

27 - 29
JANUARY 2014



DEVMIT IDEAS KIT

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE DEVELOPMENT & MITIGATION FORUM

DEVMIT AND BEYOND

The Development and Mitigation Forum, a gathering of over 100 mainly climate mitigation experts from the global south, suggested the need for a new conversation on the challenge of 'mitigation within a development context' (DevMit). The current conversation has been instigated and

aspirations, on envisioning a future world that is necessarily low carbon but that also fulfils human desires of a good life, the 'Buen vivir'. Scenarios, back-casting and social compacts were proposed as additional tools, engaging with other communities of practice a necessary approach. Achieving 'multiple benefits' was spoken of as the overarching objective, met on multiple scales, through innovation and transformative change. However the

Rather than how to mitigate with development co-benefits, the challenge posed should be, how do you develop with mitigation co-benefits? Or perhaps the greater challenge would be how do you develop without increasing emissions?

*Rashmi Mistry -
Development Provocateur Briefing*



dominated by the international mitigation policy perspective. As such, and given the complexity of the DevMit challenge, this conversation is unlikely to support and enable the transition to a co-created, inclusive, prosperous, low-carbon future on its own.

So what does this new conversation on DevMit look like? Aspects of this peppered the two days of the event, emerging in plenary and corridor discussions, in response to the papers, the presentations, the Development Provocateurs and panel discussions. The emergent conversation included a strong focus on consumption and

conversation understandably retained a strong focus on the 'mitigation benefit' aspect.

This Ideas Kit aims to capture the best thoughts, challenges, ideas, quotes and observations that emerged in our discussion. As agreed by the participants, these are not attributed apart from those referencing outputs on our website or on Twitter, and do not represent the opinions of the organisers or associated institutions. We hope that this provides a useful resource for Mitigation and Development practitioners alike, as this complex area evolves.

HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

The DevMit Ideas Kit provides an entry point into the wealth of ideas and information that emerged from the DevMit Forum. These are clustered into four themes, each with sub-themes. The ideas captured in the text of the electronic version of this Kit are hyperlinked to papers, presentations, blogs and videos on the DevMit website where they were originally discussed, enabling the reader to explore a specific concept further. In addition, stand-alone hyperlinks to individual Forum outputs associated more broadly with a particular theme appear throughout the Kit.

DEVMIT IDEAS KIT

A FRAMING SHIFT

ENTRY POINTS

A "developmental approach" is easily said. But it needs to address policy questions that are rather different from the traditional ones raised in climate policy.

Harald Winkler - Blog Post



The Forum identified that entry points to the DevMit challenge are important.

The international, UNFCCC dominated perspective was associated with a 'mitigation-first' entry point, utilising backward-looking and static concepts such as the developed vs developing country categorisation and 'Business As Usual'. Entering from a purely development-first perspective demonstrated how unlikely it was that the climate constraint would be met – development paths leave Indians with 13 tCO₂ per capita by 2050, a prospect that on its own kills the 2° climate target.

In contrast, the possibility of a 'multiple objectives' framing emerged with increasing frequency as the Forum progressed. This framing was characterised as being future-focused, involving systemic change and collaboration between multiple communities of practice; the challenge is not just about looking for win-win scenarios.

CATALINA RAVIZZA @
cataravizza

#DevMitForum conclusion: Climate first? Development first? Both, people first.

ANDREA RUDNICK
@andrearudnick

No Chilean laws that accomplished mitigation were aimed at mitigating GHG emissions #DevMitForum



SEEKING OPTIONS THAT DELIVER MULTIPLE BENEFITS

Presentation by Anand Patwardhan



DEVELOPMENT IS THE FIRST ORDER PRIORITY

Presentation by Sergio Margulis



BEYOND DEVMIT?

Blog Post by Emily Tyler



A DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACH TO MITIGATION

Blog Post by Harald Winkler



FRAMING

Video Interview: Bert Metz and Navroz Dubash

DEFINITIONS

THE DEVMIT CHALLENGE

The challenge of having an emissions constraint in a development context

DEVELOPMENT PROVOCATEURS

Nine development experts who participated in the Forum, reflecting on its discourse from their particular area of expertise



"A FRAMING SHIFT" continued...

