the Green Climate Fund, the FCPF and organizations working for nature conservation and indigenous peoples' representation between 2007 and 2016. Multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork was done within the Conferences of Parties of the UNFCCC from 2010 to 2015 as well as during meetings regarding the implementation of plans at the subnational level of REDD+, as well as on public debate on the SDGs for the forestry sector in the Amazon Basin of Ecuador and Peru.

## **Linkages in Cooperation: A study on small –medium farming communities of Southern India**

**Rosewine Joy**

*Cochin University of Science and Technology, India*

Efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects is the major challenge human race is facing this century. Effect of climate change on grain production is well understood. Yet the cooperative initiatives by small and marginal farmer households from developing countries is under-represented in climate negotiations. The objective of this study is to document the cooperative movements by small- medium farming communities along Vembanad wetland, a Ramsar site along the Southern Indian peninsular. The study use three cases to illustrated and compared on how the paddy-shrimp rotational farming communities (less than 2 Ha land )adapt to changing salinity levels in the estuary using different cooperative moments. The first case study shows how agrarian farmers negotiated with local panchayats for deconstructing the water barrier for best use of water quality for shrimp farming ,the second case study shows how rotation rice –shrimp farmers form groups to raise their concerns on constructions along wetlands which impact their crop production in scenarios of unpredictable sea surges, while the third case study points out how farmers moved legally for their right to good quality water. The cases are studied using unstructured questionnaires and focus group discussions. The results show that though the market could give signals on crop production, it's the cooperative initiatives linking multiple institutional players helped the farmers to adapt to changing climate scenarios.

## **Non-state actors' contributions in meeting mitigation and access challenges in rural Thailand**

**Laurence Delina**

*Pardee Center for the Study of the Longer-Range Future at Boston University*

Addressing the global challenge of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda requires heterogeneous actions

across multiple levels of governance and by multiple actors. The role of the nation-state in achieving these normative aims has already received much attention in the scholarly literature. However, very little has looked at the role of actors at the subnational level. Centrally missing is the role of cooperative initiatives among non-state actors in the context of developing countries, where emissions are fast rising and where the burdens of climate change are hardly felt. This paper offers an account of a community initiative on sustainable energy transition in the border of Thailand and Myanmar. Using data gathered from semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, site visits, walk-throughs, observations, and document analysis, this paper describes the evolution of the initiative, and the processes of scaling such action. Scaling is key in that it tests the strength of the initiative. It also allows to reflexively learn how non-state subnational actions contribute in delivering sustainable solutions. Two aspects are critically analysed: motivation and capacity. 'Motivation' refers to the social, political, technical, and economic contexts by which the initiative was created. 'Capacity' refers to: technical capacity (skills for operations and management), and (2) leadership capacity. In using this analytical focus, the paper contributes to the understanding how actions are scaled in developing countries. It also furthers the understanding of the role of non-state, subnational action in meeting normative global agendas.

## 9. Climate Change and Sustainability: Synergies and Trade-offs

Time: Saturday, 13 May 2017, 11:00am - 12:30pm

Room: TBA

Chair: TBA

### **Interconnections between the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement – Putting the Spotlight on Trade Elements in the NDCs**

**Clara Brandi**

*German Development Institute/ Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), Germany*

With its bottom-up approach to climate action in the context of the NDCs, the Paris Agreement increases interactions between the climate regime on the one hand and international trade and the trade regime on the other hand. This increases the need to foster synergies between trade and climate objectives – and sustainable development more broadly. There is thus a need to also assess the role of international trade in relation to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and the NDCs, and the 2030 Agenda, and to harness international trade approaches that encourage and support the transformation to a low-carbon economy and sustainable development. The paper presents the findings of a detailed analysis of trade elements in countries' climate contributions. The results demonstrate that there is tremendous potential with regard to trade elements in the NDCs that are not taken advantage of to date. While around 50% of all INDCs that were submitted in the run-up to COP21 include a direct reference to trade or trade measures, only around 22% contributions include trade measures that are specifically geared towards fostering mitigation. Around 6% of all INDCs discuss co-benefits in the context of trade elements regarding fostering climate protection and promoting the SDGs. Overall, the findings show that trade elements entail both synergies as well as trade-offs for the implementation of both the NDCs and the SDGs and discusses how these interconnections can be dealt with.

