

## **LEDS Global Partnership 2015 Annual Event**

### **Implementing LEDS: Innovation and Good Practices**

**14-16 October 2015  
Punta Cana, Dominican Republic  
Workshop Report**

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## I. Introduction

The Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP) fourth global annual event was held in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, from 14-16 October 2015, and brought together 148 participants from 49 developed and developing country governments, multilateral institutions and technical organisations. The event was hosted by the Government of Dominican Republic's National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism, and was sponsored by the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), U.S.

Department of State, USAID, ClimateWorks and other partners. The workshop was convened by the LEDS GP Secretariat, in partnership with the LEDS regional platforms in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and the six LEDS GP Working Groups - Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), Benefits Assessment and Communications, Energy, Finance, Subnational Integration and Transport – with guidance from the LEDS GP Steering Committee and the workshop planning committee.



*The event was designed to be highly interactive and provided an opportunity for participants to share lessons and strengthen cooperation on climate-resilient low emission development*

As in previous years, the event was designed to be highly interactive and provided an opportunity for participants to share lessons and strengthen cooperation on climate-resilient low emission development, and shape the direction of the LEDS GP for the coming year. The workshop focused on common priority topics across the three regional platforms, with in-depth training sessions centring on financing LEDS and the assessment and communications of benefits. Peer learning sessions covered AFOLU, Energy, Subnational Integration and Transport; and a fifth session on Reducing Short-Lived Climate Pollutants, organised by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC). Concurrent innovation lab sessions were also run for the first time during this year's event, while the focus throughout the three-day event was on innovation within all phases of LEDS.

A list of participants is available as an annex to this report and the workshop presentations are available on the new LEDSGP website, which was launched at this year's event: <http://ledsgp.org/resource/resources-from-leds-gp-annual-event-2015/>. High-level outcomes and recommendations from the workshop are highlighted below. More detailed results are provided in subsequent sections of this report.

### **High-level outcomes and recommendations**

The event identified opportunities and advanced refinements to LEDSGP strategic activities in two major areas:

#### **High impact areas for further LEDSGP engagement**

- Expand assistance to countries with INDC and LEDSGP implementation, including advisory support, peer learning and technical collaboration, and match-making to sources of in-depth support on mobilizing investment and implementation policies and programs.
- Develop initiatives for each region and working group that provide deeper support and peer exchange across several countries that are early movers to enable success and replication of innovative, cutting edge measures. Several opportunities for such deeper engagement were identified, including: 1) assisting countries with INDC and LEDSGP investment plans and measures; 2) collaboration across countries on economic and poverty reduction LEDSGP benefits assessment; 3) multi-country efforts to enhance vertical integration of national and sub-national programs; and 4) AFOLU, energy and transport sector initiatives.
- Deepen efforts to capture and share examples of leadership, good practices and lessons (including from failures), priorities, and information resources and tools across countries.
- Enhance the LEDSGP role in institutional coordination across service providers and programs, making it easier for members to access and navigate services offered by different platforms.



*Throughout the event organizations and ministries, such as the World Resources Institute/EMBARQ, the Chiang Mai Municipality, the Climate Knowledge Brokers (CKB), Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization, set up a 'marketplace' to share experiences and knowledge.*

#### **Opportunities to strengthen LEDSGP resources and services**

- Improve communities of practice for knowledge exchange, including launching a new LEDSGP

fellowship program and enhanced communication across practitioners.

- Broaden engagement and partnerships with a broader set of stakeholders, including the private sector, sub-national governments and the research community, and enhance external communications with these groups and across the partnership.
- Expand support and spaces for members to ‘think big’ and innovate and test new approaches.
- Amplify capacity building in providing more in-depth training and further use of live-streaming, online training, webinars and other low carbon approaches.
- Further develop the LEDS GP award program to recognize and promote LEDS leadership.

The LEDS GP is pursuing these opportunities by including them in its 2016 work program across regional platforms and working groups and updated strategy, and by revising the operational approach of the partnership. In addition, the LEDS GP is following up with participating countries and organizations on specific areas identified for advisory support, training and collaboration. A webinar will also be held to share results of this workshop with all members and seek further feedback on the path forward.

## II. Welcoming remarks

The workshop opened with welcoming remarks from Mr. Neeraj Prasad, Co-Chair of the LEDS GP Steering Committee. Mr. Prasad set the context for this year’s LEDS GP annual event, which finds itself a couple of months away from COP 21 (Conference of the Parties on the Convention on Climate Change) in Paris noting how INDCs (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions) will provide a framework for countries as they transition towards implementation of their commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from 2016 onwards. Mr. Prasad encouraged participants to get out of their comfort zones and take a deep dive into the various sessions over the three-day event, where the focus was on learning and sharing.

On behalf of the National Council on Climate Change and the Government of the Dominican Republic, Mr. Omar Ramirez Tejada, who is also the President of the LEDS LAC Steering Committee, gave a warm welcome to the audience to a small piece of paradise. The Dominican Republic is one of the largest economies in the Caribbean region and is committed to increasing GDP without increasing emissions, as reflected in their national development strategy. The Dominican Republic has already presented its INDC to the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) and is committed to reducing its emissions by 25% by 2030 from 2010 levels. Mr. Ramirez noted that the LEDS LAC workshop, which preceded the global event, reaffirmed that the LEDS GP serves as a space to support leader on integrating the climate agenda with mitigation and adaptation efforts. He welcomed the participants to three days of trainings and peer learning on finance and benefits issues to continue advancing the countries’ common goals.

The LEDS GP and the Government of Dominican Republic will be hosting an official side event at COP

21 in December 2015 to share lessons learned from the Dominican Republic and countries in Asia and Africa on advancing Low Emission Development Strategies, and linking them with national climate goals, including INDCs, through innovative policies and measures.

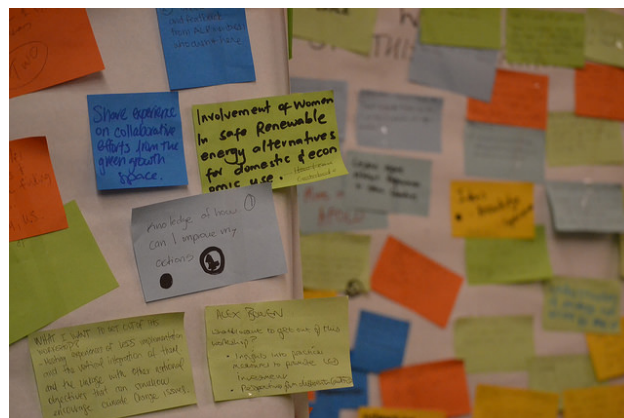
### III. Peer introductions and objectives

The event facilitators, Dr. Alexandra Stubbings (Managing Director, Talik & Co) and Ms. Maria Paz Cigarán (CEO, Libélula), provided an overview of the agenda for the three day event. Both Dr. Stubbings and Ms. Cigarán have successfully facilitated LEDS GP events in the past and reminded participants that we are all transformational leaders, with the ability to collaborate and innovate. Dr. Stubbings and Ms. Cigarán led participants through a peer introductions and objective setting activity. Some responses to the questions they asked include:

#### **What do I want to get out of this workshop?**

*“Have a better sense of the types of activities going on around the world, particularly Africa, on LEDS.”*

*“A clear idea/workplan on how to integrate adaptation, mitigation and development strategies.”*



*“Interact with participants to better understand issues and challenges at the national and local level.”*

## **How do I want to contribute?**

*“Experience of what has and hasn’t worked in LEDS learning.”*

*“Share our experiences/ challenges of mobilizing domestic funds.”*

*“Telling my country/ sectoral experience on understanding how climate change impacts my sector and [what we are] doing to tackle and cope with it.”*

## **IV. LEDS Global Partnership and Regional Platform updates**

Ms. Cigaran hosted a panel discussion with Mr. Ron Benioff, Co-Director of the LEDS GP Secretariat at NREL (National Renewable Energy Laboratory) and the new Co-Director of the LEDS GP Secretariat at CDKN (Climate and Development Knowledge Network), Ms. Janet Strachan. Mr. Benioff provided an update on LEDS GP activities over the past year and plans for upcoming activities; while Ms. Strachan launched the new LEDS GP website, which CDKN developed as part of their knowledge management and communication responsibilities for this new joint Secretariat: [www.ledsgp.org](http://www.ledsgp.org)

