



# Together Towards Mission 1.5:

Enabling Local Action to Drive Global Change

## Workshop Summary Report



**Global Climate  
Action Partnership**  
regional leadership, global change

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## Introduction and Background

From October 2 – 5, 2024, the Global Climate Action Partnership (GCAP) welcomed GCAP members to Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil, for three days of comprehensive programming to advance international cooperation on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-Term Strategies (LTS) to meet ambitious climate goals followed by a site visit to the Iguaçu Falls. The workshop, “Together Towards Mission 1.5: Enabling Local Action to Drive Global Change”, was designed as a platform for countries and climate practitioners to collectively reflect, strategize, and strengthen climate actions by sharing lessons learned, determining emerging practices, and identifying areas of collaboration. Together, participants co-created inclusive and equitable solutions aimed at accelerating implementation and raising ambition of NDCs aligned with LTS to inform the 2025 NDC updates and achieve Mission 1.5.

To derive the most value, the Global Workshop took place in parallel with the 15th Clean Energy Ministerial and the G20, which also took place in Foz de Iguaçu the same week. Moreover, invitations encouraged participants to attend GCAP regional workshops for Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean in the 2 days prior to the Global Workshop itself.



[globalclimateactionpartnership.org](http://globalclimateactionpartnership.org)



**October 2–5, 2024 / Location: Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil**  
Regional programming from September 30 – October 1

**Together Towards Mission 1.5:  
Enabling Local Action to Drive  
Global Change**

We are excited to collaborate to deliver this global workshop where representatives, technical experts, and international partners will explore strategies and next steps for strengthening, implementing, and financing NDCs aligned with LTS.

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with questions.



Figure 1: GCAP Global Workshop Header

Hosted by the National Secretary of Policies and Strategic Programs of Brazil’s Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MCTI), and co-organized by GCAP, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the NDC Partnership, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Global Workshop focused on high-impact

programming designed to improve the capacity of attendees to deploy, strengthen, and finance NDC and LTS commitments. In addition to focusing on these elements of NDCs and LTS, the workshop employed a deep dive into considerations for key sectors through parallel sessions each day, including:

- Scaling-Up Financing
- Resilient Net Zero Transport Systems
- Transforming Food Systems
- Clean Energy Transitions

Each day of the workshop focused on a cross-cutting theme of the NDC and LTS process:

- October 2: Raising Ambition of NDCs and LTS
- October 3: Accelerating Implementation of NDCs and LTS
- October 4: Ensuring a Just and Resilient Transition Through NDCs and LTS
- October 5: Networking and Site Visit



*Figure 2: Participants at the GCAP global workshop came together to find common solutions to drive action on NDCs and LTS. All photos are a courtesy of RG Fotografia and the NDC Partnership.*

In total, twenty parallel sessions were designed and led by GCAP partners from various sectors and highlighted country lessons from many GCAP members. Each partner brought lessons learned and insights from their areas of expertise to build on one another across the three days of an action-packed program.

The GCAP Global workshop hosted over 200 climate leaders from more than 56 countries. 35% of participants were from the Latin America & the Caribbean region, 22% were from the Africa region, and 20% were from Asia & the Pacific region. The remaining 23% of participants were from Europe, the United States, and Canada.



Figure 3: GCAP Global Workshop Partners

Participants of the Global Workshop represented the diverse nature of GCAP’s membership, including backgrounds from varying sectors and technical expertise. Approximately 41% of attendees were from a national or local government entity, 37% were from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 12% work as development partners and funding agencies, 6% work in the private sector or came as independent consultants, and the remaining 4% work in academia.

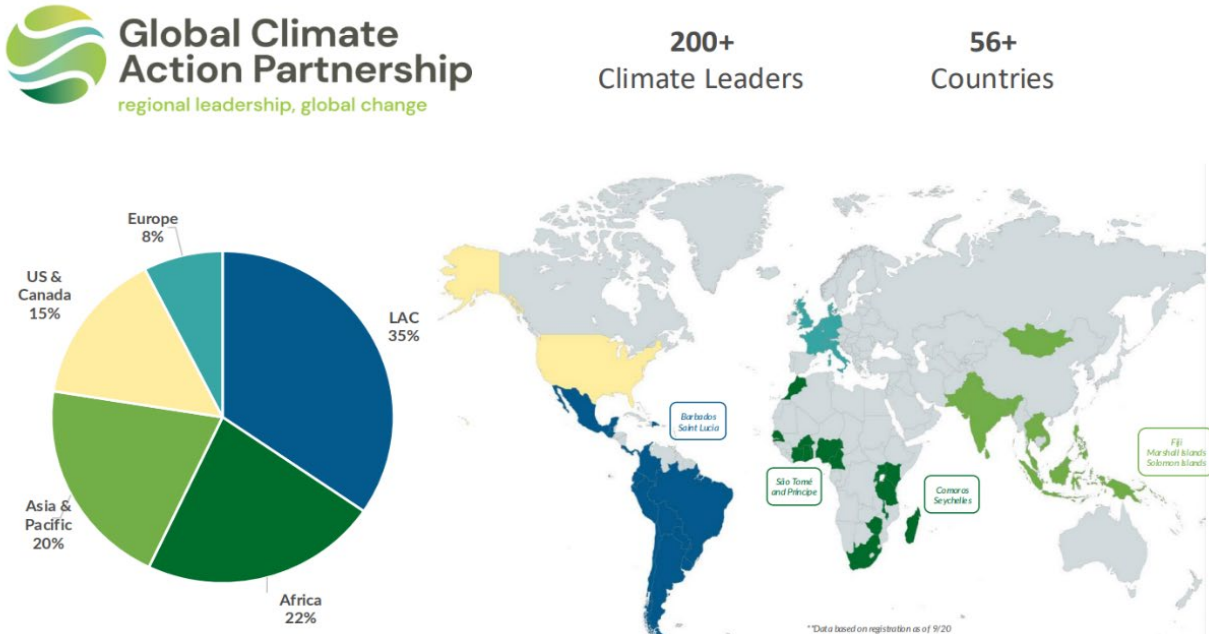


Figure 4: GCAP Global Workshop Registered Participants by Region

During registration, attendees were asked various questions to glean insight into topics they were interested in learning during the workshop, themes they were excited to engage with their peers about, challenges associated with the workshop's topics, and desired outcomes from the workshop. The responses to these questions, found in Appendix 1, shed insight on the topics of driving and hindering climate action across the globe. These insights were used to ensure the alignment of the Global Workshop's curriculum with the needs of the participants.

## **Key Messages from the Workshop**

Over the three days of the GCAP Global Workshop, participants engaged in diverse breakout sessions aligned with the daily themes of Raising Ambition, Accelerating Implementation, and Ensuring a Just and Resilient Transition. Across the sessions, these themes reflect the multifaceted challenges and opportunities in climate action, emphasizing the interconnectedness of collaboration, data, integrated planning, and capacity building. The most prevalent cross-cutting key findings that arose throughout the workshop include:

### ***Cross-Sector Collaboration and Holistic Partnerships***

- Emphasis on strategic and implementation-focused partnerships among stakeholders, including researchers, local communities, public sectors, and private enterprises.
- Importance of cross-sectoral collaboration for effective climate action and the integration of local or regional plans into national frameworks.
- A focus on knowledge sharing and peer learning among countries and regions to enhance implementation and share successes and best practices.
- The necessity for a holistic approach that aligns energy, transport, and agricultural policies with climate goals and targets (e.g. NDC and LTS).
- Calls for comprehensive integration of adaptation strategies to enhance resilience alongside mitigation efforts.
- Prioritizing sustainable and replicable solutions in climate strategies, particularly at the sector level.
- Addressing equity and inclusion challenges, particularly regarding access to electricity, sustainable transport and decision-making in agriculture.

### ***Data, Monitoring, and Evaluation***

- Recognition of the critical role of reliable, science-based data for effective GHG inventories and climate planning.
- A need for robust systems to track and report on progress and evaluate the effectiveness of climate actions at sub-national and national levels.
- Calls for improved data collection and analysis to support decision-making and increased ambition across various sectors.

### ***Financing and Investment Strategies***

- Identifying risks associated with financing sustainable projects and utilizing diverse financial instruments, such as green bonds, revolving loan funds, and carbon market mechanisms.
- Aligning financial resources with long-term climate goals to create bankable projects that attract investment.
- Emphasizing co-benefits of climate actions to maximize synergies and encourage stakeholder engagement and investment flows.

### ***Infrastructure and Policy Frameworks***

- The necessity of enabling conditions such as infrastructure development and supportive public policies and regulatory frameworks for transitioning to greener practices in transport, energy, and agriculture.
- Importance of institutional frameworks that ensure continuity in planning and implementation across administrative changes.
- Addressing challenges related to policy alignment and coordination within government ministries to integrate climate change consideration in other policy areas.

### ***Capacity Building and Technical Support***

- Recognition of the need for enhanced capacity building at local and national levels to equip stakeholders for effective implementation.
- Requests for technical expertise and financial strategies to support local actors in executing climate initiatives.
- Development of skills and knowledge sharing opportunities to foster collaboration and improve local practices.

### ***Emerging Practices and Innovations***

- Sharing successful strategies and pilot projects from different countries to inspire and refine implementation approaches.
- Leveraging technology, artificial intelligence, and other digital tools for improved resource management and productivity, especially in climate-smart agriculture.
- Connecting peers across countries and organizations to foster learning and collaboration through communities of practice, leadership groups and other mechanisms to accelerate NDC and LTS implementation and raise climate ambition.

### ***Just Transition***

- Importance of ensuring that the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient economy is just and inclusive.



- Creating economic opportunities, enhancing social protection systems, and providing access to clean energy, education, and healthcare.
- Ensuring that vulnerable populations are not further marginalized in the shift to a low-emission and climate-resilient economy was identified as a key priority in fostering long-term resilience and equity.
- Need for cross-country knowledge sharing on approaches, programs and policies to ensure just and resilient transitions



*Figure 5: GCAP Global Workshop Participants engaging in plenary session*

## Day 1: Raising Ambition

*The first day of the global workshop focused on identifying actions that countries could take to raise ambition in NDCs and what is needed globally, regionally, nationally, and locally to enhance NDCs and align with Mission 1.5, LTS, and net zero long-term pathways.*

### Day 1 Plenary Sessions

#### *Official Welcome & Opening*

The workshop opened with a keynote address by Professor Tanara Lauschner, Undersecretary of Science and Technology for the Amazon at MCTI, Brazil, who highlighted Brazil's commitment to accelerate climate action through its new Climate Change Plan and the importance of robust, accurate, and transparent GHG inventories and MRV systems. The keynote address was followed by an overview of the Global Climate Action Partnership by Mr. Ron Benioff (GCAP Executive Director), Ms. Soumya Chaturvedula (Asia LEADS Partnership), Ms. Vicky Vilariño (LEADS LAC Platform), and Mr. Roy Bouwer (African Climate Action Partnership), who emphasized the role of GCAP in strengthening multilevel governance across leaders from different countries, levels of government, sectors, and state and non-state actors to accelerate progress, foster collaboration, and ensure innovative climate solutions that are scalable and adaptable to local contexts. This session also highlighted the importance of establishing pathways for NDC implementation, strengthening MRV systems and GHG inventories, and setting evidence-based targets for NDCs and LTS.