 **EMMANUEL @esulle46**
 #DevMitForum For countries in the Global South to transform their economies to low carbon emission, [an] inclusive coordination process is a must



The Forum heard that development is the domain of many discourses, disciplines and communities of practice; and variously and differently defined across these. As well as being about growth, money and consumption, it was flagged as being a justice issue, a heart issue, and one where people should be put first. We heard that *Adaptation* is inextricable from *Development* and *Mitigation*. Reflecting on climate mitigation impacts, adaptation and mitigation within a developmental context could be done as part of an action-reflection-action pedagogy.

Measurement of development was demonstrated as being complex and contested, but it became clear that development cannot equal growth as

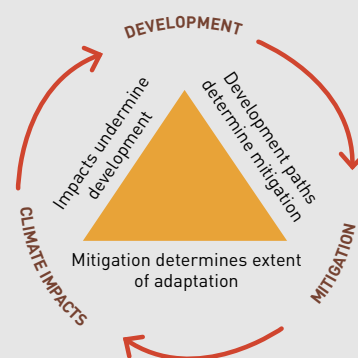
Economic growth does not equal to development. Much mitigation discourse focuses on emissions linked to GDP growth, with assumptions that growth means development. The high and rising inequality across many developing (and developed) countries is evidence that neither GDP nor emissions are equally distributed and cannot be used as measures for development.

Rashmi Mistry - Development Provocateur Briefing

We should not take the demand vector as given.

Participant

measured by GDP. Whether growth is a pre-requisite for development was highly contested, but largely accepted. That this growth is dematerialised was shown to be clearly necessary in order to avoid climate impacts devastating for development.



Delegates grappled with the implication of shifting our framing of a low carbon future from 'what-if' to 'how to' get there.

Participant

The Forum heard that currently the future appears impossible; remaining below 2° is not achievable and a 4° world is not possible to live in. It was suggested that the DevMit challenge is at the crossroads of overcoming this impossibility. However, to date the mitigation community has relied on the scientific assumption of a knowable future in order to determine the degree of mitigation effort required. It was argued that this formulation is no longer helpful. The past should not constrain our choices for the future. It was proposed that a language of 'shared dreams' may provide a starting point for



CO-CREATING OUR FUTURE

agreeing on immutable aspects of our desired future, such as emissions levels. And then the work begins to achieve these. Certainly the necessity of changing aspirations featured strongly. Participants questioned through Twitter what it was that we wanted to sustain in the future? What does the good life, 'Buen vivir', look like? What does a low-carbon middle-class life look like? And most importantly, who is in the room when these questions are discussed?

DEVMIT IDEAS KIT

"CO-CREATING OUR FUTURE" continued...

Do we need to explore a post-capitalist ecological economy? Or will a focus on dematerialisation enable us to continue within the current system?

Participant



MAPS PROGRAMME
@MAPSProgramme

#DevMitForum transition to LCD: how do we cushion the 'losers' in the transition? What safety net is there for the poor?

To achieve this multiple-benefits future, the Forum highlighted the need for transformational change; of emissions patterns, poverty and inequality levels, materialist values, economic structure and the built environment. Whilst the changing climate is clearly a driver for such change, participants also debated drivers to address developmental problems such as poverty, inequality, and aging populations. Participants noted that these issues are not only the remit of the 'developing' countries.

Central to the challenge of transformation is whether such change can happen within an economic model founded on growth. There appears to be an irrefutable link between growth, consumption, economic growth, and emissions.

How this change is presented was identified as being very important, and spoke to the need to understand

trade-offs. Who will bear the real costs? Who will lose? Who will win? The existing pattern of ownership and institutions provides a starting point but can itself change. Is there any political capital available currently to drive change? Who should be the change-makers? It is unlikely that these can be the current incumbents. And critically, who defines the transformation? Speakers suggested that we need safe spaces for experimentation.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORUM ON DEVELOPMENT AND MITIGATION

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND LAND-USE BASED MITIGATION