They were joined on stage by Mr. Edward Awafo, Africa LEDS Partnership; Mr. John Bruce Wells and Ms. Sandra Khananosit, Asia LEDS Partnership; and Ms. Aida Figari, from the LEDS LAC Platform. The LEDS LAC regional event preceded the LEDS GP annual event in Punta Cana and was held in the same venue from 12-13<sup>th</sup> October, with many of the LAC participants attending both events. In addition to providing updates on their respective regional activities, the panellists responded to Ms. Cigaran’s questioning about the values, dreams and aspirations for the LEDS GP and the regional platforms. The LEDS LAC Platform, for example, is trying to provide a community of practice, made up of people working towards pushing low emission, climate resilient development in countries. The space that they, and the other regional platforms, have created is a safe one, with no political barriers and outside of the climate negotiations arena, which is responsive to the demands of its members. Over the past couple of days, they saw people, from national to subnational level, connecting in rich ways, which are not often tangible or easy to show or measure, but allow neighbouring countries to share lessons and deepen collaboration. Only a week into her new role with the LEDS GP Secretariat, Ms. Strachan reflected back to the first Earth Summit in 1992 and her hopes and aspirations for the decade ahead post-Paris, where the potential for transformational change is great if we can capitalize on what we have learnt to date and our emerging learning on low carbon and resilient development.

## V. Overview of LEDS Benefits Assessment and Communications Working Group and LEDS Finance Working Group and country success stories

The common priority topics for all three LEDS regional platforms were Benefits Assessment and Communications and Finance. Due to demand from members, it was decided that these two thematic areas would form the focus for the in-depth training sessions, which were held over the first two days of the event. A pre-workshop survey was circulated to members in June 2015, which further narrowed the sub-topics that the LEDS Benefits Assessment and Communications and Finance Working Groups, together with the LEDS GP Secretariat, regional platforms and wider partners used to shape the in-depth sessions.

Mr. Lachlan Cameron from the Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN) provided an overview of the LEDS Benefits Assessment and Communications Working Group. The working group is concerned with the co-benefits of LEDS with development goals such as economic growth and poverty alleviation, which may sound obvious and easy, but in reality is challenging. For instance, cost benefits assessments do not always take an integrated view, therefore LEDS approaches often look like more expensive options, which are a deterrent to national governments. One of the aims of the working group is therefore to bring others, such as Ministries of Finance and the private sector, into the conversation and attract wider support. The working group can provide technical assistance on benefits assessment and communications tools and methods and advisory services to countries.

Ms. Iris Jiminez from the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC), Mexico, shared a country success story on Benefits Assessment and Communications. Mexico has set ambitious targets to tackle climate change, but needs to strengthen its capacity to measure greenhouse gas emissions. Mexico has taken a few approaches for assessing and communicating LEDS Benefits, including Research (modelling with ThreeME, a multi-sectoral macro-economic model based on Keynesian theory), communication at project level (Low Emissions Capacity Building Programme, LECBP-Mexico) and assessment at policy level (assessment of climate change policy). Some of the lessons that Mexico has learnt in communicating LEDS benefits include: 1) in order to achieve interest in the development of LEDS, the relevant institutes have to communicate first the actions with economic benefits; 2) it is important to focus on legal obligations (GHG National Emissions Registry) and use analysis of opportunities and threats; and 3) apply diverse options to internalise environmental costs (carbon markets, emissions taxes, tariffs or import barriers).

An overview of the Finance Working Group was provided by co-leads, Ms. Nguyen Trinh, from Vietnam's Ministry of Planning and Investment and Mr. Donald Pols, from ECN. The aim of the working group is to support the development of national and subnational finance and funding strategies through coordination, information exchange and peer learning. The Finance Working Group is working closely with the three regional LEDS platforms to respond to regional demands. At the global level, the working group is developing thought leadership pieces, including a high level conceptual framework on financing LEDS, sponsoring peer-learning activities, ad-hoc expert assistance and potentially in-country support if additional funding can be secured. The Finance



Working Group will centre activities around the following three priority areas in the coming year: National fiscal policy instruments and impact on LEDS financing; Attracting private sector investment into LEDS; and Accessing international finance for LEDS implementation. The aspirations of the group for the coming year include that sub-working groups are established for each priority topic across regions and themes; collaborative thought leadership pieces or products are developed from the working groups; webinars on each priority topic are delivered; ad-hoc expert advisory services are delivered across the three topics; and additional funds are mobilized, leading to specific innovative instruments designed; Green Climate Fund (GCF) proposals submitted; and financing strategies for INDCs submitted.

Ms. Shirley Mardonez, from Colombia's National Planning Department, presented a success story on mobilising private investment for low carbon development. Colombia has public-private partnership (PPP) initiatives related to low carbon development, including sustainable transportation (light rail transit systems, public bike system, water public transport), waste management (waste to energy, solid waste treatment plant) and sustainable energy (public light modernization, clean technologies for public bus fleet). The National Planning Department is currently working to develop a set of environmental indicators that can be introduced in PPP projects for the sectors of airport, roads, health, education and public buildings. Ms. Mardonez also spoke about innovative financial mechanisms in Colombia. The Financial Committee on Climate Change was created in 2013 to facilitate interagency coordination on climate change. Its main objective is to define policies to promote scalable and sustainable climate finance. The Green Protocol was signed in 2012 by the Colombian Government and banking institutions to promote sustainable development, environmental preservation and sustainable use of natural resources. From 2013 to 2015, studies were carried out to identify the barriers for climate finance in Colombia and also the barriers for the private sector. A workplan has been set for innovative financial mechanisms from 2015 to 2018, with the objective to generate innovative financial mechanisms in the larger GHG emitter sectors in the country, aligned with the Colombian challenges on green growth and as a result of a joint effort between the private and public sectors.

## VI. The Green Climate Fund (GCF)

In response to demand from LEDS GP members to learn more about the GCF, Ms. Carmen Arguello, Regional Advisor for Latin America, gave an overview about the GCF and the fund architecture and how to engage with the fund through readiness activities, accredited entities and project/ programme proposals. Mr. Neeraj Prasad from the World Bank, and Mr. Asger Garnak, from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), joined Ms. Arguello during the Q&A session which followed, as all multilateral development banks have helped shape the structure of the GCF over the past four years and both the World Bank and IDB are listed as international accredited entities through which projects for GCF financing can be brought forward.



*The Green Climate Fund (GCF) gave an overview about the GCF and the fund architecture and how to engage with the fund through readiness activities.*

## VII. Concurrent in-depth training sessions on Benefits Assessment and Communications and Finance

The main focus of this year's annual event was around the in-depth training sessions held on the afternoon of day 1 and the morning of day 2 on Benefits Assessment and Communications and Finance. A pre-workshop survey helped to narrow the sub-topics of the eight concurrent sessions, which were organised by the respective working groups, the LEDS GP Secretariat and wider partners.