#### *Charting the Path Forward – More Equitable, Resilient, and Ambitious Climate Action through the NDC 3.0*

The first plenary session highlighted the need to accelerate implementation and raise NDC ambition aligned with the long-term transformational visions set in countries' LTS. Panelists provided insights on the importance of whole of society approaches to ensure the NDCs and LTS are implementable and foster an equitable and resilient transition to net-zero economies. The moderator, Mr. Francisco Maciel (GCAP Steering Committee Co-Chair) was joined by speakers:

- **Mr. Kenichi Kitamura**, Program Officer, Mitigation, UNFCCC
- **Ms. Julianne Baker-Gallegos**, Manager, Global Call for NDCs 3.0 & LT-LEDS, NDC Partnership
- **Ms. Sangji Lee**, Global Technical Specialist on NDCs, Green Economy, and Just Transition, UNDP
- **Ms. Angela Enriquez**, Foreign Affairs Officer, Clean Energy, Office of Global Change at U.S Department of State

Speakers highlighted the critical moment for countries to prepare new NDCs due in 2025 and achieve transformational change that is truly just and inclusive, sustainable, puts people at the center of the process, and addresses socio-economic priorities.

Speakers explored topics such as the different ways to raise ambition, the critical role of the finance stakeholders, the importance of peer learning and collaboration to accelerate the implementation of NDCs and raise ambition, the main challenges and opportunities to raise ambition in this next round of NDCs, emerging best practices and lessons to accelerate implementation, and how GCAP is positioned to foster accelerated NDC and LTS implementation in the coming years.

### ***Brazilian Case Study – Raising NDC Ambition Toward 2025 Updates and Mission 1.5***

This panel showcased Brazil's leadership on raising NDC ambition in the run-up to 2025 and COP30, highlighting the perspectives and roles of different stakeholders in achieving these ambitious goals. Panelists included:

- **Ms. Tanara Lauschner**, Undersecretary of Science and Technology for the Amazon, Brazil Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation
- **Mr. André Lucena**, Associate Professor at the Energy Planning Program of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
- **Mr. Bruno Brasil**, Director of Sustainable Production and Irrigation at the Ministry of Agriculture, Brazil
- **Ms. Suliete Baré**, Director of Climate Justice at the Department of the Secretariat of Environment and Indigenous Territorial Rights, Ministry of Indigenous People, Brazil.

The session was an interactive dialogue between the audience and panelists designed to bring out Brazil's rich experience and early lessons on climate action within the framework of the NDCs and LTS. The session highlighted the whole-of-society approach in Brazil's Climate Change Plan (Plano Clima) to be announced in 2025, aligning sectoral targets with NDCs and Brazil's decarbonization goals. The session underscored approaches to advancing ambitious and equitable NDCs, focusing on a robust stakeholder engagement process for setting long-term goals. These approaches include the roles of the scientific and research community, private sector, and underrepresented groups such as indigenous communities and farmers, as well as lessons on robust GHG inventory systems for tracking and reporting emissions.

Mr. Brasil highlighted Brazil's ambitious agricultural goal to reduce more than 1 gigaton of CO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2030 through sustainable agriculture practices, such as rehabilitation of degraded pastures and sustainable livestock practices, while increasing productivity and improving socio-economic development for farmers. Mr. Brasil noted that this ambitious goal is possible by putting farmers in the center of the discussion, providing targeted capacity building and financial support.

Ms. Lauschner discussed the lessons from the ‘Pró-Amazonia Program’ which brings together decarbonization and biodiversity goals. This flagship program ensures the inclusion of researchers, indigenous communities, women, traditional Amazonian population living by the rivers (called ribeirinhos) and other local communities in the design of local solutions that promote biodiversity while fostering the bioeconomy of the Amazon region. The ‘More Innovation Program’, managed by Brazil’s Innovation Agency (FINEP) under MCTI, provides loans and grants to private sector institutions to develop innovative solutions that promote socio-economic development, such as transitioning from diesel to renewable energy.

Ms. Baré emphasized the fundamental role of traditional knowledge from indigenous communities in the design and implementation of climate goals to ensure solutions are adapted to local contexts. She highlighted the importance of creating spaces for dialogue and input from these communities, so their perspectives are considered in decision making. Ms. Baré also shared her views on the importance of developing curriculum and building capacity of indigenous communities and other local stakeholders on climate change issues.

Mr. Lucena highlighted the importance of academia in modeling decarbonization goals and how this process needs to be transparent and highly participatory of key stakeholders to set science-based goals and ensure a path for implementation. During the current administration, Brazil has started a robust participatory process with stakeholders to ensure buy in for net zero decarbonization goals, while strengthening modelling approaches and scenarios to inform the development of pathways to achieve Brazil’s ambitious goal.

The discussion concluded with an interactive dialogue between the panelists and the audience. During this dialogue it was highlighted that a key element to raising ambition and being successful in the implementation of climate targets is to *involve local communities* in decision-making processes. This can enhance regional relevance and ensure that climate goals and solutions are benefiting these communities while leading to wider socio-economic development. Another element for ambition raising was incorporating a *whole of society approach* that fully engages stakeholders, including local and national governments, academia, private sector, local communities and civil society, from planning to implementation of climate plans. Finally, the conversation underscored the important *role of academia in developing curriculum and training* on climate change topics and *simplifying the language* to reach a broader set of stakeholders.



Figure 6: Mr. André Lucena speaking at the Brazil Case Study Panel

## Day 1 Breakout Sessions

Participants were then encouraged to participate in one of the following six breakout sessions, determined by their interests and expertise. More information on each of the sessions and lessons learned can be found in the Appendix 2 of the report:

- **Strengthening Vertical Integration to Enhance the Investability of NDC 3.0**, NDC Partnership and the Asian Development Bank
- **Long-Term Energy Planning Linked with NDC Short-Term Action**, The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
- **Pathways to 2030: Accelerating Fossil-Free Transport Systems**, Asociación Sustentar and the Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport (SLOCAT)
- **Green Skills Development for Urban Mobility**, GIZ-Brasil
- **Strengthening GHG Inventories to Support Evidence-based Climate Action in Agriculture**, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and New Zealand Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research Centre (NZAGRC)
- **Nature Based Solutions for More Sustainable Lands and Water**, Fundación Bariloche

Here is a condensed list of the most prevalent cross-cutting key findings that emerged from the discussions:

## Day 1 Breakout Sessions - Key Takeaways

### *Importance of Data and Research*

- Strong research institutions and reliable data are emphasized as critical for effective GHG inventories, nature-based solutions, and long-term planning.

- There is a common need for improved data collection, analysis, and tracking of successes to support decision-making across all sectors discussed.

### ***Collaboration and Knowledge Sharing***

- Increased opportunities for international and cross-sectoral collaboration are highlighted throughout the sessions.
- Emphasis on sharing best practices, experiences, and lessons learned among countries to enhance effectiveness, replicability, and scalability in climate action by establishing international working groups, accessible to professionals and technical experts.

### ***Holistic Climate Goals***

- The need to align energy, transport, and agricultural policies with climate goals and NDC/LTS targets.
- Calls for comprehensive integration of electrification and sustainable transport measures into NDC updates indicate a desire for holistic approaches.

### ***Community and Stakeholder Engagement***

- Successful implementation of strategies requires active participation from local communities and relevant stakeholders, such as academia and private sectors.
- Effective and early participatory processes are recognized as essential for building credibility and ensuring the successful implementation of plans.

### ***Infrastructure and Policy Frameworks***

- Enabling infrastructure and supportive public policies are seen as foundational for transitioning to greener practices, whether in transport, energy, or agriculture.
- The importance of institutional frameworks that transcend political changes and ensure continuity in planning and implementation is stressed.

### ***Capacity Building and Technical Support***

- There is a clear need for enhanced capacity building at national and local levels to equip stakeholders with necessary tools for effective implementation.
- Requests for increased technical support and financing mechanisms highlight the challenges faced by many countries in adopting and implementing ambitious policies.
- A need for more financial resources to enhance capacity building, trainings and the establishment of tools

### ***Adaptation and Resilience***

- Future planning should not only focus on mitigation but also incorporate adaptation strategies to enhance resilience, particularly in urban mobility and transport systems.
- The sessions suggest that integrating adaptation targets into future NDCs/LTS is crucial for addressing ongoing and emerging climate challenges.

### ***Challenges in Policy Alignment***

- Misalignment between sectoral policies or incentives (e.g., transport, land-use) and climate goals is a recurring barrier to effective implementation.
- Identifying and addressing these gaps is critical to enhance the effectiveness of climate action across various sectors.
- Too much emphasis is put on top-down (government leaders) to set or increase NDC ambition, with little or no experience and high administrative turnover. There needs to be more focus placed on policy informed by bottom-up (developers, civil society, private sector) climate action.



*Figure 7: Global Workshop Participants Reflecting on Breakout Group Discussions*

## Day 2: Accelerating Implementation

*Day two of the global workshop focused on implementation actions to meet existing climate goals set by NDCs and LTS through financing mechanisms, policy and regulatory changes, multi-stakeholder collaboration, and replication of good practices.*

### Day 2 Plenary Sessions

#### *Fireside Chat – Accelerating NDC and LTS Implementation*

Starting off Day 2, the Fireside Chat focused on accelerating NDC and LTS implementation through exchanging lessons learned from Nigeria and the Philippines, focusing primarily on mobilizing climate finance. This event hosted several speakers, and was moderated by Mr. Ron Benioff, GCAP Executive Director. Speakers included:

- **Mr. Felix William Fuentesbella**, Undersecretary at the Department of Energy, Republic of the Philippines
- **Ms. Amudi Chioma Felistas**, National Desk Officer for NDC/LT-LEDS at the National Council on Climate Change, Nigeria.
- **Ms. Berit von Kurnatowski**, Deputy Director of the IKI Division at the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Action, Germany.

Each speaker shared instances from their own experiences where they had to navigate internal conflicts and trade-offs when implementing climate policies, the challenges or realities that their own country faces in translating climate commitments into tangible action, and the proudest personal moments they have seen working to advance their NDCs and long-term strategies.

Speakers highlighted that the NDCs are also an opportunity to achieve sustainable development and economic growth, strengthen policy coherence across sectors, and ensure climate budgets are aligned with the NDC goals throughout national and subnational bodies. Speakers noted the importance of public-private partnerships to help unlock finance for climate action and the need to make loans more easily accessible for implementers.

Panelists also discussed the opportunity for green job creation and improved energy security and resilience within the clean energy transition. As an example, the Republic of the Philippines has implemented an innovative green jobs act that provides incentives for employers who provide green job opportunities. The panel also highlighted the importance of workforce development by collaborating with young leaders and creating demand for businesses to shift approaches to meet climate goals. Ms. Berit introduced the International Climate Initiative (IKI) as a key mechanism for Germany to support biodiversity and climate change programs around the world and ‘stand together’ against this global challenge.



### **LTS Clinic**

The LTS Clinic was hosted by the United Nations Development Programme, in partnership with NDC Partnership, UNFCCC, and 2050isNow. This session took participants on a deep dive into the LTS process discussing:

- **LTS/NDC Alignment**
- **Just Transition Elements**
- **Financing & Implementation**
- **Policy Integration**
- **Whole-of-Society Approach**

The session started with opening remarks by Ms. Sangji Lee from UNDP followed by a presentation from Ms. Miriam Garcia from the World Resources Institute highlighting the importance of aligning NDCs and LTS, unpacking key considerations including development priorities and pathways, macroeconomic considerations, finance and support needs, adaptation and just transitions.