Presentation by Tony Knowles

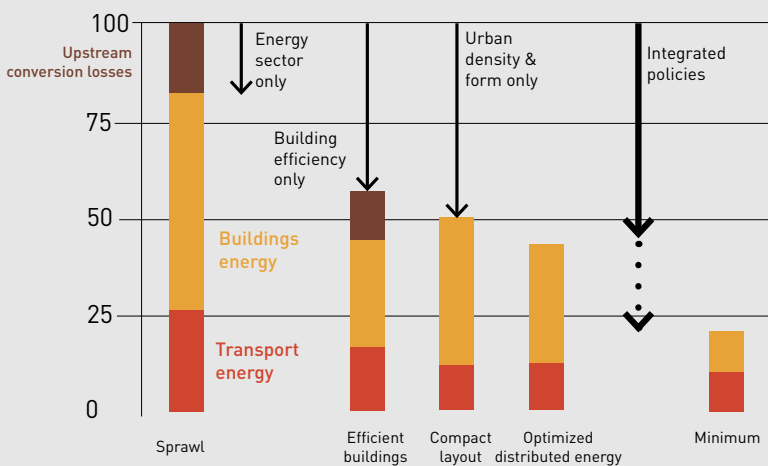
OVERVIEW OF THE MOST RECENT CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE

Presentation by Guy Midgley

DEVELOPMENT & PR

Video Interview: Rashmi Mistry

INTEGRATED APPROACHES MAY DELIVER GREATER IMPACTS AND BENEFITS



Presentation by Anand Patwardhan



THE TIME ASPECT
Timing and timeframes were raised repeatedly as being an important aspect of the

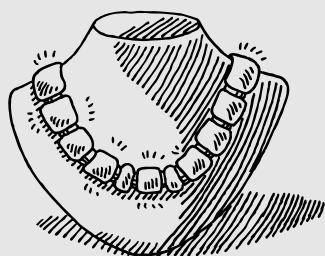
transformation challenge. There may be a sequencing of work on different objectives, or aspects of objectives, some lending themselves to immediate attention and others to the longer term. Whilst both development and mitigation have both long and short-term foci, it was suggested that the issue of development is perhaps more closely aligned to that of the political and economic cycles. The issue of winners and losers was also

"CO-CREATING OUR FUTURE" continued...

acknowledged to have a time element; do there have to be more losers in the short term in order to achieve more winners in the long term? Is this politically feasible?

The Forum Proceedings reminded participants that there are built-in constraints to what is possible in the short term, where emission reductions must largely come from changes in consumption patterns. However, it is also critical to avoid lock-in to high carbon infrastructure for the long term. Considering existing policies therefore seemed to be a productive place to start.

 **KIM COETZEE @kimctzee**
#DevMitForum Aspirations (underlying consumption) can be changed: Saatchi & Saatchi could make scooters sexier than BMWs.




All should aim to live well, rather than with more. Clearly such a social contract will require time-scales beyond short-term political terms or economic interests, and longer-term thinking.

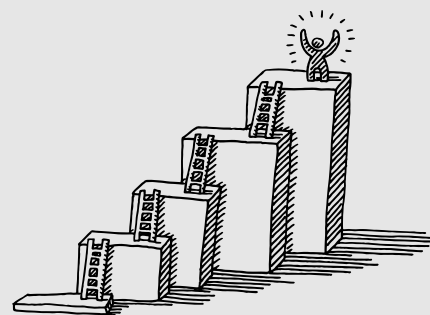
Harald Winkler - Blog Post

In the medium to long term new physical and economic infrastructure would enable the decoupling of emissions and economic activity. Incorporating accounting procedures to value natural capital may be a medium-term objective.



Consumption patterns featured frequently during the Forum discussions as a critical component of the DevMit challenge, to the extent that some described the emissions constraint as an issue of consumption as opposed to population. It was proposed that upper-class over-consumption, middle-class aspirations and poverty require to be addressed simultaneously. Because demand by affluent groups was suggested to result in patterns of supply, the DevMit Participants suggested

 **URBAN-LEDS @Urban_LEDS**
Debates on NAMA's rarely discuss sub-national integration & its potential to aide transformation & better SD impacts. #DevMitForum



that we could turn to the marketing and advertising industry and opinion formers for assistance in creating cultural distaste for over-consumption. The consumption discussion was noted as being more about services than goods. Dematerialisation of the economy is essential.