The Benefits Assessment and Communications sessions centred on the following four practical, technical and relevant topics:

- Methods and tools for assessing poverty reduction benefits
- Approaches for stakeholder engagement on LEDS benefits: the MAPS experience
- Assessing and communicating benefits of INDCs
- Methods and tools for benefits analysis and hands on economic impact training

The Finance sessions were designed to be both interactive and build capacity through hands on exercises and link with the Finance Working Group strategic direction, by engaging members to define concrete activities moving forward. Following the training sessions, participants were expected to

have improved knowledge and practical skills, which they could take back to their countries, in applying 'innovative' financing solutions for LEDS development and implementation. The four sub-topics were as follows:

- Financial instruments and innovative risk mitigation instruments
- Investment planning for low emission development
- How to mobilise private sector investment into low emission infrastructure
- Innovative solutions to climate finance: Blended finance for private sector projects

A summary of the key results from each in-depth training session were as follows:

### Benefits Assessment and Communications training sessions

Title	Organisers, speakers and moderators	Key points
Methods and tools for assessing poverty reduction benefits	Center for Climate Strategies (CCS) & Grantham Research Institute (GRI) Mr. Alex Bowen, GRI; Mr. Tom Peterson, Ms. Arianna Ugliano, Ms. Loretta Bauer, CCS; Dr. Trinto Mugangu, DRC	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of poverty reduction criteria.</li> <li>• Choice of measures and sources of information needed to use or create measures that incorporate sustainability.</li> <li>• Identifying poverty alleviation in existing processes and structures.</li> <li>• Deciding on indicators and benchmarks for assessment.</li> <li>• Applying this to an example of housing.</li> </ul> <p><i>Good practices:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Looking beyond economic indicators, e.g. education, jobs, health, inequality.</li> <li>• Use what's already in use.</li> <li>• Work in a clear process and structure.</li> <li>• Put in necessary time to scoping and baselines.</li> </ul> <p>Look at economic reallocation and broader impacts. <i>How LEDS GP can assist:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce 10-step process.</li> <li>• Continue to facilitate conversation on poverty alleviation.</li> <li>• Share more case studies on MCA results.</li> </ul>
Approaches for stakeholder	Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios (MAPS)	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The lack of proper involvement and engagement</li> </ul>

<p>engagement on LEDS benefits: the MAPS experience</p>	<p>Mr. Hernan Blanco, Ms. Michelle du Toit, MAPS</p>	<p>with a wider stakeholder base for decision-making processes are generally deemed as a barrier to securing formal senior-level commitments to bring about LEDS initiatives in nations.</p> <p><i>Good practices:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eight main steps in a stakeholder engagement process:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Getting a mandate.</li> <li>2. Building a team.</li> <li>3. Defining and implementing governance structure.</li> <li>4. Identifying and gathering stakeholders.</li> <li>5. Rules of the game.</li> <li>6. Designing a process.</li> <li>7. Preventing and managing conflicts.</li> <li>8. Evaluating.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p><i>How LEDS GP can assist:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide more training on stakeholder engagement.</li> <li>• Share information on how countries have gone through this stakeholder engagement process.</li> </ul>
<p>Assessing and communicating benefits of INDCs</p>	<p>Energy Research Center of the Netherlands (ECN) Mr. Lachlan Cameron, ECN; Dr. Alain Serges Kouadio, Cote D'Ivoire's Ministry of Environment and Development; Ms. Luisa Elena Guinand, Peru's PlanCC; Mr. Moises Alvarez, Dominican Republic National Council on Climate Change; Ms. Imane Chafiq, Climate Change Competences Centre 4C Morocco project/ GIZ</p>	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of data, analysis and time to assess and communicate benefits of INDCs.</li> <li>• Participatory processes [are needed] to see what benefits sectors need, or would like to see in INDCs.</li> <li>• Lack of participation from stakeholders in development of INDCs and need to include them after.</li> <li>• Lack of methodologies.</li> <li>• Metrics to indicate 'improved' health/ biodiversity etc are needed.</li> <li>• Transparency.</li> <li>• Co-benefits between adaptation and mitigation need to be understood.</li> <li>• How to communicate to build support.</li> </ul> <p><i>Good practices:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Having a LEDS helped Peru develop its INDC as through PlanCC the process started two years ago.</li> <li>• It is important to have an iterative process with sectors.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local and subnational governments especially need to have a successful INDC.</li> <li>• Need to find ways to bring environmental and economic specialists to jointly make case for mitigation.</li> <li>• Apply consistent methodologies (e.g. CCAC has a methodology under design)</li> </ul> <p><i>How LEDS GP can assist:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share reliable data; adapted models, e.g. GCE; other necessary analysis, e.g. CBA.</li> <li>• Mapping tools for participatory processes.</li> <li>• [Develop] Template for benefits assessments for INDC indicators.</li> </ul>
<p>Methods and tools for benefits analysis and hands on economic impact training</p>	<p>ICF International Professor Francis Yamba, Centre for Energy, Environment and Engineering (CEEEZ); Ms. Bethany Speer, Ms. Caroline Uriarte, National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL); Ms. Pamela Mathis, ICF International</p>	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to involve government so officials see real benefits, e.g. job creation in Zambia.</li> <li>• E.g. In Egypt: low understanding and use of JEDI model; lack of data input; difficulty in understanding and assessing cost of new assumptions on percentage of expenditures.</li> <li>• Data intensive nature of analysis.</li> <li>• Need to adapt tools to local conditions.</li> <li>• No availability of local expertise and need for capacity building.</li> <li>• Need for coordination among actors and stakeholders.</li> <li>• Model needs diverse expertise.</li> </ul> <p><i>Good practices:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JEDI tool can answer government questions on number of jobs.</li> <li>• Develop centralised analytical capacity for such analysis, or a more coordinated working group of scattered analysis in various agencies.</li> <li>• Develop MRV system.</li> <li>• Develop LEDS strategy.</li> <li>• GHG inventory involvement.</li> <li>• Bangladesh LEDS assessment looked at air pollution, impacts of transport policies, and climate co-benefits.</li> </ul> <p><i>How LEDS GP can assist:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on JEDI model [and its structure] and the overall concept of how to quantify impacts would help to see how other countries have done this analysis and what their results were, e.g. case</li> </ul>

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## Finance training sessions

Title	Organisers, speakers and moderators	Key points
Financial instruments and innovative risk mitigation instruments	USAID Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment and Resilience (CEADIR) project; Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Mr. Alan Miller, Climate Investment Technical Advisor; Ms Michele Laird, Principal Associate, Abt Associates; Mr. Asger Garnak, IDB; Mr. Daniel Magallon, BASE	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Require better ministerial coordination to put policies in place, e.g. Colombia, Bhutan.</li> <li>• Cultural differences in Costa Rica – sticks and carrots.</li> <li>• Setting up pilot projects in Colombia on Renewable Energy.</li> <li>• Lack of funding for EE projects in Nigeria.</li> <li>• In Brazil, short paybacks, but low priority so lack of policy.</li> <li>• There is enough money to finance planned activities but assets not reaching adaptation and mitigation efforts.</li> <li>• Private capital looking for investment opportunities – risk, return, terms.</li> <li>• In Niger, energy supply and energy access is of main concern. For solar PV, need incentives. Do not know how much off grid solar PV there is (e.g. in terms of jobs).</li> </ul> <p><i>Good practices:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steering committee to improve coordination in Colombia.</li> <li>• Public certification schemes.</li> <li>• India example: cluster approach; voluntary from industry; low cost investment/ technology.</li> <li>• PFMs can overcome barriers - climate, risk mitigation, lending, refinancing.</li> <li>• Tailored solutions and package of investments.</li> <li>• Colombia – private sector outreach, context is important.</li> <li>• Malaysia – FIT system.</li> <li>• Banks have to play a role; commercial</li> </ul>