### **Linking the climate and ocean agendas: a reflection on coastal carbon**

**Jennifer Bansard**

*University of Potsdam, Germany*

Coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, seagrass and salt marshes provide numerous ecosystem services; which is why their sustainable management has been an issue of interest in various scientific and policy communities. In biodiversity circles they are for example recognized as important habitat and nursing grounds, while in the field of disaster risk reduction they are i.a. valued as buffers against tsunamis. More recent however, is the focus on coastal ecosystems for their contribution to climate change mitigation. Indeed, the last five years have seen a steep increase in attention to their carbon sequestration potential and a number of countries referred to coastal ecosystems in the mitigation sections of their Nationally Determined Contributions. Against this background, the paper will reflect on the potential for “coastal carbon” to foster synergies between climate change mitigation and other processes addressing sustainable development. Special emphasis will hereby be put on identifying linkages with SDG 14 which will be reviewed this year by the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

### **Transnationalization of hydropower in transboundary basins – Contributing to the Paris agreement at the expense of 2030 Agenda?**

**Ines Dombrowsky**

*German Development Institute/ Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), Germany*

With the emergence of new domestic and private financing sources in middle income countries in recent years,

arguably a trend towards the transnationalization of hydropower projects in transboundary river basins can be observed. While it can be argued that these hydropower projects contribute towards the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and thus the Paris Agreement, the question arises what they imply in terms adhering to social and environmental standards and thus in terms of Agenda 2030. The paper compares three cases in which a transnationalization of hydropower arguably takes place, the Xayaburi Dam on the Mekong River, the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam on the Blue Nile and the Ruzizi III Hydropower Project in the Congo basin. It finds that new sources of financing are empowering states to implement hydropower projects which in the past had difficulties to attract donor funding. The paper also shows that the three projects differ in their financing and governance modes and this has also implications on how the social and environmental impacts of these dams are dealt with. However, in particular the absence of traditional donors in financing makes the compliance with international social and environmental standards and thus compatibility with various Sustainable Development Goals much more uncertain.

### **Options for Leveraging the SDGs for Increasing Ambition under the UNFCCC**

**Wolfgang Obergassel, Florian Mersmann, Hanna Wang-Helmreich**

*Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment, Energy, Germany*

Climate change and sustainable development have so far been rather siloed issues. Many climate policy practitioners have long regard sustainable development impacts of climate action as “co---benefits” that are maybe nice to have but at the end of the day not really important for climate policy. However, there now is increasing recognition that the positive impacts of decreasing fossil fuel use go far beyond reducing GHG emissions. Accordingly, the increasingly progressive climate policy stance by countries such as China is strongly motivated by issues such as local air pollution – with GHG reductions as a co---benefit. The question is whether it is possible to get sustainable development out of its “co--- benefit” ghetto within the UNFCCC and leverage the momentum generated by the adoption of the SDGs for enhancing climate ambition. This discussion paper will explore potential entry points under the UNFCCC to create linkages to the SDGs and ideally thereby increase ambition. Initial points of discussion – which may be expanded on as part of the research – are □ Linking preparation of NDCs and the 5---yearly global stocktake under the Paris Agreement with the SDGs. □ Linking long---term climate strategies with the SDGs. • Drawing on the SDGs to define eligibility criteria for climate finance and for activities under Art. 6 of the Paris Agreement

## 10. Energy Transition I

Time: Saturday, 13 May 2017, 11:00am - 12:30pm

Room: TBA

Chair: TBA

### **The Triple Win. Fossil fuel subsidy reform and fuel taxation: Opportunities for governments to save money, fund sustainable development, and reduce GHG emissions.**

**Laura Merrill**

*International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), Canada*

This paper would highlight the combined impact of fossil fuel subsidy reform (FFSR) and modest increases in gasoline and diesel fuel taxation. Fiscal policy instruments that do three things: save governments money; provide upfront and ongoing resources to fund sustainable development and energy; and reduce emissions (building on emissions modelling work undertaken across 20 countries on the impact of FFSR combined with a swap towards sustainable energy). Currently consumer and producer fossil fuel subsidies stand at around USD 500 billion annually, and although consumer subsidies have decreased nominally due to a combination of lower oil prices and active reforms, it is also estimated that the overall effective gasoline taxation has actually fallen by 13.3% from 2003-2015. However, with a combination of subsidy reforms and sensible increases in fuel taxation CO2 emissions could be reduced by 23% globally and raise much needed revenue to governments (2.6% of GDP). For example India and Indonesia both saved around USD 15 billion each in 2015 from FFSR. Almost 70 countries included either FFSR or fuel taxation in their NDC. This presentation would build on the work of such countries and efforts at the UNFCCC, and SDGs (Goal 7 sustainable energy, Goal 12 sustainable production and consumption where FFSR is included as a means of implementation (Mol) and Goal 17 Mol and financing). For example via support of the Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform and research papers published by the Nordic Council of Ministers and IISD. Germany was an early supporter of the Friends of Fossil Subsidy Reform Communiqué covering over 40 countries and thousands of businesses.