There is an important emissions accounting element to the consumption focus – we have emissions production accounts, but have very little information on the consumption side. This was argued to create an imbalance both within and between nations.



Trajectories of consumption and production are not inevitable, rather they are strongly shaped by the meanings which social groups attach to the technologies, such as cars, of middle-class lifestyles.

Lisa Kane - Development Provocateur Briefing

DEVMIT IDEAS KIT

HOW CAN THESE IDEAS BE PUT INTO EFFECT?

INTEGRATING DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE

GRASSROOTS COMMUNITIES
to shift the politics

GOVERNANCE EXPERTS
for institutional form, especially at the metro level

OPINION FORMERS, MARKETERS AND ADVERTISERS
to shape aspirations and aid dematerialisation

THE URBAN AND RURAL POOR
to understand and learn from resilience strategies

PRIVATE SECTOR CHANGE AGENTS
for innovation and economic transition

POLITICAL SCIENTISTS
to understand and engage the big losers

FINANCIERS, INVESTORS AND OWNERS OF WEALTH
to shift investment patterns

Our discussions noted that systemic change has multiple agents and requires multi-disciplinary work, with integrated approaches offering additional benefits. Innovation was cited as arising from the spaces in-between different practice areas. Important communities of practice to engage identified during the Forum included:

THE ROLE OF MITIGATION EXPERTISE

It was acknowledged that the mitigation community should not 'try to do development', given its rich variety of

attendant disciplines and expertise. Contextualised by the Provocateur reflection that mitigation is an applied science, this begs the question: what are the particular roles of the mitigation community in co-creating a 2050 that has multiple benefits? Perhaps one is to identify, articulate and defend emissions (reduction) targets. (This could follow the IDDRI articulation of 'zero net emissions by 2050'). Another could be to ensure that rich countries sign cheques at the end of

Unless proper frameworks for community participation are mainstreamed into this debate, the mitigation community is going to face deep resistance from civil society. Climate change is clearly about statistics and science, but needs to develop a heart.

Aditya Kumar - Development Provocateur Briefing

STEVEN BLAND @StevenBland21

 *Maybe we need more inter-community marriages: climate experts who work in #development & vice versa! #DevMitForum*

the day. Participants also considered that there may be particular circumstances where it would be important to have a mitigation-centred discussion, particularly given that the mitigation community has demonstrated policy innovation which could benefit other communities of practice.

The mitigation community is described as having information and expertise, which currently flows only within itself and to policy makers. The Forum discussed how important it was that this was transferred to grassroots levels in order to impact politics. We could start moving from a focus on technical analysis to communicating results and engaging with other communities of practice. Participants discussed that it was important that mitigation academics' expertise was applied to productive areas of research that assisted the co-creation of the future.


 **MITIGATION AS APPLIED SCIENCE**
Development Provocateur Briefing by Lisa Kane

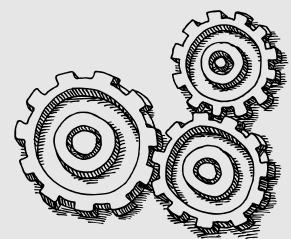
 **REFLECTIONS ON RESEARCHING SOUTH AFRICAN ENERGY SECURITY**
Presentation by Hilton Trollip

 **DEVELOPMENT PROVOCATEUR BRIEFINGS**

 **INTEGRATING CC INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**
Video Interview: Tasneem and Surya

MARTA TORRES @MTorresGunfaus

 *Role of climate community: building capacity & institutional architecture, generation of data, info & awareness & enforcement? #DevMitForum*



"HOW CAN THESE IDEAS BE PUT INTO EFFECT" continued...

TOOLS AND METHODS

It became clear as the Forum progressed that additional tools will be required to reflect the conceptual

shifts participants were exploring. A multiple benefits approach requires tools that map out interconnections between areas, identifying and characterising causal pathways. Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis was considered as holding out potential for structuring thinking across multiple objectives, and accessing political economy issues. 'Backcasting' from a future vision is a tool that enables the 'how-to' conversation, beyond the 'what-if' conversation. The real options analytical tool captures the concept of resilience in the face of uncertainty. The



LISA KANE @LisaKaneZa

GHG emissions modeling isn't so gloomy when it's also talking about matters people care deeply about: jobs and the economy #DevMitForum



Forum noted the importance of tools to link the top-down visioning and 'pull' approach with a bottom-up, grassroots 'push' approach.