		<p>banks must understand the mechanism; grants, concessional loans and guarantees (for example in Cote d'Ivoire).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal framework for private sector investments.</li> <li>• Technical assistance/ capacity building.</li> <li>• Malaysia: feed in tariff system (solar power energy).</li> </ul> <p><i>How LEDS GP can assist:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exchange programmes</li> <li>• Webinars</li> <li>• Support in accessing off grid investment.</li> <li>• Share good practices from other countries.</li> <li>• Financing solutions – new ideas (banks are too traditional).</li> </ul>
<p>Investment planning for low emission development</p>	<p>World Bank Group; Climate Investment Funds; Vietnam's Ministry of Planning and Investment Mr. Zhihong Zhang, Climate Investment Funds; Ms. Nguyen Thi Dieu Trinh, Vietnam's Ministry of Planning and Investment; Susana Cardenas, IDB</p>	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional coordination and structure.</li> <li>• Developing bankable projects.</li> <li>• Lack of awareness of investment and planning processes.</li> <li>• Lack of high-level political support.</li> </ul> <p><i>Good practices:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional arrangements and coordination: finance or planning ministries coordinate investment plans linked to budget allocation; establish working group to manage donor funding and budget allocation; incorporate climate change in sector plans, including infrastructure plans and across subnational; develop clear green/ climate change guidelines and criteria; establish LEDS indicators and M&amp;E; active consultation call in process, including private sector.</li> <li>• Develop and communicate transparent project criteria; forum on transformative projects; start now to develop project pipeline.</li> </ul> <p><i>How LEDS GP can assist:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support mentoring and peer exchange on investment planning.</li> <li>• Offer proposal reviewers for countries.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist with country investment.</li> <li>• Offer or find support for embedded investment advice.</li> </ul>
How to mobilise private sector investment into low emission infrastructure	Energy Research Center of the Netherlands (ECN) Mr. James Falzon, Mr. Donald Pols, ECN; Ms. Carmen Arguello, GCF Regional Advisor for Latin America; Mr. Asger Garnak, IDB; Ms. Nguyen Trinh, Vietnam's Ministry of Planning and Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FWG and AfLP will develop an investment prospectus for specific green growth opportunities at the sector level in African countries.</li> <li>• INDC investment strategies/plans – e.g. FWG and partners can support two countries to articulate investment needs for implementing INDCs.</li> <li>• In response to demand to access GCF and other funding opportunities, the FWG can prepare an online resource in the form of a simple list to support projects, e.g. CEADIR, CTCN, EU, TAF etc, to help guide countries to understand support available for their initiatives.</li> <li>• The FWG will support an AFOLU WG led initiative to host a 'shark tank' event, where countries bring their business plans for review by a group of experts.</li> </ul>
Innovative solutions to climate finance: Blended finance for private sector projects	World Bank Group; International Finance Cooperation (IFC) Mr. Ricardo Gonzalez, IFC	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges/ barriers to private investment in Thailand and Bhutan, include regulatory systems are too complex, take a long time to change; State owned companies in main economic sectors.</li> <li>• Financing innovatively is climate specific.</li> <li>• Increasing private sector investment and risk mitigation.</li> <li>• Information with-holding of climate change risk to private investors.</li> <li>• Not always a ready portfolio of options for investors to consider.</li> <li>• Industry barriers – investment laws, capacity on finance topics by policy makers limited.</li> <li>• Must be careful to not destroy local markets/ concessions.</li> </ul> <p><i>Good practices:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing support from other countries and MDBs.</li> <li>• South Africa recently had a policy for investing pension funds in renewable</li> </ul>



		<p>energy projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to engage the private sector in the Energy sector? National government policies (incentives/ sticks), regulations, legislation; examples in Mexico and Panama on state-owned/ monopoly sectors before private sector will come; In Ukraine, it is difficult to transition from vertically integrated to market- now looking at how regulators can 'imitate' market while setting rules for market.</li> <li>• In Ukraine, lending to municipalities on EE (EBD credit line and USAID TA); ESCOs coming to life now.</li> <li>• In Macedonia, industrial EE/ E management initiative – returns in six months; loans by commercial banks at commercial rates.</li> </ul> <p><i>How LEDS GP could help:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share lessons on how countries can move to privatisation of main economic sectors.</li> <li>• Share examples on models that have worked.</li> <li>• Further information/ capacity building for policy-makers on this topic.</li> <li>• Shark Tanks – where countries bring their business plans for review by a group of experts.</li> </ul>
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### VIII. Panel discussion on Expanding LEDS Dialogues

CDKN's Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sam Bickersteth, hosted an interactive panel discussion on Expanding LEDS Dialogues. Panellists represented a number of global and bilateral initiatives that support the LEDS process through services, tools and other resources, including: Mr. Roberto Borjabad from the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN); Ms. Helena Molin Valdes, Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) Secretariat; Ms. Amanda McKee, Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP); Mr. Mirko Abresch, from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), who spoke about their International Climate Initiative (IKI); and Mr. Collin Green, who covered USAID's Enhancing Capacity for LEDS (EC-LEDS) Programme. Panellists were asked how their programme or network was identifying and responding to demand given the urgency of climate change and development challenges and to give examples of

successful uptake and impact through transformative climate action. Moreover, the panellists discussed opportunities to collaborate with the LEDS GP and between organisations keen to reduce duplication of efforts in a resource-constrained world, and bring managers of similar initiatives together as part of a community of practice.

## IX. Presentation on innovative solutions for decarbonising development & introduction to the Innovation Lab (concurrent sessions)

An Innovation Lab(s) was piloted at this year's annual event to create a safe space for LEDS practitioners to engage in group brainstorming and sharing of experiences with innovative solutions, including creative ideas not yet applied, to common LEDS challenges. Mr. Neeraj Prasad from the World Bank opened the session with a presentation on 'Innovative Solutions for Decarbonising Development'. He encouraged participants to learn from failure and look to scaling up solutions, through financing innovation, and creating local development opportunities and benefits to reduce poverty and boost shared prosperity.



*Participants were asked to consider the levers of change for a given topic within their country context, and what they as individuals, and 'us' as critical partners can do.*

The LEDS GP's Mr. Ron Benioff similarly extended the invitation to participants to step back, risk failure and think deeply and differently about the topics they had chosen to explore. Participants were asked to consider the levers of change for that topic within their country context, and what they as individuals, and 'us' as critical partners can do. Three innovation lab topics had been shortlisted from the pre-workshop survey that had been undertaken earlier in the year to develop the annual event, including: Public Private Partnerships to advance LEDS leadership; Transitioning from primarily national and donor financing to private sector investment for LEDS; and Innovative Climate Policies. A fourth session on 'Systems mapping for new insights' was left open to allow participants to bring their own individual challenges to the table and work through them using systems thinking. The results of the concurrent innovation lab sessions are outlined below, with each group reflecting on how the LEDS GP could support on-going learning and use of innovative LEDS measures going forward.

Title	Moderator	Key points
Public Private Partnerships to advance LEDS leadership	Ms. Maria Paz Cigaran	<p><i>Problem statement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INDC implementation in Thailand and Colombia (build/ energy).</li> <li>• <i>Innovative solutions:</i></li> <li>• Target other stakeholders; who loses/ who wins; use resources and personalities to get to the people; stakeholder map with interactions.</li> <li>• <i>Potential opportunities to implement solutions:</i></li> <li>• Lessons learned: To innovate we need to bring people different to us; Change sites; Systemic thinking for stakeholders is a useful tool.</li> </ul>
Transitioning from primarily national and donor financing to private sector investment for LEDS	Mr. Ron Benioff	<p><i>Problem statement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thailand and Bhutan: Challenges and barriers to private investment: Regulatory systems (too complex, long timing); State owned companies in main economic sectors.</li> </ul> <p><i>Innovative solutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing support from other countries and MDBs.</li> </ul> <p><i>Potential for LEDS GP action:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help expand the scope of the Private Financing Advisory Network to sectors beyond energy; link to crowd sourcing and engage business schools.</li> <li>• Develop smart mobile apps and rating systems on climate friendly technology and actions to achieve behavioural change.</li> <li>• Develop country investment prospectuses for key INDC priority sectors to help them attract private sector investment.</li> <li>• Develop LEDS/ INDC crowd funding efforts – kick-starter for LEDS.</li> <li>• Create LEDS shark tank for critical review and matchmaking of LEDS/ INDC investment projects with investors and funders.</li> <li>• Create prizes and awards for businesses and NGOs on LEDS.</li> </ul>

<p>Innovative Climate Policies</p>	<p>Mr. Pablo Benitez</p>	<p><i>Problem statement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to achieve multiple goals with participatory process that develops an effective implementation plan through use of effective technologies and tools.</li> </ul> <p><i>Innovative solutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goal setting; Planning and analysis process of advanced and integrated technological and facilitator team; End product of specific priorities and technology that meets goals and will be fully implemented.</li> </ul> <p><i>Potential opportunities to implement solutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LEDS Action Plan Process; INDC implementation; NAMAs and existing programmes evolve.</li> </ul> <p><i>Other problem statements explored:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to create an appropriate framework and channel investment in industrial sector for low emission development.</li> <li>• Regulation that ties support to sharing of private data/ companies from their experience.</li> </ul>
<p>Open session: The Innovation Lab – Systems mapping for new insights</p>	<p>Dr. Alexandra Stubbings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As a group, participants explored the question: ‘What enables great innovation?’</li> <li>• Systems thinking, in both natural environments and social environments, were outlined.</li> <li>• Individually, participants were asked to draw the map of their own challenge, and considered the following questions: Who are the key stakeholders in the system? How are they connected? Where are the strong and weak links? Where are you in the system?</li> <li>• Thinking about their stakeholders, participants were then asked: What are their individual drivers and goals? Where do these goals coincide or compete? Where could you positively influence? How will you do that?</li> </ul>

## X. Open Space

During the Open Space session, participants were given the opportunity to host an interactive conversation on a LEDS topic of their choice – these were topics that participants had either considered in advance, or decided on the day. In accordance with the rules of the session, Open Space discussions took place simultaneously, and participants were encouraged to move freely among them, contributing and catalysing action going forward.