### **Energizing SDGs: The EnergyPlus Approach**

**P. Balachandra<sup>1</sup> and Thiyagarajan Velumail<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Management Studies, <sup>2</sup>Indian Institute of Science, India*

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have set aspirations for achieving long-term sustainability of livelihoods and lifestyles of humans, and human habitats with ambitious targets. It is a fact that energy is a major ingredient of transforming societies and boosting human development. Access to sustainable energy services is a fundamental aspect of human development and without this other development goals cannot be achieved. Most of the world's nearly 3 billion people who lack access to electricity or improved cooking facilities live in developing and least developed countries. It is also a fact that same 3 billion people face challenges of poverty, hunger, healthcare, education, water, sanitation, gender equality, economic opportunities, climate change, etc. Thus, the SDGs can make major contributions in eliminating the deprivations of these people. However, providing energy alone is not enough to address these challenges: Equally important is going beyond basic energy needs to ensure the empowerment of the poor, to be able to use modern energy in ways that benefit themselves and their communities as a whole. Ensuring productive uses of energy thus offers an effective means to achieve sustainable development. The need is for an energy plus empowerment intervention. The UNDP's EnergyPlus approach, which promotes basic, social and productive uses of energy by combining key energy and non-energy interventions, is designed to contribute to broader sustainable human development outcomes. Given this, in this paper, we attempt to map and match the processes and outcomes of the EnergyPlus approach to the targets and

activities under SDGs. Further, we aim to establish that how the EnergyPlus approach can significantly contribute to achieving the 17 SDGs.

## **Biofuel and Climate Change in Africa: A paradox of sustainable development?**

**Sofiane Bouhdiba**

*University of Tunis, Tunisia*

In the framework of sustainable development strategies, many countries of the global North developed the industry of biofuel, based on the exclusive use of vegetal oil. This was positive in itself, as it made it possible to pursue the development process, preserving in the same time the possible development of next generations (which is the main principle of sustainable development). Nevertheless, the massive use of cereals in some countries in the North caused the destabilisation of cereal prices on the international markets, leading sometimes to cereal shortages and famine among the poorest populations in the South. This study examines the particular situation of Africa in regard to the biofuel industry, in the framework of climate change. To what extent did the production of biofuel cause famine riots in Dakar? Can the United States continue to produce soja-fuel without jeopardizing the social peace in the more vulnerable societies on the South? How can we conciliate « nutritive cereals » and « power cereals »? To what extent did the climate change make the situation worse? These are some of the questions to which I will try to find answers in the study. The research is organised into three sections. The first one tries to show how the production of biofuel matches effectively the basic principles of sustainable development. In the second part I will examine to what extent the industry of biofuel in the North has been a major cause of malnutrition and even famine in Africa, the situation being worst with the climate change. The last part of the paper is a prospective one and proposes a series of realistic recommendations in order to pursue the production of biofuel in Africa without disrupting the food equilibrium, and how to adapt the food strategy to the climate change.

### **11. Experiences from Joint Health and Climate Action – Perspectives from NGOs, Academia, and Policy**

Time: Saturday, 13 May 2017, 11:00am - 12:30pm

Room: tba

Chair: Ute Jugert

### **Introduction to Health and Climate Action, relevance & position of Germany**

**MinR Heiko Warnken, BMZ, Germany**

The goals of Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement are inextricably linked. Both not only call for an intersectoral approach in their implementation, but also stress the importance of a range of actors in achieving their respective goals. The climate and health arena calls for active collaboration between national, international and non-state actors from both sectors to achieve the relevant Agenda goals: Climate Action (Goal 13) and Good Health and Well-Being (Goal 3).

### **The Cross-boarder Paradox: Why Indigenous Rights Matter for a Dwindling Desert Lake**

**Wangechi, Wambugu**

*Karatina University, Kenya*

River Omo in Ethiopia supplies over 90% of Kenya's Lake Turkana waters, the largest desert lake in the world and a World Heritage Site. Alteration of the lake's hydrology through hydropower development across River Omo is predicted to lead to a dramatic decline of Lake Turkana's water levels, thereby depriving the over 300,000 indigenous people who depend on it for their livelihoods. In the recent past, the lake has been regarded as an important lifeline for the communities who have been experiencing climate change-related adverse weather events, especially prolonged droughts. In this paper, we use the case study of Lake Turkana to show that climate change coupled with existing political, environmental and economic development initiatives will have profound

effects on the ability of indigenous people to access food, water, health and security. We show that the most profound effects of development in the era of climate change are felt by the most vulnerable groups, whose indigenous rights may be violated due to lack of representation, access to information, inadequate education and over-reliance on fragile ecosystems. We demonstrate the weaknesses and opportunities lost for International Safeguards for appropriate Environmental Management in the cross-boarder context. We demonstrate the need for a deliberate, all-inclusive, transparent, focussed and persistent effort for management of cross-boarder natural resources. Future cross-boarder natural resource management efforts require concerted effort between the governments, local leadership, civil society and other stakeholders for sustainability.