The initial presentations were followed by an enriching panel of climate leaders, moderated by Ms. Sangji Lee, who shared lessons learned from around the world on LTS design and implementation. Panelists included:

- **Mr. Esteban Barrantes Vásquez**, Advisor at the Ministry of Environment and Energy, Costa Rica.
- **Mr. Tapiwa Junior Kmurko**, Climate Change Mitigation Officer at the Ministry of Environment, Climate, and Wildlife, Zimbabwe.
- **Mr. Felipe Gajardo León**, Minister's Assessor at the Ministry of the Environment, Chile.
- **Mr. Julius Joubert**, Senior Economist at the Ministry of Finance, National Planning and Trade, Seychelles.

Key lessons from this panel included:

- Ensuring the Ministries of Finance are a key stakeholder in the planning of the LTS and net zero goals, working in tandem with the Ministries of Environment
- Ensuring alignment of national development plans, policies, and objectives across sectoral ministries
- Identifying the opportunities for socio-economic development to improve the livelihoods of local communities
- Making climate strategies financially viable for all
- Implementing participatory approaches from key stakeholder groups such as national and subnational governments, academia, private sector, youth and local communities.
- Using modelling approaches and assessment tools, such as MAC Curve, to assess pathways forward and help prioritize measures.

- Ensuring the energy transition does not leave anyone behind – equity and inclusion

Participants shared several key challenges and solutions throughout the clinic. Regarding **LTS/NDC alignment**, participants discussed common challenges from policymaking, monitoring mechanisms, lack of political will, as well as subnational and institutional coordination. Shared solutions for LTS/NDC alignment included increased intergovernmental collaboration and/or institutional working groups. Likewise, participants shared ambitions for increased knowledge exchange and capacity building at a local level.

Discussing **just transitions**, participants shared many universal challenges, from timely processes, political disruption, to lack of technical knowledge. Most addressed, was the lack of willingness to engage in transitions on a local/community level and the communication gap between grassroots communities and policymakers. In solving these issues, participants shared solutions focused on building public awareness and trust, highlighting the importance of education and capacity building to develop new skills, as well as creating inclusive policy considering socio-economic factors. It was highlighted that one can break silos and achieve just transition by ensuring NDCs, LTS and other key national development plans are well aligned and provide the opportunity for a robust stakeholder engagement process. Proper data management systems to inform inclusive and just policies and financing for project and program implementation were also highlighted as key needs to enhance the just transition.

While sharing the challenges and solutions associated with **finance**, themes of bankability and capacity were presented as universal challenges. Several participants felt a lack of bankable projects, and capacity to meet funding needs were major challenges in the financing of LTS. Additional challenges shared were political change, risk perception, and lack of data. In order to combat these challenges, participants proposed increased risk reduction and transparency to ease the hesitation of funders. Additionally, there was emphasis on encouraging local agreements and goal setting to incentivize the financing of LTS.

Apart from alignment, transition, and finance, participants discussed a **whole-of-society approach**, sharing their challenges with time constraints and goal setting issues. The clinic helped develop solutions, proposing bottom-up dialogues, sharing processes to build ownership, increase trust and improve motivation as key solutions in this approach. Regarding **policy integration** participants highlighted the challenges of changing geopolitics. They underscored the value of prioritizing the private sector to drive change. Reflecting the importance of business in LTS was posed as a solution, prioritizing policy at a private-sector level, to drive wider adoption of policy and LTS.



Figure 8: LTS Clinic Organized by UNDP, NDC Partnership, UNFCCC, and 2050isNow

## Day 2 Breakout Sessions

Participants were then encouraged to participate in one of the following eight breakout sessions, determined by their interests and expertise. More information on each of the sessions and lessons learned can be found in the Appendix 2 of the report:

- **National Transition Planning to Accelerate Climate Action and Support Sustainable Development**, the Coalition of Finance Ministers (World Bank)
- **The Role of Article 6 in Enhancing Carbon Markets and Financing NDCs**, GCAP Finance Working Group, UNDP, C&E Advisory and SouthSouthNorth
- **Solutions for Enabling a High Share of Renewables**, NREL, UNFCCC, Renewable Energy in Latin America and the Caribbean (RELAC)
- **Enhancing Energy Efficiency in NDCs**, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- **Meeting Road Transport Decarbonization Goals through Standards and Targets**, the International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT)
- **Achieving Climate Goals through Holistic Transport and Energy Decarbonization**, Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21) and the Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport (SLOCAT)

- **Low-Emission Roadmaps for Food and Agriculture: Global Strategies and Success Stories**, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- **Harnessing Clean Energy for Rural Transformation and Advancement of NDCs**, the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP) and GCAP/NREL

Below is a condensed list of the most prevalent cross-cutting key findings that emerged from the discussions:

## Day 2 Breakout Sessions - Key Takeaways

### *Integrated Approaches and Planning*

- Successful climate action requires a holistic and integrated approach that combines transport, energy, and local development strategies. Coordination among various sectors is essential for effective implementation.
- The implementation and investability of NDCs may be enhanced by developing - over time - strategic whole-of-government national transition plans that set a clear direction, concrete action and investment plans, and robust institutional arrangements for governance and system-wide engagement.

### *Partnerships and Collaboration*

- Engaging local communities and integrating regional plans into national frameworks are vital for building trust and ownership. This local involvement enhances the effectiveness of climate actions.
- Strong collaboration between public sectors and private enterprises is critical. This includes building trust and ensuring that private sector needs are considered in planning and financing.
- There is a strong interest in ongoing peer learning and knowledge exchange among countries to share experiences and best practices in NDC and NTP development.

### *Challenges and Needs*

- Fragmentation and lack of coordination between different government ministries, along with mistrust between stakeholders, pose significant challenges to implementation
- There is a clear need for enhanced capacity building, technical expertise, peer-learning, and financial strategies to support local actors and ensure the effective execution of climate initiatives.

### **Monitoring and Tracking Systems**

- Developing robust systems to track and report on progress at sub-national and national levels is essential for evaluating the effectiveness of climate actions and ensuring accountability.

### **Co-Benefits and Stakeholder Engagement**

- Emphasizing the co-benefits of climate actions can maximize support and stakeholder engagement. Effective stakeholder engagement is crucial for ensuring community buy-in to achieve ambitious climate goals.

### **Financial Strategies**

- Aligning financial resources with long-term climate goals and creating bankable projects is crucial to attract investment and support transitions to sustainable practices.



*Figure 9: Breakout Session on Harnessing Clean Energy for Rural Transformation and Achieving NDCs, led by the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP) and GCAP/NREL*

## Day 3: Ensuring a Just and Resilient Transition

*Day three of the global workshop focused on ensuring the global systemic transformation is just, inclusive, resilient and equitable by providing a whole-of-society engagement from design to implementation and ensuring adaptation is fully integrated in economy-wide and sectoral approaches.*

### Day 3 Plenary Sessions

#### Case Study – Ensuring a Just and Resilient Transition

The session was run as a deep dive case study presentation, followed by a discussion of the case study and a Q&A with participants. The aim was to explore country lessons and experiences that highlighted approaches to ensuring just transitions and equitable NDCs/LTS. Learning from the government and local communities' perspective helped to bring out different voices and viewpoints, all of which were important in advancing a just and resilient transition. There was an opportunity to conclude the case study presentation or its discussion with a provocation, challenge, or invitation to the audience: where did we, as a global climate community, need to push ourselves?

The session was moderated by Ms. Hajar Yagkoubi, UN Youth Representative, and included the following presenters:

- **Ms. Reshma Ram**, Biennial Update Report (BUR) National Coordinator, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Fiji
- **Mr. Justin Shirima**, Tanganyika Farmers Association, Tanzania
- **Ms. Rosilena Lindo**, former Secretary of Energy, Panamá
- **Ms. Lilibeth Jimenez**, solar champion, Panamá

Ms. Rosilena Lindo discussed Panama's efforts to implement initiatives aimed at achieving a just energy transition, highlighting programs that could be relevant and replicable in other contexts. Among these initiatives are the SDG7 Academy and the Solar Champion Initiative. Ms. Lilibeth Jimenez also shared her personal experience with the Solar Champion program, describing how it positively impacted her life and the lives of those around her.

Ms. Reshma Ram presented the perspective of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) on the challenges and opportunities for achieving just and resilient transitions within LTS and NDCs. She highlighted key challenges faced by Fiji, including its vulnerability to climate change impacts, limited access to finance, heavy dependence on fossil fuels, and energy access issues in rural communities. Ms. Ram also outlined Fiji's approach to tackling these challenges, which

includes creating new job opportunities, retraining the workforce, implementing inclusive policies, securing financing, and strengthening resilience in infrastructure development, agriculture, and the fisheries sector.

Mr. Justin Shirima emphasized the importance of including smallholder farmers in the NDC and LTS planning processes. He stressed the need to build farmers' capacity to adopt sustainable agricultural practices while ensuring food security. Mr. Shirima also highlighted the critical role of accurate data in developing equitable solutions and underscored the importance of engaging stakeholders at all levels.

Audience members were encouraged to share what a 'Just Transition' looks like in their own countries, what "justice" means to them, topics most helpful to build capacity, and a specific take-away that they plan to put into action in their own contexts.



*Figure 10: Rosilena Lindo speaks at the final plenary session on Ensuring a Just and Resilient Transition*

### Day 3 Breakout Sessions

After the plenary panel, participants broke up into the final break-out discussion sessions. These six topics allowed attendees to dive deeper into subject matter that was most interesting and

relevant to them. More information on each of the sessions and lessons learned can be found in the Appendix 2 of the report:

- **Just Transition and Transition Risk**, (GCAP Finance Working Group)
- **Just Energy Transitions: The Good, the Challenges, and the Opportunities**, (GCAP / NREL)
- **Accelerating Transport Decarbonization: Priorities and Opportunities for Strengthened Public-Private Collaboration**, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- **Developing Scalable and Bankable Electric Bus Programs**, the International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- **Tackling Multiple Challenges Through Climate-Smart Rice Cultivation**, (African Climate Action Partnership)
- **Tracking Progress towards a Just Transition**, (WRI)

Below is a summary of the key cross-cutting insights that were derived from these discussions.

## Day 3 Breakout Sessions - Key Takeaways

### *Collaboration and Partnerships*

- Emphasizing the importance of partnerships among researchers, extension agents, and private entities to enhance climate-smart practices and technologies.
- Highlighting the necessity for cooperation between public and private sectors in climate initiatives to attract investment and share best practices.

### *Financing and Investment Strategies*

- Identifying and addressing various risks (policy, economic, technological) associated with financing sustainable projects, particularly in energy transition and transport decarbonization (e.g. electric bus adoption).
- Utilizing a range of financing instruments, such as project finance and green bonds, to support initiatives and encourage private sector participation.

### *Technology and Digital Tools*

- Leveraging digital tools to improve productivity and resource management in agriculture, particularly in climate-smart practices.
- The need for adequate charging infrastructure and operational planning for the successful integration of electric vehicles.