Title	Session lead(s)	Key points
Gender and LEDS	Ana Rojas, IUCN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little awareness of/ clarity about how to incorporate gender considerations into LEDS metrics.</li> <li>• Interest in indicators and resources to help think through the intersection between LEDS and gender.</li> </ul> <p><i>Next steps:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender metrics being developed.</li> <li>• A meeting space for discussion about Gender/ LEDS will be formalised.</li> </ul>
Quantifying GHG reductions using CLEER	Maria Van Pelt, ICF International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harmonisation of GHG accounting tool is needed across donor and finance organisations.</li> <li>• CLEER is transparent and user friendly.</li> <li>• Helpful to clarify how this tool works with other LEDS planning tools (LEAP, DIA toolkit)</li> </ul> <p><i>Next steps:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with LEAP tool.</li> <li>• Add CLEER/ USAID to WB/CIF working groups on harmonisation.</li> </ul>

<p>Adaptation/ Mitigation strategies</p>	<p>Meredith Ryder-Rude, U.S. Department of State; Maria Jose Gutierrez Murray, LEDS LAC Secretariat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to better communicate the opportunities, co-benefits and trade-offs of integrating mitigation and adaptation.</li> <li>• When discussing integration, take it down to the sector level and give very specific examples.</li> <li>• Be aware of the risks of over-integration so that audiences know that these risks have been considered.</li> <li>• Are there quick wins for integration opportunities in each sector? This will help develop the ‘theory of the case’ for adaptation/ mitigation integration.</li> <li>• Does INDC implementation and development of the strategic framework for the GCF offer a ‘point of entry’ or ‘inroad’ for integrating adaptation activities in mitigation projects (or vice versa) in order to maximise co-benefits?</li> </ul> <p><i>Next steps:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LEDS LAC to continue working on mitigation integration.</li> </ul>
<p>INDC implementation</p>	<p>Alex Paris Gellert, UNFCCC Regional Centre</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NAMAs preparation phase</li> <li>• Regional interest sectors</li> <li>• Based on the targets</li> <li>• Tool to track decarbonisation</li> <li>• Sharing of experience</li> <li>• Building trust</li> <li>• Preparation/ design of best practices INDCs</li> <li>• Community of practice</li> </ul> <p><i>Next steps:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify topics on webinars for INDC implementation</li> </ul>

LEDS Fellowship	Ron Benioff and Janet Strachan, LEDS GP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When to call for host institutions vs. fellow applicants? Idea to do simultaneously and match-make; LEDS GP providing ‘temp agency’ type support; Early alert to regional platforms.</li> <li>• Regional implications: Regions as identifying good opportunities/ candidates; Cross-regional fellowships.</li> <li>• Ideal Criteria: Early career professionals; Substantive programme; 3-4 weeks?</li> <li>• Fellows to present at annual event</li> </ul> <p><i>Next steps:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid development of timetable; finalise criteria; early alert; list of potential hosts; recruitment.</li> </ul>
Codifying environmental impact assessments to cover GHG with obligations to mitigate and/ or offset to support domestic LEDS	Robert O’Sullivan, Winrock International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In principle a good idea.</li> <li>• Needs political support.</li> <li>• Linking to other initiatives, e.g. GCF to reduce cost to local economy important for some countries.</li> </ul> <p><i>Next steps:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share report on idea.</li> <li>• Explore idea in Nigeria.</li> </ul>
Future of green growth best practice: priorities for delivering impact	Orestes Anastasia and Eunice Kim, Green Growth Best Practice, Global Green Growth Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More strategised/ effective outreach to target audience.</li> <li>• Collection of webinars.</li> <li>• Translate into different languages.</li> <li>• Vitalising peer to peer/ group learning.</li> <li>• More focus on country level activities.</li> <li>• Decentralising collection/ write up of activities.</li> </ul>

<p>Sharing information and broker knowledge: tools and methods, best practices and fails</p>	<p>Amanda McKee, Green Growth Knowledge Platform; Sigmund Kluckner, Climate Knowledge Brokers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which knowledge products work?</li> <li>• Example platform: GGKP – has lots of resources, can this be reused? ‘Duplication of efforts’</li> <li>• Gaps/ challenges: multi-language resources, access to resources from other regions; click rates.</li> <li>• What works: webinar – know about audience, who they are – evaluations; get to know audience, who they are – evaluations; get to know audience – ask about their preferred subjects; communications – very targeted; blogs – if you can keep it updated weekly – because authors have freedom – more informal information; Exchange tables – meet for 3 hours monthly, go through bit by bit (companies) – discussing best practices between competitors; virtual best practice sharing regularly (to continue conversations).</li> <li>• Challenges: measuring impact, how this has affected the country/ organisation; follow up after workshops and webinars; overload of information – blog articles need to be really good.</li> </ul> <p><i>Next steps:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More info about Climate Tagger – webinar.</li> </ul>
<p>Solid waste and climate change</p>	<p>Professor Francis Yamba, CEEZ</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge gap between solid waste management and climate change mitigation.</li> <li>• Amount of energy production in a given population.</li> <li>• How can solid waste energy potential become attractive to private investors? See best practice, e.g. country case: Argentina.</li> </ul> <p><i>Next steps:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of procedure.</li> <li>• Mapping out per capita waste pattern.</li> <li>• Baseline emissions, temperature, humidity, land mitigation scenario, energy generation potential of solid waste.</li> </ul>
<p>Intro to the DIA tool finder</p>	<p>Pamela Mathis, ICF International</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical improvements for a more intuitive journey.</li> <li>• Production of tool finder/ tools just as important as the tool search itself.</li> </ul>



## XI. Concurrent peer learning and information exchange sessions

Concurrent peer learning and information exchange sessions were organised by the remaining four LEADS GP Working Groups - AFOLU; Energy; Subnational Integration of LEADS; and Transport – to focus on areas of innovative policies and programmes within their sectors and thematic fields. A fifth session on ‘Reducing short-lived climate pollutants: opportunities for action’ was hosted by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to cover a critical, emerging area for the LEADS GP, as highlighted below.



*Concurrent peer learning and information exchange sessions were organised by the Working Groups to focus on areas of innovative policies and programmes.*

Title	Speakers and moderators	Key points
Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) – Access to Climate Finance for AFOLU LEADS	Ms. Nguyen Thi Dieu Trinh, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Vietnam; Ms. Rosilena Lindo, Ministry of Environment, Panama  Ms. Natcha Tulyasuwan; Mr. Kenneth Andrasko, AFOLU Working Group	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need clear signal to attract policy sector.</li> <li>• Need more durable policies that will not change after political parties change.</li> </ul> <p><i>Good Practices:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bring all the funding into one window to manage and disburse funding.</li> <li>• Harmonise donor requirements.</li> <li>• AFOLU GCF assessment.</li> </ul> <p><i>Next steps for LEADS GP:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFOLU WG work with LEADS LAC platform to reach out to agricultural experts in 2016, building on the Vietnam workshop in October on financing agriculture.</li> <li>• AFOLU WG and LEADS LAC WG look into training/ webinars on AFOLU carbon</li> </ul>