**Stepping out of sectoral comfort zones to implement the SDGs 2030 and the Paris Climate Agreement in East Africa. The evidence and lessons learnt from Population-Health-Environment (PHE) Integration.**

**Charles Kabiswa**

*Ecological Christian Organisation (ECO), Uganda*

Meeting the SDGs 2030 and Paris Agreement will require unprecedented cooperation and collaboration among all sectors and stakeholders. The question of implementation remains open but one clear thing is the need for increasing attention to approaches that facilitate multisectoral integration across policies and programs that cross traditional sectoral boundaries to help deliver sustainable development. In East Africa, communities experience a number of interconnected challenges with a lot of vulnerability to climate change impact. As the SDGs and Paris Agreement move from the global to national policy and program implementation, more effective approaches to address interrelated challenges, strengthening community and household resilience are critical. This paper maps and reviews evidence of PHE integration[1] using examples from Health of People and Environment in the Lake Victoria Basin[2] to present opportunities and lessons that demonstrate the actual and potential contributions of multisectoral integrated approaches to the implementation and attainment of SDG and Paris Agreement.

## Parallel Panel Sessions (12-15)

### 12. Non-State and Sub-national Engagement in Developing Countries II

Time: Saturday, 13 May 2017, 15:30pm - 17:00pm

Room: TBA

Chair: TBA

#### **Climate Change and SDGs: the role of Civil Society in China and India**

**Dr. Robert Mizo**

*University of Delhi, India*

China and India have emerged as key actors in international environmental politics owing to their share in global economy and greenhouse gas emissions. Much of the success of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under Agenda 2030 and the aspirations of Paris Agreement 2015 will depend on the extent to which China and India can achieve them within their respective frontiers. The participation of civil society including non-state actors and sub-regional bodies will be of immense significance in this endeavour. While the state remains the key actor in policymaking in China and India, the role of civil society in agenda setting, and prioritising climate change and sustainable development cannot be underestimated. This paper is a comparative study of the role of civil society in addressing climate change and SDGs in China and India. Based on an analysis of primary and secondary data, the study seeks to probe how civil society influences the governments in setting agenda, policy formulation, and its implementation. The paper thereby analyses the nature of the relationships between the State and civil society in these two countries. The ultimate objective of the study is to identify measures to strengthen civil society participation in the promotion of sustainable action and climate solutions in China and India.

#### **Civil society organisations in international climate change negotiations: A case study from Tanzania**

**Robert E. Katikiro**

*College of Agricultural Sciences and Fisheries Technology, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania*

Climate change is now considered as one of the most serious global threat to sustainable development. Currently, knowledge is plentiful on how to adapt to climate change and build resilience to its impacts, but putting that expertise into practice remains a problem around the world, especially in the least developed countries. This study seeks to contribute to empirical evidence on the barriers that constrain civil society organisations (CSOs) in developing countries to facilitate and promote compliance on international climate actions including nationally determined contributions (NDCs). The aim is to identify practical examples to support international initiatives under the Paris Agreement that would support adaptation in developing countries with appropriate actions. The study used in-depth semi structured interviews to 40 experts of environmental management, natural resources, climatology, and meteorology, and community development from Tanzania, to investigate the country's barriers and how has the government attempted to overcome them. The results indicate absence of rightful solutions and their relevance to the local situation that support and explicitly recognise the role of non-state actors to sustainable development solutions. The experts argued that current mechanisms that could increase active involvement and representation of CSOs lack clear specification on how non-state actors could be taken on-board when conducting in-country reviews for the climate change processes. These findings have implications on how to better integrate non-state actors in international climate change negotiations.

## **The Role of Multi-stakeholder Partnership in addressing the Climate change-Sustainable Development Nexus**

**Shepherd Muchuru**

*Institute for Corporate Citizenship, University of South Africa, South Africa*

There has been limited direction and concrete steps in trying to link the relationship between sustainable development and climate change to arrive at an integrated policy at the moment. Multi-stakeholder partnership is one of the possible instruments through which both issues may be approached simultaneously as a form of governance with the potential to address existing participatory, regulatory, learning and resource gaps as it harnesses the strengths of public, non-profit and private partners. There is big insight in partnerships formation regarding climate change, however, it is largely limited to developed states, whilst those in developing countries most often do not involve companies. To help fill this gap, this article explores the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships in addressing climate change and sustainable development in developing country settings. It elaborates on the governance function of partnerships, on actor involvement, the gaps addressed, as well as synergies and trade-offs in the climate change-sustainable development nexus and how partnerships may help address them. As the number of such partnerships is still limited, five illustrative partnerships are being addressed in this study and draw conclusions as to further conceptualizations and implications for research and practice.