### ***Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing***

- Developing skills and capacity building among local stakeholders to effectively implement and maintain sustainable energy and transport systems, and agricultural practices.
- Creating opportunities for sharing successful practices and innovations among countries and organizations to foster collaboration and learning.

### ***Sustainability and Resilience***

- Prioritizing transport decarbonization in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and emphasizing the importance of sustainable energy/transport solutions.
- Integrating climate-smart rice cultivation methods and sustainable land management practices into broader agricultural policies for enhanced resilience.

### ***Inclusion and Equity***

- Addressing challenges related to the inclusion of women in agricultural decision-making processes, as seen in the context of rice production.
- Acknowledging the inequality in access to sustainable transport options and the need for comprehensive public policies to bridge this gap.
- Ensuring that just energy transition strategies consider local languages, cultures, needs of individuals, and local context in the design of workforce development programs.

### ***Emerging Practices and Innovations***

- Sharing successful strategies from different countries (e.g., Brazil's public transport laws, India's eFAST initiative) to inspire similar initiatives elsewhere.
- Highlighting the importance of pilot projects to validate analyses and refine implementation strategies in both agriculture and transport sectors



*Figure 11: GCAP Global Workshop Participants gather for final reflections*

## Day 4: Site Visit – Iguazu National Park and Iguazu Falls

*The final day of the global workshop included a visit to Iguazu National Park and Iguazu Falls. This provided a remarkable opportunity for attendees to engage with one of the most stunning natural landscapes in the world.*

Upon arrival at the park, participants were immersed in the rich biodiversity of the region, characterized by its lush rainforest and diverse wildlife. Particularly striking was the vantage point at the Devil's Throat, where the immense power and beauty of the water were on full display. This experience not only highlighted the importance of conservation efforts within such natural wonders but also fostered a deeper appreciation for the intricate relationship between environmental sustainability and global climate initiatives.



Figure 12: Global Workshop Participants at Iguazu Falls

## Country Action Planning

At the end of each day, participants reflected on lessons learned in groups sharing similarities in geographic region or technical area. Moreover, these groups were asked to create an action plan that would outline next steps and key priorities they felt their country must undertake to better align and implement their NDCs. As participants represented diverse stakeholders in similar contexts, these reflections offered to:

- Foster collaboration and peer learning across practitioners from the same country or similar countries (size/geography, etc.)
- Identify concrete actionable areas and activities emerging from the workshop that can inform/advance your country's NDC and LTS
- Identify needed areas of support and peer learning



*Figure 13: Group 20 (Peru) working on their Country Action Plan*

Members worked together to define critical action areas, necessary resources, key stakeholders, and obstacles that would need to be addressed to implement the plan. From these plans, GCAP has uncovered common themes across each individual plan. Some standout insights include:

- There was a spread of priority topics across action areas including energy, agriculture/forestry/livestock, knowledge sharing, policy alignment, public-private partnership, transportation, investment, governance, monitoring & evaluation, and more. This highlights the multifaceted nature of climate initiatives and the idiosyncratic needs of each country.
- More than half of all groups noted either finance or technical assistance as the key resources needed to implement their plans. This further embeds these recurring themes as critical considerations for supporting countries moving forward.

- Government entities such as ministries, local governments, and government leaders were indicated most often as a key stakeholder for implementation of action plans. This underscores the importance of public-private collaboration and the need for government buy-in on climate agendas.
- Lack of Buy-In/Awareness, along with Technical Capacity, was noted as the most notable obstacle for implementing action plans. While difficult, raising awareness and engaging local community members can be a low-cost way to move the needle on global climate action.

Full graphs of these subjects can be found in the Appendix 3 for further reference.



*Figure 14: Group 7 (Nepal) collaborating during the Country Action Planning*

## Climate Awards

The 2024 GCAP Climate Action Leadership Awards recognizes and celebrates outstanding efforts of climate leaders around the world to accelerate the implementation of climate commitments. Six awards were given in three categories: Climate Action Innovation, Just Transition, and Youth Climate Action. The winners were chosen by an international panel of experts from more than 50 nominations and are as follows:

### **Esther Wang'ombe (Kenya)**

Director at Kenya's Ministry of Petroleum, leading projects to rehabilitate degraded forests, boost local economies, and foster community-driven climate action.

### **Vincent Nikiema (Burkina Faso)**

President of SOS Energie Burkina, empowering women with agroecological skills and innovative climate-smart solutions like solar bakeries and green charcoal production.

### **Carolina Martínez Cuéllar (Colombia)**

Manager of Bogota's public transport operator, La Rolita, driving social inclusion and environmental sustainability with a diverse, eco-conscious workforce and electric bus fleet.

### **Karunarathnalage Lilan Udayanga Dayananda (Sri Lanka)**

Managing Director and CEO of Elzian Agro, leveraging IoT and advanced tech to revolutionize small-scale farming, boost climate resilience, and support marginalized communities.

### **Muhammad Hammad Abbasi (Pakistan)**

Founder VGreenO, Co-Lead LCOY Pakistan, engaging thousands of young activists and promoting inclusive climate action across all societal levels.

### **Sebastian Habeger Pilla Quinchiguango (Ecuador)**

Educator at ECOS Foundation in the Galapagos Islands, who, as a young indigenous leader, champions youth engagement in climate action, inspiring the next generation of environmental stewards in one of the world's most unique ecosystems.

The collective efforts of the 2024 GCAP Climate Action Leadership Award winners illustrate a dynamic approach to advancing the global climate agenda. By championing innovation, social inclusion, and sustainability, these leaders demonstrate how localized initiatives can drive meaningful progress in addressing climate challenges. Their work underscores the importance of integrating diverse perspectives and solutions, from empowering marginalized communities to fostering youth engagement and leveraging technology for climate resilience. These contributions not only enhance local capacities but also align with broader climate commitments, reinforcing the notion that effective climate action is a collaborative endeavor that requires involvement from all sectors of society. Ultimately, their achievements serve as a beacon for others, highlighting the potential for impactful climate leadership to inspire global change.



*Figure 15: Caroline Uriarte (GCAP) presenting award to Karunarathnalage Lilan Udayanga Dayananda.*

## Summary

The Global Climate Action Partnership (GCAP) welcomed GCAP members to Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil, for three days of comprehensive programming to advance international cooperation on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-Term Strategies (LTS) to meet ambitious climate goals. The workshop was designed as a platform for countries and climate practitioners to collectively reflect, strategize, and strengthen climate actions by sharing lessons learned, determining emerging practices, and identifying areas of collaboration. Together, participants co-created inclusive and equitable solutions aimed at accelerating implementation and raising ambition of NDCs aligned with LTS to inform the 2025 new NDCs and achieve Mission 1.5.

The insights gained during the informative plenary events, robust breakout discussions, and invaluable one-on-one conversations at the 2024 GCAP Global Workshop in Foz do Iguaçu present a unique opportunity to inform future programming within the partnership. These dynamic interactions not only fostered a rich exchange of ideas but also highlighted the critical importance of collaboration in addressing climate challenges. Participants worked with one another to develop individualized country action plans that encapsulated key lessons learned, empowering them to take actionable steps back home and initiate reforms tailored to their specific contexts. By emphasizing shared experiences and collaborative strategies, GCAP can enhance its approach to driving sustainable initiatives, ensuring that its future activities support its members in achieving a resilient and equitable future for all. This collective commitment is vital as we strive to meet ambitious climate goals and support one another in our global efforts.