It was suggested that process tools would be particularly important to: enable inclusive co-ordinated processes that connect rather than separate agendas; build consensus and alliances across communities; capture what is happening on the ground; enable thought to be given around who is present and capacitated when introducing processes; manage big losers; and develop social contracts which build people into the envisioned future rather than leaving them out of it.

DEFINITIONS

BACKCASTING

Starting with an agreed and immutable end point, and working backwards to ascertain how to arrive there

As the Forum considered linking with different communities of practice, so too participants considered that tools associated with these practice areas were likely to be very beneficial. These include research methods which address institutional form, political analysis, and tools for challenging rhetoric and transforming this into commitment.

It was proposed to the Forum that additional accounting measures are needed for a consumption emissions inventory and to capture aspects of development beyond GDP growth. Participants questioned how far these needed to go in terms of quantification – what is practical and useful?

1

IMPLEMENTATION:

This has not been a focus of the mitigation community to date. How is this different from planning? It was noted that currently most mitigation is occurring as a co-benefit.

2

SCALE AND CITIES:

The scale of action was frequently cited as being important, particularly moving beyond the national and international. Cities are a strong point of contact for a multiple benefits approach and are growing fast, so there is an opportunity to both understand and influence that growth; the DNA of cities locks carbon in or out.

3

PASSENGER VEHICLES:

The presentations demonstrated multiple entry points to the issue of vehicle emissions. Vehicles are typically over-specified, with mass and acceleration the two biggest factors in determining their energy use. Ownership structures, requiring cultural change, can tackle this.

PRODUCTIVE FOCUS AREAS GOING FORWARD



DEVMIT IDEAS KIT

EMPLOYMENT

Development Provocateur reflection by Anthony Black

CITIES

Development Provocateur briefing by Philip van Ryneveld

4

INSTITUTIONAL FORM:

Silo institutional structures, particularly governmental, were highlighted as a critical impediment to DevMit action. What institutional change is required to reflect multiple objectives? And what would 'institutions of delivery' look like that could entrench a mitigation focus? Experts in institutions and politics can assist in understanding and navigating this territory.

5

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEVMIT:

How do we challenge the incumbency for transformative change? To what extent are policy advisors tailoring their advice to the person in power? How are DevMit issues approached within this?

6

MITIGATION POLICY:

Moving towards 'how-to', productive policy issues were suggested to include: clarifying the role of the state in enabling thriving low carbon enterprises; removing fossil fuel subsidies; understanding the role of carbon pricing vs direct regulation; acknowledging that non-mitigation regulation can be a strong lever for mitigation action.

The matter of space, particularly urban space, was largely absent from the Forum discourse... and yet it is a central matter in the sustainable transport discourse, which argues for a multi-faceted view of transport emissions.

*Lisa Kane -
Development Provocateur Briefing*

"PRODUCTIVE FOCUS AREAS GOING FORWARD" continued...

7

INVESTMENT AND INVESTORS:

The Forum discussed the need to move beyond traditional climate finance issues to look at the powerful role of investors and wealth owners, and the institutional form and capacity that manages financial flows – where the development field has hard-won experience.

8

CO-ORDINATED PLANNING:

This was identified as being critical to addressing the DevMit challenge. Integrated land use planning (that links rural employment, agricultural expansion and food security) was highlighted.

9

DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES:

Bringing these into the Forum opened up additional entry points and solutions: A development financing perspective links Balance of Payments with transport mitigation solutions; the concept of space in cities connects energy, transport and equity; an 'ecological infrastructure' perspective targets sustainable development in land-use; there is a link between employment and emissions intensity; industrial policy impacts emissions import / exports; grassroots community perspectives access resilience strategies.

10

CONTINUE THE CONVERSATION:

A conversation started emerging at the DevMit Forum with a new language and discourse. This conversation should continue, in different contexts, between different communities of practice and stakeholders to our multiple benefits future.

SEPARATED OBJECTIVES

INTEGRATION

MULTIPLE OBJECTIVES FUTURE



CURRENT

TRANSFORMATION

2050+