## **Non State and Sub National Actions in Agenda 2030 and Paris Agreement Implementation: Exploring the orchestration of partnership mechanism for effective implementation**

**Okechukwu Enechi**

*Institute of Environmental Studies, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

Partnerships for Sustainable Development (PSD) are vigorously promoted as a tool for actualization of the twin global agenda of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and implementing the “Paris Agreement”. It is assumed that groundswells of non-state and sub-national actions will facilitate the actualization of the agenda. However, a geographical analysis of partnerships shows that developing countries are grossly underrepresented, with initiating actors predominantly originating from developed countries. As initiators, they among other things, frame the partnership agenda, institutional design and governance structure. Although most of the partnership agenda is framed around issues peculiar to the sub Saharan African region, actors from the region are mere adopters of partnerships. This hinders effective engagement of stakeholders from the region towards implementation of actions crucial for actualization of the agenda. Specifically, this raises questions about the legitimacy of partnership actions and perception issues that substantially impacts on the implementation of non-state and sub-national initiatives in the region. In this context, the proposed paper seeks to explore approaches towards orchestrating and incubating partnerships that facilitates strategic engagement of actors from the SSA in addressing the twin global agenda drawing on a case study on Nigeria. Nigeria is the most populated country and largest economy in the region, yet with varied and pressing sustainable development issues. The paper will appraise Nigeria actors’ participation in partnerships, focusing on actors’ participation in initiation and adoption. Second, the paper will explore and seek to understand how Nigerian actors participating in partnerships perceive the legitimacy of PSD. Finally, the paper will propose an approach for orchestrating and incubating partnerships that enhances ownership and performance. From a policy perspective, the paper will recommend strategic engagement and partnership orchestration mechanisms that have the potential to create strong synergies among non-state and sub national actors from the global North and South that delivers smart solutions.

Time: Saturday, 13 May 2017, 15:30pm - 17:00pm

Room: TBA

Chair: TBA

## **Assessing the Impacts of National Climate Self-Differentiation on Climate Governance**

**Meg Boyle**

*Pennsylvania State University, United States*

The 2015 Paris Agreement upended long-held understandings of international law by allowing national governments broad leeway to self-differentiate and design their own climate commitments. In the wake of the Paris Agreement, questions remain about how national self-differentiation and its effects will spread across international climate regimes and affect power dynamics and priority-setting in international climate governance. Questions also remain about how national climate self-differentiation will influence the ability of climate-vulnerable communities to finance, implement, and control initiatives at the subnational level. This discussion will preview upcoming research which evaluates the significance of self-differentiation across three intersecting sites of international climate governance, and then considers how self-differentiation by national governments in these forums could affect subnational climate adaptation projects. Specifically, the research examines how self-differentiation in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change could affect implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. It then considers how membership in the Climate Vulnerable Forum, an independent coalition of 48 governments which have self-declared their countries to be among the most climate-vulnerable, acts as a parallel form of self-differentiation. It further considers how self-differentiation in climate vulnerabilities, similar to self-differentiation in Nationally Determined Contributions and development status, affects the SDGs and UNFCCC. Finally, the research evaluates the significance of self-differentiation for climate-vulnerable communities receiving climate adaptation funds through the UNFCCC.

## **Between democracy and efficacy in developing countries: why sub-national and non-state actors should lead and states should follow**

**Navam Niles**

*Development Initiatives, North Quay House, United Kingdom*

Sustainable development must strike a delicate balance between democracy and efficiency. The larger democratic mandate comes at the cost of efficiency. States have the widest democratic mandate, but are the least efficient; sub-national actors have a narrower democratic mandate, but are more efficient; non-governmental organisations have no democratic mandate, but are vital to the democratic process, providing expertise, feedback, and holding governments accountable. All three types of actors have interconnected roles concerning sustainable development initiatives and institutions. Non-state actors are the best source of developing new initiatives and institutions. Meanwhile, sub-national actors are vital in the experimentation process to determine the best initiatives and institutions. Finally, states are necessary to synthesise and formalise the various initiatives and institutions. This creates a virtuous cycle of development, experimentation, and synthesis. As new initiatives and institutions move through the cycle, the democratic mandate increases, but the synthesis may often capture the lowest common denominator. In response, states, together with the other actors, should create an environment that increases the intensity and velocity of the interconnectedness between the various actors. Thus, certain basic reforms are necessary. First, states must genuinely decentralise power from central governments to sub-national governments. Second, states and international donors must provide, as far as possible, unconditional sustainable development finance to sub-national governments to aid

experimentation and ownership. Third, non-state actors should have robust formal mechanisms to access information, decision-making, and provide feedback on initiatives and institutions of sustainable development.