		<p>calculators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFOLU WG and Finance WG to collaborate on knowledge products, e.g. access to AFOLU LEDS finance, and potential investment prospectuses for AfLP and LEDS LAC countries.</li> </ul>
<p>Energy – Renewable Energy Grid Integration</p>	<p>Mr. Ron Benioff, NREL; Mr. Kevin De Cuba, WWI; Mr. John Bruce Wells, Asia LEDS Partnership; Mr. Pradeep Kumar Dadhich PhD, Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe)  Kevin De Cuba, Energy Working Group</p>	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <p>Zambia: Energy supply shortage (hydro not sufficient); limited energy access.</p> <p>Ghana is 75% covered by grid but little RE in country, non in grid. How to get RE in country (on and off grid)? There is no customer confidence in RE. There is exchange risk for international investors. Ghana is in financial and energy crisis. No competitive environment. Little manufacturing.</p> <p><i>Good practices:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solar energy (on and off grid).</li> <li>• Demand management.</li> <li>• Cook stove efficiency.</li> <li>• Rapid response/ regional knowledge sharing.</li> <li>• Focus a great deal of assistance on improving enabling environment – regulatory, commercial, governance, investment.</li> <li>• Public awareness campaign for population to share benefits – health, cost of RE. E.g. use Ghanaian hip hop celebrity.</li> <li>• Find private sector enterprises as a champion to first start using RE (maybe self-supply) and share results.</li> <li>• Have outside group come in to work with a state owned generator to switch out old infrastructure – pre finance and RE investment through performance improvement.</li> <li>• Introduce ‘energy service company’.</li> <li>• RE micro-grids or mini-grids for the 25% off-grid.</li> <li>• <i>Initial ideas for next steps which LEDS GP can potentially support with:</i></li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilise donor resources.</li> <li>• Assess micro grid potential.</li> <li>• Regional optimisation (issues solutions) – map issues; prepare rapid response.</li> <li>• Solar data review.</li> <li>• Crises responses.</li> <li>• Advise on competitive procurement.</li> <li>• Public opinion building.</li> <li>• Dialogue with government to help establish a government champion for RE (and reforms needed to build environment).</li> </ul>
<p>Subnational Integration – The Coordination and Vertical Integration of LEDS</p>	<p>Ms. Carolina Hernandez, Colombia’s Ministry of Housing, City and Territorial Development; Mr. Pathom Chaiyapruksaton, Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management (TGO)  Ms. Alex Carr, The Climate Registry; Mr. Rodrigo Rodriguez Tornquist, Asociacion Sustenar; Mr. Scott Muller, Subnational Integration of LEDS Working Group</p>	<p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline: different political parties non-aligned; build capacity at national/ subnational level; economic analysis to achieve INDC targets; lack of capacity on MRV.</li> <li>• Incentives – distorted markets (Ecuador case).</li> <li>• No policy frameworks.</li> <li>• Lack of awareness – social, moral, consumers.</li> <li>• No financial incentives.</li> <li>• Capacity (human/ financial) to develop programmes.</li> <li>• Coordination at local, national, regional level.</li> </ul> <p><i>Good practices:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malaysia carbon registry – tax incentives. Voluntary reporting – all public listed companies have to report by 2017.</li> <li>• Tools at city level, GPC, tool/ company reporting guidelines, public awareness events (e.g. Korea – promoters of low carbon products).</li> </ul> <p><i>How LEDS GP can assist:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Get cities together to learn from each other/ local governments.</li> </ul>

<p>Transport – Packaging policies to advance public transport systems</p>	<p>Ms. Claudia Diaz, Colombia’s Low Carbon Resilient Programme; Ms. Margoth Espinoza, Peruvian Ministry of Environment</p> <p>Mr. Benoit Lefevre, Ms. Angela Enriquez, Transport Working Group</p>	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to package policies at national level and implement at local level.</li> </ul> <p><i>Good practices:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include other sectors when developing transport policies.</li> <li>• Educate citizens of co-benefits.</li> <li>• NAMAs are instruments to include cities in national strategies.</li> <li>• Promote sustainable transport.</li> </ul> <p><i>How LEDS GP can assist:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport Working Group is available to support requests from governments.</li> </ul>
<p>Reducing short-lived climate pollutants: opportunities for action</p>	<p>Mr. Charlie Heaps, Senior Scientist at the SEI-US; Ms. Iris Jimenez, INECC Mexico</p> <p>Ms. Helena Molin Valdes, Head of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) Secretariat</p>	<p><i>Challenges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government officials working on climate change, and air pollution and clean production are in different offices – how can we get them together to coordinate?</li> <li>• Technology protocol in brick kilns.</li> <li>• Building capacities in all levels – government to producers.</li> </ul> <p><i>Good practices:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional arrangements – useful to have the air quality measured from the beginning (e.g. Mexico).</li> <li>• Putting systems in place.</li> <li>• Find key stakeholders and allies for implementation (champions).</li> <li>• Mexico: SEMARNAT, brick producers; Dominican Republic: Montreal Protocol office.</li> <li>• Brick sector is a very viable initiative and allows common people to understand and get involved.</li> <li>• Builds upon already existing policies (air pollution) and might be useful to build the case for LEDS.</li> </ul> <p><i>How LEDS GP can assist:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance on how to apply the</li> </ul>

		<p>SNAP model.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LEDS/ LAC/ CCAC webinars on SNAP toolkit/ case studies, e.g. Mexico, Chile.</li> </ul>
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## XII. Review workshop outputs and next steps

To review the workshop outputs and determine next steps, Ms. Maria Paz Cigaran and Dr. Alexandra Stubbings asked participants to reflect on the following questions:

- What have been the greatest insights and learning for you here?
- What are you going to take away and implement?
- How can the LEDS Global Partnership support you?

Some comments collected from the floor included:

- “This was the best out of the four LEDS GP annual events!”
- “There is a need for multi-stakeholder engagement – where are the private sector, banks, media representatives?”
- “We need to ‘walk our talk’ and live stream future events to reduce our carbon footprint.”

More detailed outputs and next steps gathered over the days are outlined below:

### **Insights and learning:**

- Bold ideas are needed, it is not enough to think incrementally.
- It is possible to go beyond incremental change, and create truly transformational change.

### **Takeaways for implementation:**

Listed below are examples of follow on actions that some participants identified in the last session. This is just a partial list.

- Kenyan delegates are committed to speaking to government counterparts on lessons learned at this workshop and in turn will share information from what is happening in Kenya with LEDS GP members.
- Vietnam is keen to learn from Macedonia’s experiences on improving agricultural production, and will try to integrate this into its own social economic development.
- Thailand is planning to establish a forestry climate finance task force and a green tours/ job

programme in Chiang Mai.

- Malaysia is planning to establish a coalition of green cities, with the view to expand the coalition into other countries.
- Morocco captured several ideas to inform future IKI programme activities. There is a need to deepen efforts to support learning in Morocco and North Africa to enable learning on INDC implementation.
- Zambian participant will keep in touch with three other participants she met during the event to apply learning in her country context.
- The IKI representative learned about countries' needs and how to develop the initiative going forward, as well as the importance of building platforms with similar interests.

#### **How the LEDS GP can support:**

- Use the LEDS GP platform to collect countries with common interests for deeper project engagement, e.g. common actions within a few countries' INDCs.
- See the tables from the in-depth training sessions, innovation labs, open space, and peer learning sessions for more details on how the LEDS GP can provide support and next steps.

#### **Examples of new LEDS GP partnership opportunities as a result of the event:**

- The CCAC is ready to launch a Short Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP) 'ask an expert' service linked with the LEDS GP and the Solutions Centre.
- Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is willing to team with the LEDS GP on further outreach and joint assistance to countries on investment plans and proposals for CIF funding and sharing CIF results.
- Potential joint effort with the Climate Knowledge Brokers (CKB) to enable navigation and coordination across international programmes offering LEDS related services, e.g. training, expert assistance, tools, and case studies.
- With the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), there is a possibility of developing joint case studies on selected LEDS topics if the Green Growth Best Practices (GGBP) is revised; and



*Participants in discussion in the Marketplace*

potential for joint activities at the GGKP annual event next September in Korea.

- iRADE (India) is keen to cooperate on a RE integration study they are conducting for Southern Asian countries.
- Working with MAPS and ECN on coordinating African country planning and modelling support.
- USAID and the World Bank are interested in working with the LEDS GP on assisting countries with LEDS/ INDC investment plans.
- Collaborate with RTI on their work in supporting African countries.
- UNFCCC LAC Regional Climate Centre can provide advisory support to countries through the LEDS GP.