Figure 16: GCAP Global Workshop Participants



## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Registration Infographics

#### Topics of Interest Across Participants

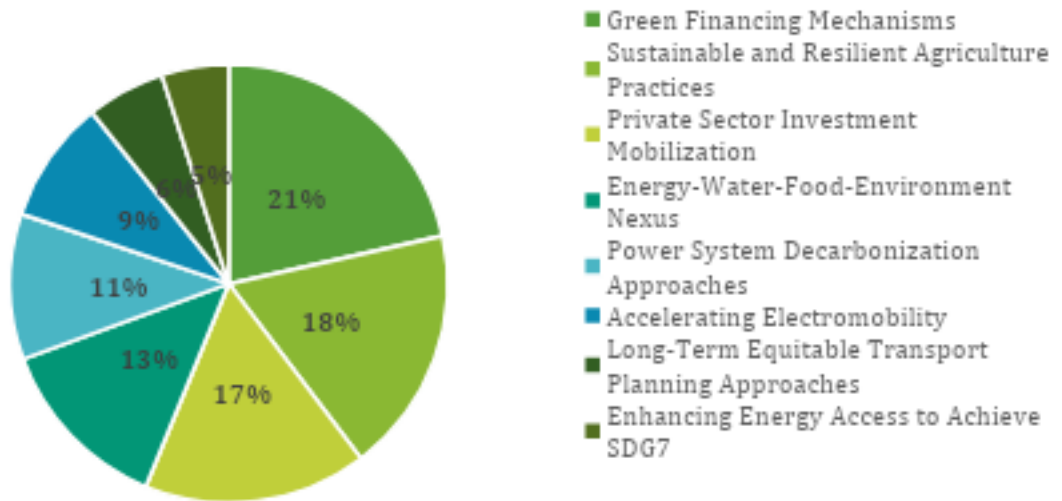


Figure 17: Percent of Registrants Noting Each Interest in Peer Collaboration

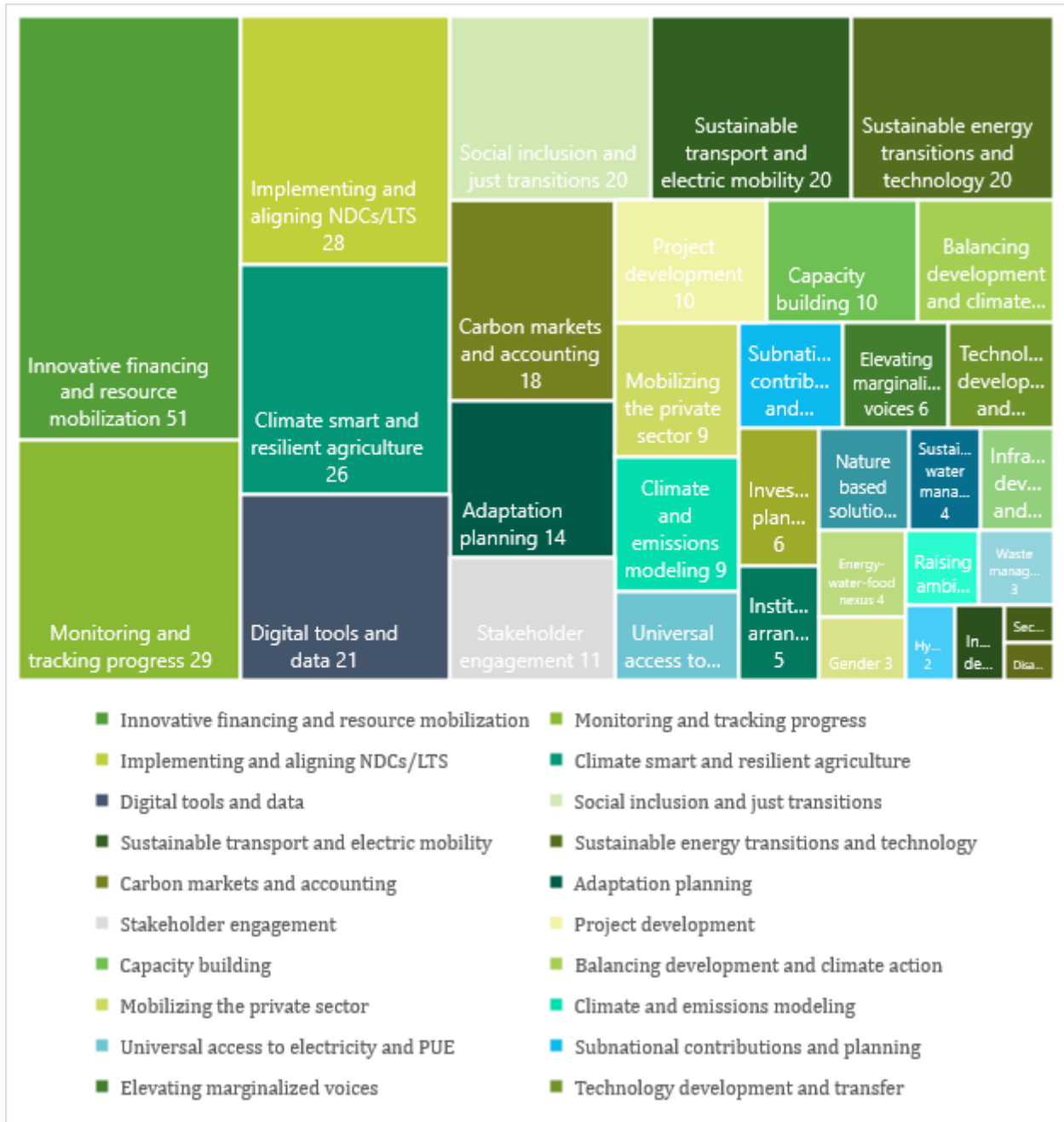
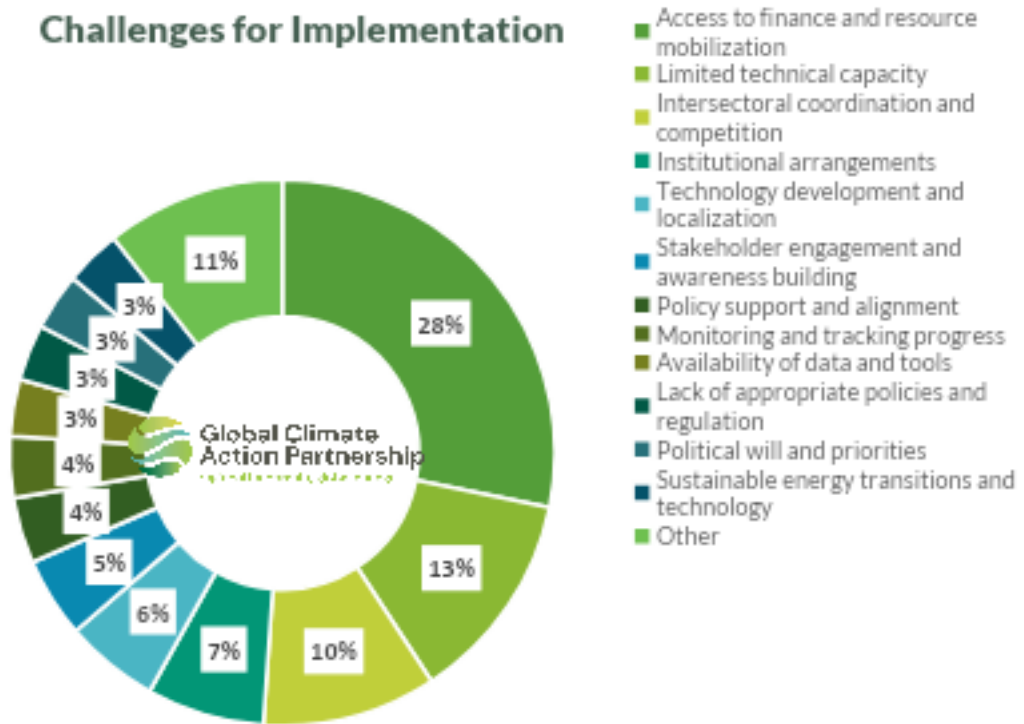
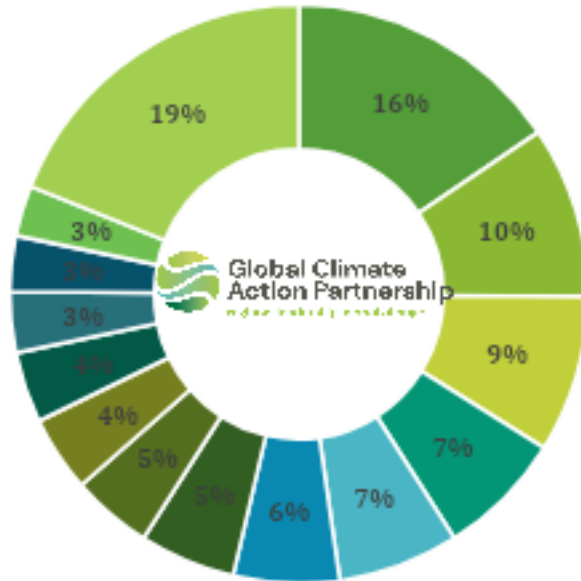


Figure 18: Participants Interests in Peer Collaboration

## Challenges for Implementation

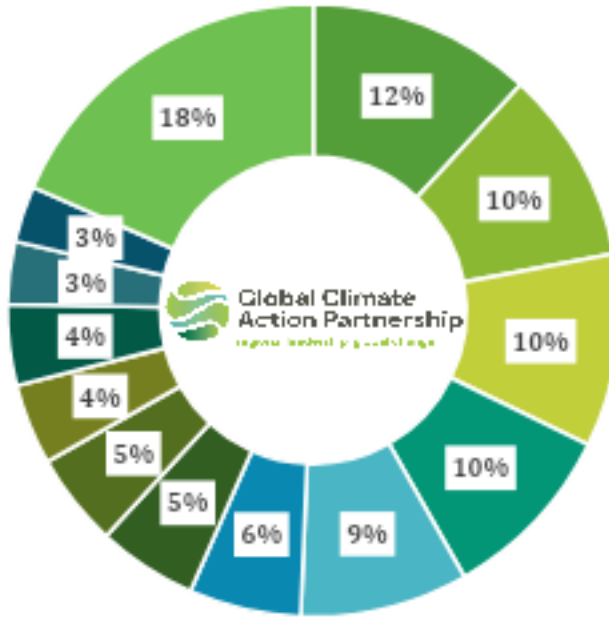


## Challenges for Ensuring Just Transitions



- Access to finance and resource mobilization
- Harmonization of policy frameworks
- Local ownership, sustained engagement, and co-development
- Balancing development, equity, and climate action
- Limited technical capacity
- Local workforce development and transition
- Underlying poverty and socioeconomic conditions
- Intersectoral coordination
- Participatory frameworks and inclusive governance
- Equitable access to opportunities, resources, and technologies
- Compensation mechanisms for affected communities
- Political will and priorities
- Engagement of carbon-intensive sectors
- Other

## Hopeful Takeaways from GCAP Workshop



- General best practices and lessons learned
- Awareness of new tools and knowledge
- Collaboration, networking, and partnerships
- Best practices for resource mobilization
- Technical exchange with similar countries
- Policy frameworks
- Sustainable energy transitions
- Innovative approaches for financing
- Social inclusion and just transitions
- NDC operationalization and tracking progress
- Transport and electric mobility
- Agriculture and food security
- Other

## Appendix 2: Breakout Sessions

### Breakout Sessions Day 1

<p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</p> <p>New Zealand Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research Centre (NZGARC)</p>	<p><b>Session Title:</b> Strengthening GHG Inventories to Support Evidence-Based Climate Action in the Agriculture Sector</p> <p><b>Session Description:</b> With more than 80 percent of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) including the agriculture sector, it is vital that robust greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories are developed to inform GHG targets, policies and actions in the agricultural sector. This session will describe how GHG inventories enhance and measure progress against NDC targets, aligning long-term strategies (LTS), and contributing to global action initiatives, while increasing food security. Tools and opportunities for countries to strengthen capacity in the agriculture sector will be presented. Participants will engage in discussions on what is important to support GHG inventories in developing countries, including sharing experiences that show promise and lessons learned, and develop a way forward.</p> <p><b>Lessons Learned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong research institutions enhance GHG inventory efforts.</li> <li>• There are opportunities for increased international collaboration.</li> <li>• Participants valued sharing diverse national experiences but expressed disappointment at the livestock focus.</li> <li>• Accademia plays a critical role in establishing strong institutional arrangements and sustainable data collections.</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs and Next Steps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote knowledge sharing and awareness of the CBIT.</li> <li>• Create spaces for collaboration and public-private partnerships.</li> <li>• Address data collection gaps and establish a helpdesk for funding access.</li> <li>• Stronger collaboration with academia and research institutes needed as well as engagement with youth.</li> </ul>
<p>Fundación Bariloche</p>	<p><b>Session Title:</b> Nature Based Solutions for More Sustainable Lands and Water</p> <p><b>Session Description:</b></p>