### **Tracing Normativity in Sustainable Development: A Model of Norms in the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement, and the Papal Encyclical**

**Esther Meyer, Gregor Schmieg, Jeremias Herberg**

*Leuphana University, Germany*

Three events and related documents make 2015 an important year for sustainability: the publication of the Pope's Encyclical *Laudato Si'* in June, the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in September and the Paris Agreement in December. In this article we ask: what are the ethical and techno-scientific features expressed by the overall normative system across the three texts? We show that the documents together promote a dynamical system of techno-scientific and ethical norms. In our analytical heuristics these two categories of norms relate to entities that are addressed on three levels (macro, meso, micro). We develop a schematic representation of the dynamical normative structure including three different normative and organizational levels and three dynamical inter-level relations. Inter-level relations are dynamic because they feature different temporal qualities of change processes in sustainable development (SD). The most striking result we have obtained is that deceleration is introduced on the meso- level (nations and societies) from the micro-level (sub-national and individual entities), whereas acceleration is introduced from the macro-level (transnational entities). Many prominent ideas about how to implement SD, however, rest on the assumption that it is achievable primarily through macro-level accelerative programs. We show that this assumption is partially outdated as of 2015 and that complementary deceleration is needed as well. We discuss our result in relation to models of social ecological systems in the context of SD. Our analysis shows the inadequacy of exclusive acceleration strategies and the need for genuine slow pace activities cultivated through adequate policy programs.

### **Ambition, Participation and Effectiveness – Utilizing the NDC Partnership as a Catalyst for NDC Implementation in Developing Countries**

**Dr. Joachim Fünfgelt<sup>1</sup>, Manuela Mattheß<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Bread for the World, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Germany*

The NDC-Partnership program was launched to help countries worldwide implementing their nationally determined contributions. The concrete design of this partnership program – however – is still in the making. In a joint project, Bread for the World, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung and Climate & Development Advice have developed practical proposals for the shaping of the NDC Partnership with a view to unlocking its transformative potential and enabling it to become a catalyst for ambition, effectiveness and participation.

#### **14. Energy Transition II: How do subsets of transnational climate governance initiatives interact?**

Time: Saturday, 13 May 2017, 15:30pm - 17:00pm

Room: TBA

Chair: TBA

### **Actors, Institutions and Frames in Global Energy Politics**

**Thijs Van de Graaf<sup>1</sup> and Fariborz Zelli<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Ghent University, The Netherlands; <sup>2</sup>Lund University, Sweden*

The global political economy of energy is marked by a fragmentation of actors, institutions and frames. The goal of this paper is to map and critically interpret this fragmented landscape of energy governance. First, it provides a

deconstruction of the global energy challenge, arguing that the world does not face a singular energy problem but in fact multiple energy-related challenges. Which energy problem merits attention depends very much on the worldviews and values that one subscribes to. We show how priorities for concerns of national security, climate change, social justice or sustainable development entail different framings and preferences in global energy governance. Second, the paper argues that effective governance is needed to overcome the world's energy challenges and it lays bare the fragmented nature of energy governance at the national, regional and global levels. Third, the paper zooms into some of the relations between elements in this fragmented governance landscape – showing how different energy framings (and overlaps thereof) resonate with different institutional priorities (and overlaps thereof). We identify the most prominent gaps, overlaps and interconnections between the global governance architectures on energy, climate change and sustainable development.

### **Structuring the Climate-Energy Nexus**

***Lisa Sanderink, Oscar Widerberg, Philipp Pattberg***

*Free University Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

The Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda highlight the importance of an integrated approach to multiple problems to effectively pursue a sustainable future. Particularly climate mitigation and energy play a crucial role in reaching the sustainable development goals. Climate change forms a major threat to poverty alleviation and food security, and energy is key to the functioning of modern society. Consequently, there is much to gain from a closer study on the interactions between the climate and energy challenges. This research does so by structuring the so-called “nexus” between global climate and energy governance. Following the Online Oxford Dictionary<sup>1</sup>, this paper defines the nexus, from the global governance perspective, as “a series of interactions linking two or more governance domains, and the governance institutions involved.” The possible interactions are derived from a thorough literature review on interactions, also referred to as interconnections or interlinkages, and complemented by an extensive analysis of the institutional structure of the governance domains, and official documents of the governance institutions. The result is a detailed mapping of the climate-energy nexus and the multiple interactions occurring at different levels. Structuring the nexus in this manner enables the search for potential conflicts and seizing opportunities, which need to be resolved or optimized to ensure a transition to a sustainable future worldwide.