*The LEDS GP platform should be used to collect countries with common interests for deeper project engagement, e.g. common actions within a few countries' INDCs.*

## **Recommendations for the LEDS GP:**

### *Related to the event*

- While the annual event is a great place to share and learn from best practices and good case studies, it would be good to create a space for ‘failures’ and look at what did not work and why.
- Well facilitated innovation lab sessions were effective at getting participants to think beyond their borders and think differently – the LEDS GP can do more of this, in a more structured way at future events.
- Speakers should share stories of how they went about designing and implementing LEDS.
- There is demand for more in depth training on specific topics, e.g. grid integration, and spending 1-2 days looking at a road map on how it works. Participants should have a minimum level of understanding for participation and discussion.
- The event should allow more time for participants to raise their hands and ask questions.
- The LEDS GP needs to take into consideration participant visa restrictions and arrange event locations that do not require multiple connections and transit visas.
- Share ideas and findings with LEDS GP members who could not attend.
- Walk the talk – arrange events in LEAD certified venues.
- Live-streaming the event to reach a wider audience.

### *Engaging wider stakeholders*

- Invite local government, private sector, mayors, bankers, CEOs from enterprise to share their experience from their own perspective.
- Invite more donors to future events and create opportunities for dialogue between governments and donors.
- Engage more private sector representatives, project implementers and companies that are willing to engage in LEDS, and ask them what it takes for them to invest in LEDS.
- Develop case studies targeted explicitly at the private sector, a clearer sales pitch, with inputs from both the Finance and Benefits Working Groups.
- The LEDS GP can create opportunities for the private sector to meet with climate scientists.
- There is a need to have the media represented at LEDS events.

### *Improving communications*

- Provide more infographics and videos.
- Voice corridor and interview.

### *In general*

- It is important to incorporate gender issues into LEDS discussions and applying tools that offer



gender analysis.

- Develop new methods to better understand the needs of members.
- Look at how we can improve the connection between LEDS and green growth with development.

### XIII. LEDS GP future directions

NREL's Mr. Ron Benioff and CDKN's Mr. Sam Bickersteth highlighted the future directions of the LEDS GP. As the new co-convenor of the LEDS GP Secretariat, Mr. Bickersteth conveyed that the role of the Secretariat was to listen carefully to members. He reminded participants that the LEDS GP is a relevant network and that the unfolding emphasis on INDC implementation as a process to get us a third of the way to reduce the emissions gap gives us renewed incentive as a LEDS community. Mr. Benioff talked through the LEDS GP's plans for the coming



*LEDS GP is a relevant network, and the unfolding emphasis on INDC implementation as a process to get us a third of the way to reduce the emissions gap gives us renewed incentive as a LEDS community – Sam Bickersteth, CDKN.*

year, including a proposal to develop a Fellowship Programme, which had been discussed during last year's Open Space session, and further evolved during this year's session. Additional suggestions for how the LEDS GP, together with the regional platforms and the working groups, can shape itself going forward, which emerged from the event, include the following:

- Benefits – create expanded and active network of benefits assessment practitioners to share effective approaches on benefits assessment (especially jobs and poverty) and existing tools and resources, and deepen support on jobs and poverty benefits assessment with several pilot countries.
- Finance
  - INDC/LEDS Investment plans for several countries with potential USAID and World Bank support.
  - Investment prospectuses for energy sectors for selected African countries.

- IKI proposal on advancing selected country investment instruments and peer learning.
- AFOLU – Collaboration on agricultural investment instruments of common interest across Asian countries defined during upcoming Vietnam workshop; and possible work with African countries on AFOLU investment plans and measures.
- Energy
  - Develop program of advisory support and learning for multiple LAC countries on biomass energy options to guide development of bioenergy strategies and measures.
  - Cooperation with Finance Working Group and AfLP on energy investment prospectuses for African countries (and possibly others).
  - Develop tools and advisory support for countries on responding to electricity shortages with renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions (RALI offer to assist with this).
  - Mini-grids standards and design training in Africa (and possibly other regions) building on Global LEAP.
- Sub-national – work on vertical integration programs between national governments and municipal associations and networks in several countries (especially in LAC) to build support for coordinated LEDS action.
- Transport – Expanded LAC low carbon transport network and peer learning program; and integrated effort on sub-national action with SNI group.

#### XIV. LEDS GP Awards Ceremony

One follow up item from the LEDS GP annual event held in Addis Ababa last year and celebrated at this year's workshop, was the launch of an annual award programme, to recognise key individuals who are transformative at advancing LEDS. An award subcommittee, chaired this year by Mr. John Bruce Wells from the Asia LEDS Partnership, and consisting of two LEDS members from each of the three regional platforms, was formed to develop criteria and select nominees for these certifications. The winners of this inaugural programme were:

- **Leading Design:** Mr. Charlie Heaps, Senior Scientist, Stockholm Environment Institute
- **Acting on Implementation:** Ms. Andrea Guerrero Garcia, Director of Economic, Environmental and Social Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Colombia
- **Achieving Results:** Ms. Kanya Onsri, President, Environmental Conservation and Alternative Career Community, Thailand

Receiving the award in person in Punta Cana, Mr. Heaps said, "I am hugely honoured to have won the

LEDS Global Partnership 2015 Award for ‘Leading LEDS Design’ for my work on LEAP (Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning System tool)”. The awards for Ms. Guerrero Garcia and Ms. Onsri were accepted on their behalf from representatives from Colombia and Thailand respectively, as they were unable to attend the event this year.



*LEDS GP Award Ceremony: Ana Maria Mogollon (Colombia) receives award on behalf of Andrea Guerrero Garcia; Sandra Khananusit (Asia LEDS Partnership/Thailand) on behalf of Kanya Onsri; and award-winner Charlie Heaps.*

## XV. Closing remarks

Mr. Neeraj Prasad closed the LEDS GP fourth annual event by reminding participants to treat 2016 as a ‘special year’, where we will start to analyse and understand what the INDCs mean, and begin to demystify the GCF. Thank you to everyone who participated and contributed to making this a successful event!

## Annex I: Participant list

Name	Organization	Country
Yasser Saad Mohamed ABDALLA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)	Egypt
Mirko ABRESCH	BMU German Federal Ministry for the Environment and Nuclear Safety	Germany
Ashley ALLEN	US State Department	United States
Julio Moises ALVAREZ	Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático y Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio	Dominican Republic
Jamila AMODEO	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	United States
Orestes ANASTASIA	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	South Korea
Sandra ANDOVSKA	Cabinet of Deputy Prime Minister	Macedonia
Kenneth ANDRASKO	Winrock International/Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP)	United States
Angelo ANGEL	Inter-American Development Bank	United States
Carmen ARGUELLO	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Costa Rica
Edward AWAFO	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST)/Africa LEDS Partnership	Ghana
Tasila BANDA	Interim Climate Change Secretariat	Zambia
Loretta BAUER	Center for Climate Strategies	United States
Ron BENIOFF	National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)/ Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP)	United States
Pablo BENITEZ	World Bank	United States
Patallet BIANPAMBE	Ministry of Agriculture & Environment	Chad

Sam BICKERSTETH	Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)	UK
Hernan BLANCO	Fundacion Futuro Latinamericano	Chile
Roberto BORJABAD	UNEP, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	Panama
Issifi BOUREIMA	PRESIDENCE NIGER	Niger
Alexander BOWEN	Grantham Research Institute, LSE	UK
Rodolfo CAMACHO	Abt Associates	United States
Lachlan CAMERON	Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands	Netherlands
Luciano CARATORI	Fundación Torcuato di Tella	Argentina
Susana CARDENAS	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	United States
Alex CARR	The Climate Registry	Canada
Jennifer CARROLL	U.S. Department of State	United States
Imane CHAFIQ	GIZ	Morocco
Pathom CHAIYAPRUKSATON	Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organisation	Thailand
Maite CIGARAN	Libelula/Low Emission Development Strategies LAC Partnership (LEDS LAC)	Peru
Maria Paz CIGARAN TOLMOS	Libelula/ Low Emission Development Strategies LAC Partnership (LEDS LAC)	Peru
Andres CORDOVA	Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo	Ecuador
Ramon CRUZ	The Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP)	Puerto Rico
Pradeep Kumar DADHICH	Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe)	India
Kevin DE CUBA	Worldwatch Institute	United States
Ivan Alonso DELGADO PITTI	Dirección Cambio Climático	Costa Rica
Claudia Andrea DIAZ ACOSTA	Low Carbon Development Program USAID	Colombia