	<p>This session will explore the diversity of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS). Participants will have the opportunity to reflect on and share various NbS approaches used in policy-making. While the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA 5.2/EA 5) defines NbS as measures that protect, conserve, restore, and sustainably manage terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems to address social, economic, and environmental challenges, NbS is often considered an umbrella term. This session will explore how the broad range of approaches under NbS can be harmonized to ensure shared goals at planning and implementation levels.</p> <p><b>Lessons Learned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diverse challenges exist in implementing NbS; at the international level, their inclusion in negotiated texts has been contentious.</li> <li>• Countries have made varying levels of progress in designing and implementing NbS at national and local levels.</li> <li>• NbS effectiveness varies by context and sector, including both urban and rural settings.</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs and Next Steps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing sustainable business models for nature conservation while managing carbon market risks is crucial. NbS must also be cost-effective for private sector adoption.</li> <li>• Improved collaboration among stakeholders is necessary, especially integrating community and traditional knowledge. In agriculture, stronger dialogues between producers and academia are essential to identify appropriate technologies and approaches.</li> <li>• Creating effective incentives is vital to encourage the adoption of NbS across sectors.</li> </ul>
GIZ-Brasil	<p><b>Session Title:</b> Green Skills Development for Urban Mobility</p> <p><b>Session Description:</b> The breakout session covers the topic “Green skills development for urban mobility” with a focus on experiences from Brazil. It brings together specialists and partners from the fields of skills development, as well as urban practitioners.</p> <p><b>Lessons Learned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Brazil, about 50% of emissions are related to transport sector</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration of second lives for batteries, there is a market for reuse and recycle</li> <li>• Public transit relies mainly on buses</li> <li>• Co-benefits for drivers and users of EV buses: less heat and noise</li> <li>• Market growth of EV buses needs to be sustainable</li> <li>• In a vast country like Brazil, training centers must also be mobile and take knowledge to where fixed infrastructure cannot be maintained</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs and Next Steps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public awareness on tech and innovation</li> <li>• Need revenue sharing models</li> <li>• Sharing experiences from well-established models</li> <li>• Improved city planning and buy-in from all stakeholders</li> <li>• Updated bus fleet ownership and governance models</li> </ul>
<p>Asociación Sustentar</p> <p>The Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport (SLOCAT)</p>	<p><b>Session Title:</b> Pathways to 2030: Accelerating Fossil-Free Transport Systems</p> <p><b>Session Description:</b> Join us for a collaborative session designed to support countries in raising NDC ambition in the transport sector. Using the “Enable-Avoid-Shift-Improve” framework, we will focus on measures and strategies to enhance fossil-free transport systems. In delving into the “Enable” aspect, we will address topics such as governance, financial mechanisms, and MRV systems. Participants will engage in peer exchanges and discussions on these topics, gaining insights to strengthen national policies and fulfill global commitments. The session will also showcase best practices and strategies for scaling up ambition in transport decarbonization by highlighting the Transport High Ambition Groups in Asia and Latin America.</p> <p><b>Lessons Learned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A comprehensive approach to sustainable mobility is essential, following the EASI framework (Enable, Avoid, Shift, Improve).</li> <li>• Urban redesign is necessary to reduce transport demand (Avoid) and promote sustainable modes (Shift), such as public transport and active mobility.</li> <li>• Enabling infrastructure and public policies are crucial for a successful transition to greener mobility; technology alone is not sufficient.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mexico’s Metrobus system is a model for electric buses and sustainable public transport, showing significant emissions reduction.</li> <li>• Countries like Chile and Canada exemplify successful participatory processes that enhance the credibility and ability to implement transport plans.</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs and Next Steps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 400 sustainable transport strategies have been identified in NDCs, but clearer targets for adaptation are necessary.</li> <li>• Enhanced capacity building at national and local levels is vital for effective transport decarbonization.</li> <li>• Frameworks linking electric mobility with renewable energy initiatives are necessary for developing sustainable transport systems.</li> </ul>
<p>The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)</p> <p>International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)</p>	<p><b>Session Title:</b> Long-Term Energy Planning Linked with NDC Short-Term Action</p> <p><b>Session Description:</b> This session will focus on long-term energy planning to help inform NDC ambition raising and LTS. Participants can expect to learn about different planning tools, lessons learned, regional assessments and gap analyses, and strategies to link long-term planning to concrete targets and near-term action. We will hear from different countries, regions, and international cooperation organizations, to learn about what is working, what is missing, and identify strategies and next steps to prioritize as we get closer to setting and publishing our next round of higher ambition climate targets. Come join us for a dynamic dialogue to learn from success and seek innovative solutions to help bridge the near- and long-term strategy gap!</p> <p><b>Lessons Learned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy plans often lack alignment with NDC targets, leading to confusion; they are generally less ambitious than sectoral goals.</li> <li>• Scenario-based long-term strategies (LTS) can enhance alignment between climate and energy planning.</li> <li>• Strengthening the integration of local institutions in the planning process is crucial.</li> <li>• Decentralized approaches should be adopted to create tailored solutions for energy planning based on local resources.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successful long-term planning relies on robust methodologies, quality data, participatory processes, and transparent communication.</li> <li>• Energy plans are typically motivated by energy security and costs rather than climate goals; integrating decarbonization into the narrative is essential.</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs and Next Steps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translate long-term plans into actionable short-term investment strategies.</li> <li>• Enhance accountability and traceability for financial flows to ensure funds are directed appropriately.</li> <li>• Design participatory processes that enable timely decision-making without becoming overly broad.</li> </ul>
<p>NDC Partnership</p> <p>Asian Development Bank</p>	<p><b>Session Title:</b> Strengthening Vertical Integration to Enhance the Investability of NDC 3.0</p> <p><b>Session Description:</b> This session is designed to explore opportunities and identify potential bottlenecks that may impact the effective vertical integration and investability of NDC 3.0. Utilizing a World Café format, the session will facilitate dynamic and intimate discussions between national and subnational government officials and development partners. The focus will be on addressing key Routes to Ambitious and Implementable NDCs such as outlined in the NDC 3.0 Navigator such as supporting subnational governments’ access to finance, improving understanding of investment needs, evaluating sources of climate finance, fostering enabling environments, and boosting the investability of NDCs. The session also aims at exploring how Ministries of Finance and Planning and the private sector can contribute to strengthening vertical integration.</p> <p><b>Lessons Learned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Difficulty absorbing funds (e.g due-diligence requirements and accreditation)</li> <li>○ Human capacity and attrition</li> <li>○ Not just inclusive, but need to build ownership and accountability</li> <li>○ Goals set by science, not politics</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Technical capacity</li> </ul>

- Robust data collection and MRU systems to inform NDC priorities
- Data for project preparation
- Overreliance on consultants
- Financial resources
  - Clear NDC costing and investable project pipeline
  - Limited access to finance for subnational
  - Country platforms for blended finance (similar countries/regions)

**Needs and Next Steps:**

- “Mini-COPs” to engage folks at subnational level
- TA targeted for committed subnational governments
- De-risking instrument design to encourage investment
- Frame NDCs within business terms
- Increase alignment of NDCs with development plans
- Establish network of local champions
- Consistent top-down messaging
- “Write shops” in governments to support sectors with proposal preparation

## Breakout Sessions Day 2

<p>Coalition of Finance Ministers (World Bank)</p>	<p><b>Session Title:</b> National Transition Planning to Accelerate Climate Action and Support Sustainable Development</p> <p><b>Session Description:</b> As the global economy transitions to a just, low-emissions, climate resilient and nature positive future, we can expect every sector to transform. Systemic transformation requires strategic transition planning across the economy. Governments can play a decisive role through national transition planning: managing the change; setting direction both internally within government and across the economy; and providing incentives, finance and support to accelerate progress. Targeted interventions can help to crowd-in and scale private finance for the transition. No government is starting the planning process from scratch: governments can build on NDCs, LTSs, country platforms and other existing plans and strategies. This hands-on, practical session will introduce recommendations for national transition planning, with interactive exercises to explore the key considerations, action areas and implementation challenges for governments as they develop their plans. Participants will be invited to identify priority focus areas for NDC updates/future LTSs and consider resource and capacity needs.</p> <p><b>Lessons Learned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transitioning from Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to National Transition Plans (NTPs) may follow a three-phase approach:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Set Direction and Priorities</li> <li>○ Deepen and Expand Initiatives</li> <li>○ Embed and Advance Institutionalization</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Governments must drive change by fostering collaboration across sectors and connecting diverse stakeholders</li> <li>• Successful climate action integrates regional and local plans into national frameworks, as demonstrated by countries like Chile.</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs and Next Steps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear inter-ministerial mandates and high-level support</li> <li>• Training for NGOs and local actors to improve implementation.</li> <li>• Alignment of funding with long-term climate goals.</li> <li>• Develop information systems to track sub-national plans.</li> <li>• Foster trust between public and private sectors.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protocols for continuous updates of NDCs and long-term strategies based on performance metrics.</li> </ul>
<p>GCAP Finance Working Group</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>C&amp;E Advisory</p> <p>South South North</p>	<p><b>Session Title:</b> The Role of Article 6 in Enhancing Carbon Markets and Financing NDCs</p> <p><b>Session Description:</b> The session is designed to explore regional opportunities and challenges in developing carbon markets as a source of financing NDCs in Africa, South-East-Asia, and Latin America. Where possible share best practices and success stories by showcasing successful carbon market projects and policies/regulations from each region. Discussions will focus on the operationalization of Article 6.2, which allows the transfer of the Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) between the two countries that can be used to meet their NDCs. The focus will also be on how to promote collaboration and networking by facilitating connections between policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders from the three regions to foster collaboration and knowledge exchange.</p> <p><b>Lessons Learned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two main types of carbon markets: voluntary (no official authorization, used for brand promotion) and compliance (regulated, companies buy credits to offset emissions).</li> <li>• Article 6: Introduces rules for carbon markets, focusing on avoiding double counting and facilitating international carbon credit trade.</li> <li>• Lifecycle of Carbon Projects involves three stages: concept/financing, development/monitoring, and credit issuance/sales.</li> <li>• Successful projects involve local communities and ensure that benefits are shared, e.g., in Kenya, 30% of profits from carbon projects are directed to communities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs and Next Steps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need for clear agreements and transparent processes in carbon credit trading to avoid issues like double counting and greenwashing.</li> <li>• Integrating carbon projects with other benefits such as tourism and electrification to incentivize community participation.</li> <li>• Need for training and support for local communities and stakeholders to engage effectively in carbon markets.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of robust legal and regulatory frameworks to ensure compliance with Article 6 and facilitate international cooperation.</li> <li>• Facilitate access to technology and resources for developing countries to enhance their carbon market participation.</li> </ul>
<p>The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)</p> <p>Asia LEADS Partnership (ALP)</p>	<p><b>Session Title:</b> Solutions for Enabling a High Share of Renewables</p> <p><b>Session Description:</b> This session will explore the technical aspects of expanding and scaling the renewable energy sector. Participants will hear from field experts about strategies for achieving high levels of renewable energy integration both globally and in developing countries. Speakers will highlight lessons learned, gaps and opportunities, and success stories based on their own experience in the field. Additionally, participants will engage in small group discussions on regional initiatives, key enabling conditions for RE integration, impactful international cooperation, and renewable energy modeling. Join us for an insightful analysis of strategies to enhance renewable energy deployment worldwide.</p> <p><b>Lessons Learned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A comprehensive view of energy systems is essential to identify cost-effective solutions. Shifting focus from project-level to policy-level impacts is critical.</li> <li>• Starting with small, manageable projects can lead to larger transformative changes.</li> <li>• Effective integration of infrastructure, policies, and practices across regions is vital for progress.</li> <li>• Cross-sectoral and national planning is necessary to attract financial investment from banks and the private sector.</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs and Next Steps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop clear concepts and objectives in energy that extend beyond just electricity and renewables. Address both the financial constraints and the lack of capacity to create bankable projects.</li> <li>• Identify management strategies for transitions that require less funding but improve efficiency.</li> <li>• Better comprehension of climate change as a variability factor in energy planning is needed.</li> </ul>