## **Promoting Carbon Pricing Internationally: Over-supply in the Market of Institutions?**

**Jakob Skovgaard and Jana Canavan**

*Lund University, Sweden*

International initiatives to promote carbon pricing (including carbon taxation and emissions trading) constitute a rapidly growing alphabet soup of acronyms straddling the boundaries between public and private organisations. The different initiatives perform rather different roles. While several of the private initiatives set standards and commitments regulating how private actors should trade emission allowances and offset emissions, public and public-private initiatives tend to perform information dissemination and networking roles focused on the pricing of emissions. Importantly, the public and public-private initiatives mainly support political decisions to implement carbon pricing (e.g. the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition), whereas the private initiatives tend to support the trading of the emissions (e.g. the International Emissions Trading Association). These differences in roles raise questions as to whether the relations between the different initiatives are competitive, cooperative or conflictive, and which factors explain the degree of conflict or synergy. The paper answers these questions, focusing particularly on the role of normative and interest-based factors. While the public and public-private initiatives centred around the World Bank share a normative belief in pricing all carbon emissions based on the polluter-pays principle, the private initiatives tend to work to provide low-cost abatement options for industry and represent the interest of the emissions trading sector.

## **The More the Merrier? Interactions between International Cooperative Initiatives Promoting Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform**

**Harro van Asselt**

*Stockholm Environment Institute, Sweden*

The reform of subsidies for the production and consumption of fossil fuels can help meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, by among others reducing carbon emissions, providing health benefits, and lowering burdens on the public purse. While these benefits have been widely acknowledged, fossil fuel subsidies nevertheless persist in both developed and developing economies. Most scholars addressing this puzzle have done so primarily through the lens of domestic politics. This paper, by contrast, examines the role of two international cooperative initiatives: the Group of 20 (G20) and the Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform (FFFSR). The G20's 2009 pledge "[t]o phase out and rationalize ... inefficient fossil fuel subsidies" was instrumental in launching international activities including, notably, a process of peer reviews of fossil fuel subsidies. The FFFSR, launched in 2010, is a coalition of nine non-G20 industrialised and developing countries. It seeks to promote fossil fuel subsidy reform worldwide, following an earlier model for promoting the reform fisheries subsidies employed in the context of trade negotiations. Drawing on interviews, the paper aims to uncover the nature of the relationship between the G20 activities and the FFFSR. Specifically, it assesses whether this relationship can be characterised as conflictive or synergistic, and identifies which factors – in terms of relevant norms, ideas and actor constellations – can help explain conflict or synergy. The paper draws attention to different ways of framing fossil fuel subsidies, as well as actions by individual countries to bridge the two initiatives.

## **A Packed Renewable Energy Domain: Exploring the Interactions**

**Lisa Sanderink**

*Free University Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

An increase of the worldwide use of renewable energy plays a vital role in the world's trajectory to sustainable development, particularly in developing countries. It is crucial for satisfying the increasing energy demand and addressing the pressing issue of climate change. Effective global governance is key to promoting renewables. However, the global renewable energy domain is currently governed by a wide array (around 40) of public,

private and public-private governance institutions. These include international organisations such as the IEA and IRENA but also cooperative initiatives such as RE100, REEEP and REN21. These various institutions differ in terms of their character, constituencies, coverage of renewable energy technologies, objectives etc. To strengthen the coherence and effectiveness of the overall governance architecture, it is of great importance to scrutinise how – and with what effects – these various institutions interact. To this end, this paper examines the degree to which the interactions within global renewable energy governance can be characterised as conflictive or reinforcing. The research is based on an in-depth analysis of a map of institutions addressing renewable energy, an innovative method of frame analysis and a qualitative review of official documents of the governing institutions. The result is a detailed overview of the institutional characteristics and interactions, insights on conflicting or aligning priorities, interests and normative assumptions, and other interactional specifics. This overview enables an exploration of management options to navigate the fragmented landscape of renewable energy governance.