Michelle DU TOIT	MAPS, University of Cape Town	South Africa
Paula ELLINGER	Avina	Brazil
Woranuch EMMANOCH	International Forestry Cooperation Office, Royal Forest Department	Thailand
Angela ENRIQUEZ	World Resources Institute (WRI)	United States
Margoth ESPINOZA	Ministerio de Ambiente de Perú	Peru
James FALZON	Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands	Netherlands
Fernando FARIAS	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente	Chile
Aida FIGARI	Low Emission Development Strategies LAC Partnership (LEDS LAC)	Peru
Carolina FIGUEROA	United States Agency for International Development/ Colombia	Colombia
Carlos FULLER	Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (CCCCC)	Belize
Borja GARCIA	World Bank	USA
Asger GARNAK	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	United States
Alex GELLERT PARIS	UNFCCC Regional Centre	St George
Ricardo GONZALEZ	International Finance Corporation	United States
Collin GREEN	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	United States
Luisa Elena GUINAND	Libelula/ Low Emission Development Strategies LAC Partnership (LEDS LAC)	Peru
Maria Jose GUTIERREZ MURRAY	Low Emission Development Strategies LAC Partnership (LEDS LAC)	Costa Rica
Shah Zulfiqar HAIDER	Sustainable & Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA)	Bangladesh
Syed Waqar HAIDER	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Ghana	Ghana
Matthew HALSTEAD	Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN)	Netherlands
Jennifer HANNA COLLADO	National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism	Dominican Republic

	(CNCCMDL)	
Suhardiyoto HARYADI	Center for Biodiversity and Tropical Forest Rehabilitation IPB	Indonesia
Benedikt HAUNREITER	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Ecuador
Charles HEAPS	Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)	United States
Karen HEDEMAN	Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático y Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio	Dominican Republic
Diana Carolina HERNANDEZ GALEANO	Ministry of Housing, Cities and Territories Registry	Colombia
Anna HICKMAN	Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP)/Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)	UK
Zukisani JAKAVULA	Africa LEDS Partnership/ SouthSouthNorth	South Africa
Iris Adriana JIMENEZ CASTILLO	Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (INECC)	Mexico
Sandra KHANANUSIT	Asia LEDS Partnership	Thailand
Jemima KIBIRA	African Women's Health Foundation	Kenya
Jieun Eunice KIM	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	Korea
Viola KIRUI	Geo-EnviAgro Solutions International	Kenya
Josue KIZAL MPINZI	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	DR Congo
Sigmund KLUCKNER	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)/Climate Knowledge Brokers (CKB)	Austria
Manfred KOPPER	Asociación Empresarial para el Desarrollo (AED)	Costa Rica
Alain Serges KOUADIO	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Côte d'Ivoire
Michele LAIRD	Abt Associates	United States
Benoit LEFEVRE	World Resources Institute (WRI)	United States

Rosilena Ivette LINDO RIGGS	Ministry of Environment	Panama
Marvin Josue LOPEZ MALDONA	Secretaria de Energía, Recursos Naturales, Ambiente y Minas	Honduras
Francisco MACIEL	CIOESTE	Brazil
Daniel MAGALLON	Energy Base	Switzerland
Aurora MAGHIRANG	Development Bank of the Philippines	Philippines
Gopi Nath MAINALI	National Planning Commission	Nepal
Shirley MARDONEZ	Ministry of Planning	Colombia
Shirley MARDONEZ	Ministry of Planning	Colombia
S Tambi MATAMBO	World Bank	United States
Pamela MATHIS	ICF International	United States
Amanda MCKEE	Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP)	United States
Surabi MENON	ClimateWorks Foundation	United States
Greg MICHAELS	ICF International	United States
Alan MILLER	Crown Agents	United States
Alejandro MIRANDA	CAF	Colombia
Ana María MOGOLLON	LCRD Program	Colombia
Junie MOISE	Ministry of Environment	Haiti
Helena MOLIN VALDES	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	France
Macarena MOREIRA	Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development	Argentina
Jose Manuel MORO	MARN	Guatemala
Stephen MOUBA	LE CONSEIL NATIONAL CLIMAT	Gabon
Gabriela MOYA	E3G	UK
Huzi Ishaku MSHELIA	Clean Energy Consult	Nigeria
Trinto MUGANGU	Ministry of the Environment	DR Congo
Scott MULLER	Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP)	United States



Song Hoan NGUYEN	Thanh Hoa Department of Foreign Affairs	Vietnam
Thi Dieu Trinh NGUYEN	Dept. of Science, Education, Natural Resources and Environment	Vietnam
My Anh NGUYEN	Ministry of Planning and Investment	Vietnam
Thierry Hervé Jackson NGWA EDIELLE	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development	Cameroon
Robert O'SULLIVAN	Winrock International	United States
Justice ODOI	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Ghana	Ghana
Beatriz Nelda OLIVET MARTINEZ	Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería de Uruguay	Uruguay
Luis Carlos ORELLANA MORALES	Asesor de Analisis de Indicadores	Guatemala
Margarita PAVA MEDINA	Bogota Chamber of Commerce	Colombia
Nelcilândia PEREIRA DE OLIVEIRA	Secretaria de Cambio Climático y Calidad Ambiental de Brasil	Brazil
Thomas PETERSON	Centre for Climate Strategies	United States
Donald POLS	Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN)	Netherlands
Neeraj PRASAD	The World Bank	United States
Jebi RAHMAN	Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP)/ Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)	UK
Omar RAMIREZ	Consejo Nacional para el Cambio Climático y Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio	Dominican Republic
Meryl RICHARDS	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security	United States
Mario RODRIGUES PALMA	Grupo Agroindustrial Occidente	Guatemala
Camila RODRIGUEZ TAYLOR	Ministry of Agriculture	Argentina

Rodrigo RODRIGUEZ TORNQUIST	Asociación Sustentar	Argentina
Ana ROJAS	International Union for the Conservation of Nature	Netherlands
Meredith RYDER-RUDE	U.S. Department of State	United States
Mario SALAZAR	Director, Desarrollo Forestal	TBC
Alejandra SOBENES	Consultora	Guatemala
Bethany SPEER	Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP)/ National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)	United States
Janet STRACHAN	Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP)/Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)	UK
Alexandra STUBBINGS	Talik & Co	UK
Trinnawat SUWANPRIK	Chiang Mai Municipality	Thailand
Ugyen TSHERING	National Environment Commission	Bhutan
Natcha TULYASUWAN	USAID LEAD program/Engiilty Corporation	Thailand
Diana UBICO	INCAE	Costa Rica
Arianna UGLIANO	Centre for Climate Strategies	United States
Caroline URIARTE	Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP)/ National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)	United States
Marian VAN PELT	ICF International	United States
Julio Garcia VARGAS	Libelula	Peru
Patricia VELASCO	Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)	Ecuador
Xuan Nguyen VIET	Research Institution for Forest Ecology and Environment	Vietnam
Jorge VILLANUEVA	Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)	Peru
Viktor R VINAS NICOLAS	HDC Internacional SRL	Dominican Republic

Beatrice WAMALWA	USAID/Kenya	Kenya
Craig WAYSON	USDA Forest Service/SilvaCarbon	United States
John Bruce WELLS	Asia LEDS Partnership	Thailand
Ivy WONG	Iskandar Regional Development Authority	Malaysia
Francis YAMBA	Centre for Energy, Environment and Engineering (CEEEZ)	Zambia
Mauricio ZABALLA	Climate Change Expert Consultant	Bolivia
Alexandra ZAPATA	RTI International	TBC
Zhihong ZHANG	Climate Investment Funds, World Bank Group	United States
Maria ZUBIAGA ZULOAGA	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Dominican Republic