<p>Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)</p> <p>The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</p>	<p><b>Session Title:</b> Enhancing Energy Efficiency in NDCs</p> <p><b>Session Description:</b> Energy efficiency is a powerful energy transition strategy, and the single largest measure to mitigate energy demand growth in aligning with net-zero by 2050 pathways. Across all sectors, efficiency measures can be implemented rapidly and cost-effectively. They deliver multiple benefits including faster and more affordable access to energy services, emission reductions, air quality, lower energy prices, economic productivity and green jobs. This session will emphasize the critical role of enhancing energy efficiency within NDCs. Participants will unpack specific opportunities such as efficient appliances and buildings, energy planning, demand flexibility, sustainable cooling, and efficient lifestyles. Learnings and recommendations from the group discussions provide a basic blueprint for countries and partners to continue working together to enhance ambition and implementation of energy efficiency actions through NDCs.</p> <p><b>Lessons Learned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy efficiency in transportation is critical for public transportation access and affordability</li> <li>• Private sector engagement can help with EV introduction to the market</li> <li>• Regulation for energy efficiency in industry calling for energy audits when certain level of consumption is surpassed</li> <li>• Transport sector is a significant source of debt for LAC: requires major investment and region cannot live without</li> <li>• ESCO (Kenya): good example from energy sector for financing for public and private energy efficiency projects</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs and Next Steps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant data gaps make it difficult to identify opportunities for EE</li> <li>• Power sector needs more involvement on demand management</li> <li>• Development of enabling environment for energy efficiency</li> <li>• Conduct integrated EE and RE assessments</li> <li>• Industry guidelines for energy efficiency</li> <li>• Clear training/adoption of methodologies for EE data monitoring</li> <li>• Identify and understand the needs of related stakeholders</li> </ul>
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<p>International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT)</p> <p>REN21</p> <p>The Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport (SLOCAT)</p>	<p><b>Session Title(s):</b> Meeting Road Transport Decarbonization Goals through Standards and Targets and Achieving Climate Goals through Holistic Transport and Energy Decarbonization</p> <p><b>Session Description(s):</b> <u>Meeting Road Transport Decarbonization Goals through Standards</u> Significantly decarbonizing road transport by 2050 will require a rapid global transition to zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs), along with other measures. More and more governments and manufacturers are committing to this transition, but meeting climate goals will require a broad expansion of such commitments, especially in the Global South. Policy is needed to turn these aspirations into reality and enable coordination among all stakeholders. This session will focus on the options governments have and how can they be successfully implemented in diverse countries to promote a rapid, cost-effective, and equitable transition. Participants will have an opportunity to exchange on global commitments and target setting; development of effective standards and regulations; and other policy approaches governments are successfully applying to spur the ZEV transition.</p> <p><u>Achieving Climate Goals through Holistic Transport and Energy Decarbonization</u> The transport sector is not on track to meet climate goals, currently responsible for 20% of global CO2 emissions. The transport and energy sectors are interdependent and can mutually reinforce their decarbonization efforts. This solution-oriented session will explore the synergies between energy and transport for sustainable development. Participants will exchange best practices on approaches to decarbonizing both sectors, focusing on renewables, energy efficiency, collaborative policy frameworks, and integrated planning. Representatives from government, business, civil society, and academia will explore guiding questions that foster mutual understanding and inspire strategic climate action among energy and transport actors. Attendees will gain actionable recommendations for policy integration and a just transition to a fossil-free, resilient, and equitable transport sector by 2050.</p> <p><b>Lessons Learned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transitioning to zero-emission vehicles (ZEV) requires five policy areas: clear market vision, binding regulations, financial incentives, robust charging infrastructure, and consumer awareness.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable transport and energy goals necessitate an integrated approach across urban development, transport systems, and renewable energy, supported by coordinated public policies.</li> <li>• Addressing investment disparities in large countries is crucial for uniform progress, requiring national policies to foster sustainable transport industries.</li> <li>• Partnerships between transport and energy policymakers are essential for effective decarbonization, emphasizing the integration of renewable energy and energy efficiency.</li> <li>• Countries like Paraguay and Costa Rica should develop incentives for renewable energy generation that support electric mobility.</li> <li>• Public awareness campaigns are vital to promote sustainable mobility and highlight environmental and economic benefits.</li> <li>• Emerging Good Practices             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Costa Rica: Electric bus fleet implementation.</li> <li>○ Chile: Public-private collaboration in sustainable aviation.</li> <li>○ Canada: Ambitious decarbonization targets with a focus on charging infrastructure and consumer education.</li> <li>○ Netherlands: Development of a collaborative low-emission zone for freight transport.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Needs and Next Steps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Misalignment between energy and transport sectors.</li> <li>• Insufficient infrastructure for EVs, particularly in low-income countries.</li> <li>• Barriers in policy enforcement and financing.</li> <li>• Resistance from traditional energy sectors.</li> <li>• Limited technical capacity for integrating RE with transport.</li> <li>• Stronger international cooperation on funding and technology transfer.</li> <li>• Civil society's role is crucial in advocating for cleaner transitions.</li> </ul>
<p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</p>	<p><b>Session Title:</b> Low-Emission Roadmaps for Food and Agriculture: Global Strategies and Success Stories</p> <p><b>Session Description:</b> Global food security is at stake! Join the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in exploring strategies and actionable roadmaps for resilient, low emission agrifood systems to ensure food security for all. This session will provide insights into global frameworks that emphasize <b>coordinated</b> climate action, such as the</p>

Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture and the Sharm el Sheikh Joint Work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security and how climate finance initiatives like the FAST Partnership can support their implementation with a special focus on vulnerable groups. Participants will learn from practical, national examples like Costa Rica's Long-Term Strategy (LTS). Additionally, best practices from Kenya will demonstrate how local innovations can drive progress in reducing agricultural emissions. This session aims to provide an open space for dialogue on gaps, challenges and opportunities.

**Lessons Learned:**

- Engage Experts and Communities – One key element to raising ambition and being successful in the implementation of climate targets is to involve local communities, such as agriculture sector stakeholders, youth, and indigenous communities, in decision-making processes to enhance regional relevance and ensure climate goals and solutions are benefiting these communities and leading to socio-economic development.
- Whole of Society Approach – To ensure NDCs and LTS are implementable and achievable, it is important to establish a whole-of-society approach that fully engages stakeholders, including local and national governments, academia, private sector, local communities and civil society, from planning to implementation of climate plans.
- Localization - Transition from a top-down approach to a bottom-up approach in policy development and engaging local communities from planning to implementation.
- Implement MRV Tools - Establish measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) tools to track progress in adaptation and mitigation.
- Address Representation and Inclusivity - Ensure technical and local expertise is present in global negotiations and promote the inclusion of diverse stakeholders.
- Align Research with NDC Goals - Ensure research and data support NDC 3.0 objectives and address regional needs effectively.
- Balance Mitigation and Adaptation - Integrate both mitigation and adaptation measures within NDCs while emphasizing their social and economic benefits.
- Facilitate Access to Finance and Data - Strengthen connections to financial resources and ensure access to clear, comprehensive data for informed decision-making.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlighting Co-benefits - maximize synergies and minimize trade-offs with partners in climate action strategies. Effective stakeholder engagement is vital to link best practices with the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA).</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs and Next Steps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simplified global frameworks with focused goals (e.g., GHG reductions, poverty alleviation) are needed.</li> <li>• Improve the technical expertise within negotiator groups to ensure effective communication of information.</li> <li>• Investment in finance, capacity building, and technology transfer is necessary to connect local actions to global agreements.</li> <li>• Besides negotiations at important international events, like COPs, launch international working groups that work on finding solutions that are science-based and can report back to the international community to take stock of progress made</li> </ul>
<p>Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP)</p> <p>GCAP/NREL</p>	<p><b>Session Title:</b> Harnessing Clean Energy for Rural Transformation and Advancement of NDCs</p> <p><b>Session Description:</b> Join us for an engaging session on harnessing energy to transform rural communities and support national commitments to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Discover how the productive use of energy (PUE) can drive economic growth, improve quality of life, bolster community resiliency, and enhance rural electrification programs. This session will equip you with strategies for implementing PUE projects that contribute to sustainable development and NDC goals. Expect interactive discussions, real-world case studies, and collaborative activities. You'll leave with actionable insights and a network of like-minded professionals ready to drive change.</p> <p><b>Lessons Learned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Productive Use of Energy (PUE) is essential for sustaining communities, creating jobs, and enhancing livelihoods.</li> <li>• A case study from the Shingu community demonstrated that renewable energy improves communication and shows that indigenous peoples support renewable energy initiatives.</li> <li>• Indigenous communities in Brazil are effectively using PUE to meet basic needs, supported by government funding in urban areas.</li> </ul>

- Insights from this session can inform the preparation and implementation of NDC 3.0 and Long-Term Strategies (LTS).

**Needs and Next Steps:**

- While Brazilian households have access to solar energy, there is a lack of data on its utilization.
- Indigenous communities face barriers in accessing resources due to natural disasters like forest fires and droughts.
- Participants expressed a need for more learning and information exchange between countries.
- There is interest in facilitating exchanges between Brazil and other nations on accessing government investments in PUE, especially in contrast to African countries that rely on private sector funding.

### Breakout Sessions Day 3

GCAP Finance  
Working Group

**Session Title:**

Just Transition and Transition Risk (Finance)

**Session Description:**

Join us for an immersive 120-minute session that will transform your understanding of just transition and transition risk in the journey to net zero. Dive deep into the principles of just transition as defined by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and explore compelling examples of economic diversification and transition risk management. Discover how countries are designing innovative frameworks to harness the opportunities of just transition while avoiding its pitfalls. Get hands-on with real-world case studies, engage in dynamic discussions, and learn directly from peers who are leading successful just transition initiatives. This session is more than just a learning opportunity—it's a chance to connect, share insights, and bring back actionable strategies that can be scaled up across the global network of GCAP members. Don't miss out on this chance to be at the forefront of shaping a sustainable and inclusive future!

**Lessons Learned:**

- Successful just transition policies prioritize the inclusion of marginalized communities (women, youth, Indigenous Peoples) from the outset.
- Balancing timelines for intentional community transition and financial return/investment is difficult. There is no perfect project, must learn by doing
- Project design and considerations gets more complex as your projects gets larger.
- Potential mismatch between cost recovery and ability/willingness to pay for new technology/services
- Land acquisition and use is a potential challenge to both community voices and profitability
- Context-specific solutions are essential for success in diverse settings.

**Needs and Next Steps:**

- Practical examples and training on framing jus transition projects for finance
- Financial framework aligned with community valuation, better valuation and regulatory frames for accountability on community outcome

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate dialogue between financial institutions and project/community proponents</li> <li>• Downscaling training to local finance institutions to build awareness and comfort with transition approaches and tech</li> </ul>
<p>Global Climate Action Partnership (GCAP)</p>	<p><b>Session Title:</b> Just Energy Transitions: The Good, the Challenges, and the Opportunities</p> <p><b>Session Description:</b> This session will focus on ensuring that energy transitions are equitable and inclusive, particularly for historically marginalized communities. We will hear from several community voices who will share their experiences navigating this complex environment and discuss how their approaches might be replicated or scaled in other areas. Participants will gain insights into how to support underrepresented communities, engage with locally led solutions, and take effective first steps toward a just energy transition. We invite you to join us for an essential and enlightening conversation about the social aspects of energy transition.</p> <p><b>Lessons Learned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable Energy projects are perceived:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To not create sustainable jobs</li> <li>○ Low profit, less funds to community in comparison with mines/oil &amp; gas</li> <li>○ No community ownership opportunity</li> <li>○ PV near ground heats up and is not good for farms</li> <li>○ Big renewable energy doesn't access gaps and transmission levels</li> <li>○ Agrivoltaics opportunities not clear</li> <li>○ Make every JET program community-led and specific to their conditions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Community JET programs should include:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Childcare so women can focus on discussions</li> <li>○ Language of community/translations</li> <li>○ Start engagement early, no tech just pen/paper</li> <li>○ Culturally sensitive methods</li> <li>○ Provide accessible guide on energy transitions</li> <li>○ Find ways to connect community to markets</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Access to energy:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Don't leave technology behind</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Don't demonize fuel use, bioenergy can be clean and improve lives</li> <li>○ Think of value chain, waste can be a fuel source</li> <li>○ Producers of biomass are not energy experts</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs and Next Steps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Universal base criteria for JET, after that can customize to context</li> <li>● Integrate JET in regulatory framework</li> <li>● Need to de-risk potential job loss, keep people in communities</li> <li>● Not phase out but phase down</li> <li>● Subsidies and incentives need to make clean energy more viable</li> <li>● Technology needs assessment is a key tool</li> <li>● Ownership by communities facilitates seamless implementation and climate action</li> </ul>
<p>World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)</p>	<p><b>Session Title:</b> Accelerating Transport Decarbonization: Priorities and Opportunities for Strengthened Public-Private Collaboration</p> <p><b>Session Description:</b> While governments and businesses set ambitious ZEV deployment targets, the variety of transportation use cases and related ZEV deployment market readiness is hindering sufficient flow of investments in the transition and posing challenges for a timely and equitable transition. Achieving global transport decarbonization targets necessitates fostering public-private collaboration that can clarify opportunities for realizing ambitious adoption roadmaps, ensuring equitable transition and enabling timely ZEV deployment backed by private sector leadership and finance This event will convene governments, private sector representatives and financial institutions to outline priorities and opportunities for accelerating just and resilient Transport decarbonization in developing countries. Using the case example of Brazil, this session will serve as a springboard to shape the partnership to accelerate investments in ZEV and other transport decarbonization solutions that support developing countries in their NDC ambition.</p> <p><b>Lessons Learned:</b></p>