## **15. Market Mechanisms for Implementing the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement**

Time: Saturday, 13 May 2017, 15:30pm - 17:00pm

Room: TBA

Chair: TBA

### **Sustainability labelling of climate mitigation outcomes relevant to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement**

***Karen Holm Olsen & Fatemeh Bakhtiari***

*DTU - Dept. Management Engineering, Denmark*

The architecture of global carbon markets has fundamentally changed with the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) both agreed in 2015. Voluntary cooperative mechanisms are established in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and in Article 6.4 named the 'Sustainable Mitigation Mechanism' rules modalities and procedures shall be developed internationally based on 'experience gained with and lessons learned from existing mechanisms' (Paris Decision, §37f) such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and its Sustainable Development (SD) Tool. Historically the issue of integrated assessment of SD and mitigation outcomes has been politically and methodologically controversial for several reasons. First, developing countries fear that an international definition of SD will interfere with their sovereignty to define their own development pathways, second, carbon market players fear that markets can only handle one objective namely mitigation outcomes and third, sustainable development is regarded as too complex and costly to be measured and quantified. Addressing these concerns the paper proposes a new methodology for sustainability labelling of internationally traded mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) relevant to Article 6 mechanisms. The paper will draw on data from application of the CDM SD tool to analysis of 2098 Component Programme Activities (CPAs) in the CDM Pipeline by January 2017. The paper suggests that assessment of SD outcomes of climate actions can be graded and labelled based on analysis of qualitative data so as to save on transaction costs for a quantitative approach to data collection.

### **Non-state actors for electricity demand-side management**

***Thomas Grammig***

*Independent, Germany*

In Demand-Side Management (DSM) with household appliances climate mitigation and sustainable development overlap completely. Efficient lighting has allowed large scale DSM in the South, with and without carbon crediting. For CFLs and LEDs in Bangladesh for example, IDCOL used NGOs such as Grameen Bank and

BRAC. The Kyoto Protocol CDM so far issued worldwide 3.1 mio CERs to lighting DSM. Refrigerators and airconditioners are the next important household appliances after lighting but only minor experiments in Brazil occurred while such DSM is widespread in developed countries. What roles will non-state actors in developing countries have to expand DSM to refrigerators and airconditioners? Few developing countries created policy for appliances, notably Ghana, and most have no instruments to deal with their manufacturers, their importers and their wholesalers of appliances. The central question is for a particular supply chain to decide where in the chain businesses or utilities can shape DSM and which NGOs bring this to households. With a dominant national manufacturer, DSM is more upstream, in only importing countries more downstream. The discussion paper summarizes past DSM in the South and identifies differences. All appliance DSM use either labelling, MEPS or rebate schemes. What are roles in labelling, in MEPS or in rebate schemes? The paper also proposes industry and commerce actors suited for Art.6.2 collaborative approaches, for Art.6.4, for Art.6.8 and the different overlaps with the Montreal Protocol amendment for HCFC and HFC refrigerants in refrigerators and airconditioners.

### **SDG-proofing the Paris market mechanisms to unlock mitigation and sustainable development synergies**

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The Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development both adopted in late 2015 highlight the need and political will for synergetic efforts to tackle climate change and sustainable development (SD). The SDGs provide a useful normative framework for operationalizing key provisions of the climate treaty, in particular in the context of market mechanisms (MMs). Addressing SD in the context of MMs means to put in place rules and guidance that ensure ex-ante that positive SD impacts occur while negative ones do not. On the other hand, addressing SD can also mean to ex-post measure, report and evaluate the SD performance of activities as done in the market for voluntary offsets. However, definitions of SD and evaluation procedures have historically varied between mitigation policy instruments and the international development policy field potentially undermining the benefits of such synergies. Ongoing negotiations on MMs under article 6 of the Paris Agreement offer an opportunity to align definitions and procedures under the 2030 Agenda and the Paris climate change regime: the mechanism established in article 6.4 frequently dubbed Sustainable Development Mechanism (SDM) and the Cooperative Approaches (CAs) described by article 6.2 will require rule-setting and guidance including on how their contribution to SD will be ensured or monitored. Explicit reliance of MM rules on the operationalization of the SDGs would result in development of policy instruments that unlock synergetic progress on mitigation and sustainable development.

## **Options to promote sustainable development through climate mitigation actions under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement**

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The Paris Agreement (PA) emphasizes the intrinsic relationship between climate change and sustainable development (SD) and welcomes the 2030 agenda for the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Yet, there is a lack of assessment approaches to ensure that climate and development goals are achieved in an integrated fashion and trade-offs avoided. Article 6.4 of the PA introduces a new Sustainable Mitigation Mechanism (SMM) with the dual aim to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and foster SD. The Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) has a similar objective and in 2014, the CDM SD tool was launched by the Executive Board of the CDM to highlight the SD benefits of CDM activities. This article analyses the usefulness of the CDM SD tool for stakeholders and compares the SD tool's SD reporting requirements against other flexible mechanisms and multilateral standards to provide recommendations for improvement. A key conclusion is that the Paris Agreement's SMM has a stronger political mandate than the CDM to measure that SD impacts are 'real, measurable and long-term'. Recommendations for an improved CDM SD tool are a relevant starting point to develop rules, modalities and procedures for SD assessment in Article 6.4 as well as for other cooperative mitigation approaches.