- Strengthening public-private collaboration is essential for enhancing private sector investment in transport decarbonization.
- Various stakeholders highlighted the importance of cooperation, particularly in Brazil, where federal transport is recognized as a constitutional social right.
- A new federal law for public transportation is set for approval in early 2025 to support local legislation and contracts.
- Significant focus on electric buses and other sustainable transport initiatives, with diverse implementation strategies needed for different municipalities.
- Emerging Good Practices
  - Brazil's collaboration with WRI and other organizations to develop local laws and contracts for public transport.
  - Successful initiatives like eFAST in India, which foster public-private collaboration for electric truck and bus deployment.
  - Uber's commitment to achieving 100% zero emissions globally
  - Maersk's pilot projects focused on short corridors for heavy trucks, demonstrating operational cost benefits of electric vehicles.

**Needs and Next Steps:**

- Many municipalities lack the capacity to implement projects effectively
- There are significant upfront costs associated with transitioning to electric vehicles
- Inequality in access to sustainable transport solutions remains a critical issue – need for trainings to address gender inequality, global knowledge exchange on ways to ensure just transition and ensuring financing for these actions
- Need for comprehensive public policies to support infrastructure development
- Build training programs to enhance local capacity and skills related to electric vehicle operations and maintenance.
- Foster collaboration among different government sectors and private companies to address challenges and share best practices.

Develop financial mechanisms, such as green bonds, to support transport decarbonization efforts and incentivize private investment.



<p>International Finance Corporation (IFC)</p>	<p><b>Session Title:</b> Developing Scalable and Bankable Electric Bus Programs</p> <p><b>Session Description:</b> This session will address the key elements needed to develop scalable and bankable electric bus programs to assist countries with meeting their transportation NDC goals. Participants will engage with the IFC’s electric bus toolkit to understand possible frameworks for electric bus programs. In small groups, they will dive into key themes needed to ensure the development of robust programs including regulations, structuring, contracting, financing, technology, and operations. The session will end by applying the framework to two cases: Chile and India.</p> <p><b>Lessons Learned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 80% of vehicles are financed or leased through various instruments: equity, loans, leases, project finance, rental models, bonds.</li> <li>• Private sector participation in public transport varies globally, from outsourcing to full privatization.</li> <li>• Successful global trends include:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Transition from a consolidated model to an unbundled model, where asset companies own the buses, allowing operators to focus on operations without the added burdens of asset ownership.</li> <li>○ Shift from Net Cost Contracts (NCC) to Gross Cost Contracts (GCC), minimizing demand risks for private players.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Needs and Next Steps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasize a risk mitigation mindset in program design is crucial for attracting financing.</li> <li>• Identify and mitigate risks including policy and regulations, macroeconomic, demand risk, creditworthiness, contractual, product technology, and residual value. Engage relevant stakeholders early.</li> <li>• Address risk and develop projects systematically using holistic frameworks like those described by the E-bus Toolkit. .</li> </ul>
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African Climate  
Action Partnership  
(AfCAP)

**Session Title:**

Tackling Multiple Challenges Through Climate-Smart Rice Cultivation

**Session Description:**

The paddy rice sector is vital for global food supply, however, has a significant contribution to GHG emissions. Climate-smart rice practices offer various opportunities in terms of strengthening climate resilience, contributing to methane mitigation and increasing yields and farmers' income. This session will highlight some of the examples of best practice in paddy rice production and how they can address multiple stressors. Using an interactive game, this session will conclude by exploring some of the key entry points to integrating climate targets for the rice sector into national policies and plans.

**Lessons Learned:**

- Emphasis on the importance of partnerships in research to enhance climate-smart practices.
- Utilizing digital tools can significantly support farmers in improving productivity and managing resources.
- There is a need to scale up successful innovations and demonstrate their benefits to increase adoption among farmers.
- Accurate greenhouse gas (GHG) data remains a challenge, and GHG reduction is often not a primary concern for farmers. Instead, leveraging issues like water conservation and yield improvement can drive engagement.
- Brazil: Successful strategies for managing drought conditions.
- Sri Lanka: Establishment of demonstration sites to educate farmers on technology and best practices.

**Needs and Next Steps:**

- In Madagascar, challenges exist regarding the inclusion of women in data collection and decision-making processes in rice production, where women often handle labor-intensive tasks.
- In Sri Lanka, many farmers lack the skills to utilize technology for understanding soil compositions.
- Organize workshops to synthesize available information and promote knowledge exchange.
- Ensure that technology developed is locally applicable and widely published, rather than relying on global organizations.
- Foster collaboration between researchers and extension agents to enhance the dissemination of information.

World Resources  
Institute (WRI)

**Session Title:**  
Tracking Progress towards a Just Transition

**Session Description:**

To understand whether a transition towards national net-zero targets is occurring in a just and equitable manner, it's useful to establish a process for monitoring and evaluating progress towards intended outcomes. This session will discuss the benefits to tracking just transitions, highlight countries' experiences integrating just transition into national climate policies and provide an overview of the ICAT Just Transitions Tracking Guide. During the session, attendees will gain hands-on experience designing some of the key elements involved in a just transition tracking system to understand how climate ambition can be enhanced while ensuring the pathway is inclusive, transparent, and developed for and by impacted stakeholders. Participants will leave with an understanding of the key steps involved in tracking a just transition, essential considerations for engaging with stakeholders and ideas for streamlining just transition tracking into existing national tracking systems.

**Lessons Learned:**

- Regenerative agriculture should be included in education curriculum
- Trainings and productive activities must maintain labor rights
- Food waste initiatives such as food banks or farm-to-table operations help improve local food security
- Grants for NGOs are crucial as these are the main implementers of this work
- Ministry of environment must help reduce risk of investment to encourage financial institutions to invest
- Using organic farming measures can reduce reliance on fertilizers and imports.

**Needs and Next Steps:**

- Implement financial incentives for farmers that use regenerative agriculture such as subsidies, loans, blended finance, grants etc.
- Connect farmers to universities, NGOs, and other stakeholders to encourage better collaboration
- Curb child malnutrition through developing plans that implement more effective food waste initiatives within schools and communities.

### Appendix 3: Country Action Plans Graphs



Figure 23: # of Country Action Plans referencing each Action Area



Figure 24: Number of Country Action Plans referencing each Key Resource Needed



*Figure 25: # of Country Action Plans referencing each Key Stakeholders*

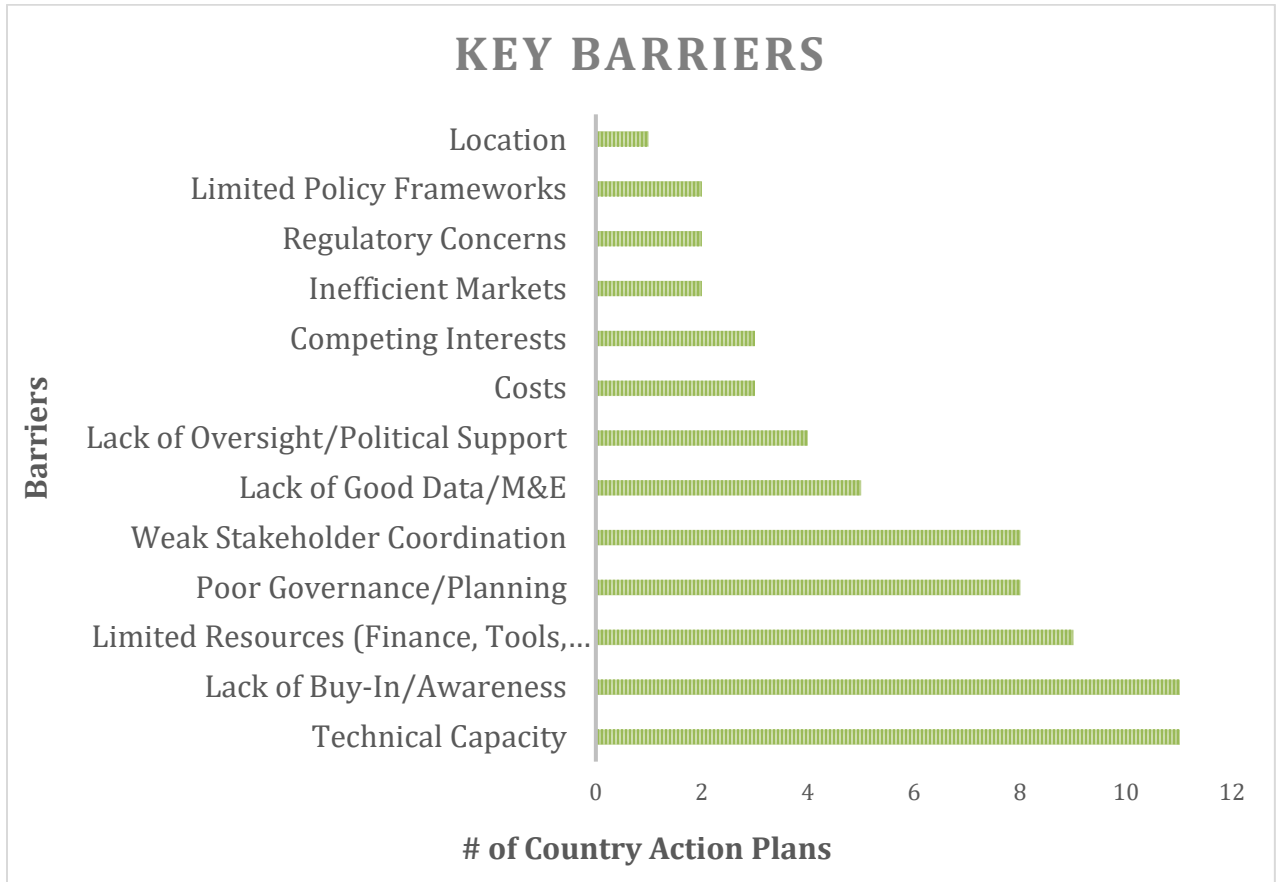


Figure 26: Number of Country Action Plans referencing each Key Barrier to Implementation



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